PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, JANUARY 2 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—Hops cheap! kept open house yesterday from 2 to 10 p. m.

—Borough Council meeting to-morrow night at eight o'clock.

—The Plainfield Board of Health held a short session Tuesday evening.

—The manager of the City Corset Band is negotiating for the formation of a new band.

—Mr. I. Heyniger, the flour and feed merchant, elsewhere advertises a building for sale.

—A large number of persons visited Reform Hall yesterday. Refreshments were served in attendance.

—The Elizabeth Common Council organized last night and elected ex-Judge P. H. Gilhooley president.

—The members of Septyr Hook and Ladder Company tried their apparatus out for a drill yesterday afternoon.

—The office of Mr. John A. Tolckstein on Madison avenue, which was recently damaged by fire, is being repaired.

—The Christmas festival of the Unitarian church was held in the parlors yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

—The members of the Alpine Social Circle, of Bound Brook, will hold another of their sociables on the 10th inst.

—A new flooring has been put down in the drinking room, as well as in the general waiting room at the main station.

—Work has been suspended at the Potter Piano Works in order to allow the firm to take their annual inventory.

—From January 1st to March 1st the hardware dealers of this city will close their stores at 7 p. m., Saturday's excepted.

—A large number of persons took advantage of the opening of Crescent Rink yesterday to enjoy a skate on the tricky rollers.

—The Alpine Social Club gave their annual reception at Dr. Hall on Tuesday evening last. It was well attended.

—The Plainfield Gesang and Turning Society held its Christmas entertainment Tuesday evening, in the hall on Somerset street.

—The City Common Council will hold its final meeting to-morrow night. The new Council will meet and organize on Monday evening.

—The Christmas entertainment at the Children's Home was held on Tuesday afternoon, and the hearts of the little ones were made happy by many useful gifts.

—A Christmas tree at the residence of Mr. P. J. Kreeling, on West Front street, took fire at about eight o'clock last evening. It was put out before much damage was done.

—Simeon Warner, of Plainfield avenue, while engaged boring out a pulley in the foundry at the Pond Tool Works Tuesday afternoon, painfully burned one of his hands.

—The comic opera, "Pinafore," at Music Hall yesterday afternoon and evening, drew well to a good-sized audience. Several members of the company were suffering from la grippe.

—The Sunday-school of the First Church of Christ will give a free entertainment tomorrow evening, at 7.30, at Reform Hall. Santa Claus will be there and a good time is expected.

—As Mr. Suffern is still unable to resume the leadership of the ladies' training class of the Y. M. C. A. it will be omitted this week. Meetings will be regularly resumed Friday, January 10th.

—The Camera club will upon invitation of the Reception Committee of the Y. M. C. A. give an exhibition of photographs at the members reception to behold this month at the association rooms.

—Numerous additional cases of the grippe are reported in this vicinity to-day. Some one facetiously suggests that the Russian flood be called "Jack the Gripper," as the successor of "Jack the Ripper."

—A business meeting held at the Mt. Olive (colored) Baptist church Monday night terminated in a row and it required the united efforts of Policemen Flanagan and Cooney to clear the church and restore order.

—On account of the extraordinary demand for copies of "The Child of the Flood," presented to THE NEWS subscribers by our esteemed yesterday, we shall be obliged to issue another edition. The picture was received with great favor by all who saw it, and many persons have expressed themselves as delighted with it. THE NEWS carriers are grateful to our patrons for the very generous and substantial way in which the boys were remembered yesterday.

—At a recent meeting of Good will Lodge, No. 101, Knights of Pythias, of Scotch Plains, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chancellor Commander, F. C., John G. McNair; Vice-Chancellor, John Smith; Prelate, Elmore E. Johnson; Master of Exchequer, John Flannery; Master of Finance, August Clemsor; Keeper of Records and Seal, J. Guttridge; Master-at-Arms, Charles Stone; Trustee, Charles Haberle; Representative to the Grand Lodge, J. E. Flannery; Alternate, John Flannery.

South Rates in New Jersey.

The tables now completed for the State Board of Health's report, show the following rates of mortality in the various cities of the State of 5000 inhabitants: Long Branch, the lowest, 12.41; Hillville, 13.45; Hoboken, 14.51; Trenton, 14.94; Bordentown, 15.05; Phillipsburg, 15.06; Plainfield, 16.97; Orange, 18.18; Camden, 18.79; Rahway, 19.20; Perth Amboy, 20.76; Burlington, 21.37; Gloucester, 22.32; New Brunswick, 30.18; Salem City, 33.63; Orange, 33.85; Paterson, 34.06; Morristown, 34.32; Newark, 34.50; Atlantic City, 39.05.—Trenton American.

THEIR HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Cases Before Mayor Main this Morning.

Policemen Ignach and Grant were called upon to restore order at the residence of Jas. Tracey, of North avenue, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The family had been celebrating New Year's, drinking from the cup that inebriates, when, for some unknown reason, the whole family became involved in a free fight in which a ball club owned by them took a prominent part. The aforesaid dog seemed to have a particular grudge against Mrs. Tracey and severely bit her arm. The policemen arrested the husband and his son Barney. After having her wound dressed Mrs. Tracey was taken to the home of a friend.

This morning the trio were arraigned before Mayor Main and pleaded guilty to the charge. In the case of James Tracey the Mayor gave him the option of paying a five dollar fine and "taking the pledge, or of spending the next sixty days in the county jail. He will take the pledge and pay the fine. Barney, the son, was given the choice of paying a five dollar fine or spending the next sixty days in jail. He paid the fine. In Mrs. Tracey's case the Mayor ordered her to thoroughly clean the house and informed her that if she did not do so she should be taken to the county jail.

City Physician Murray last evening cauterized the wounds inflicted by the dog on Mrs. Tracey's arm.

Michael Daly was also fined five dollars by the Mayor this morning for drunkenness. He paid the bill.

Francis Kerr, a Scotchman, got so drunk yesterday that he could not stand. He was recently employed in this city, and was soon to visit the land of his birth. Kerr was arrested and locked up, and this morning he was fined $3. Previous to his arrest he lost his overcoat and all his money. His contemplated trip abroad has been indefinitely postponed.

The State School Statistics.

The table of statistics for the annual report of the State board of education gives among the many interesting facts the following:

Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, $2,323,007.29; present value of school property, $6,260,510; whole number of children between 5 and 18 years of age, 399,209; average number attending school during the time kept open, 199,272; estimated number of children attending private schools, 48,795; children attending no school, 115,726; number of children that the school house will seat comfortably, 211,514; number of male teachers, 802; female teachers 2,697; average monthly salary to male teachers $77.13; to female teachers, $42.76.

Newark has 19,040 children out of school, with an enrollment of 34,345; Hoboken has 7,020 children out of school, with an enrollment of 6,120; Paterson has 6,156 children out of school, with an enrollment of 11,567; Camden's enrollment of 10,057, is slightly more than double the number attending no school. Other cities having large numbers of children out of school are Orange, 1,763; Long Branch, 1,302; Elizabeth, 3,304; New Brunswick, 1,005. Cumberland county has the highest percentage of children attending in schools.

The revenue for school purposes is shown by the following: State school tax appropriated by the State, $1,999,235; an increase of $68,180 over 1888; additional State appropriation, $160,000; township school tax, $67,224.04, a decrease of $1,367.97; interest of surplus revenue $23,302.08, an increase of 177.55; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, $725,797.72, and increase of $51,504.; district and city tax for repairing and building school houses, $200,945.19, an increase of $68,531.78; total amount for maintaining schools, $3,044, 518.80, an increase of $119,093.65; average cost per pupil on total school census, $6.74, an increase of 23 cents; average cost per pupil on enrolled attendance $11.68.

Hudson county is able to accommodate the least number of her school children of any county in the State, only providing for 319 in each 1,000 of them; Camden comes next, only providing for 340; Cape May, 427; Union, 427; Union, 466; Mercer, 498; Middlesex, 531; Bergen, 643; Morris, 712; Atlantic and Burlington, 765; Cumberland, 766; Gloucester, 816; Hunterdon, 819; Salem, 834; Warren, 843; Monmouth, 864. Sussex county seats the largest proportion of her school census, 960 in each 1,000.

Chronology of the United States.

A record of the important events of 1889 appears on the last page of the NEWS to-day. The history of last year is an eventful one, and our list of dates covers all the fires and other disasters attributable to the carelessness of man; politics, personal, sporting and other matters of interest; notes of scandal; minis- ters, consuls and commissioners, and the dates on which they were chosen to serve the people. The chronology of the Old World is also given under a separate heading. Today's issue of THE NEWS should be preserved.

Railroad Extension.

The Rockaway Valley Railroad, which branches from the New Jersey Central at White House station, is nearly completed to Pequack. The chief engineer, John R. Meigs, who has been the leading spirit of the enterprise, has finished his work by obtaining the right of way for an extension to Morristown, by way of Meadham. All along the proposed route the property-owners hailed with delight the news that they would soon have a railroad.

Hurt in a Runaway.

B. D. Rappleyea and John Regan, of Dunellen, were going to New Brunswick at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning when their horse was frightened by a pistol shot and dashed the buggy against the east end of the Albany street bridge. Both men were thrown out and Mr. Rappleyea was badly hurt in the face and left shoulder. The buggy was wrecked, but the horse was not injured.

Crescent League Robbed.

Thieves forced an entrance into the Crescent league bowling alley some time last night and stole $9 in money, several pairs of bass ball shoes, and other articles of more or less value.

PERSONAL.

Miss Annie Collins, of West Third street, is visiting friends in New York.

Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Mitchell received a large number of calls yesterday.

Mr. Proudfit, of Harlem N. Y., spent New Year's day with Plainfield friends.

Mr. J. B. Miller, of Laing's Hotel, is suffering from a severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. Albert Cox, of Netherwood, has recovered from his recent indisposition.

The Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Ragnan were "at home" yesterday and received many calls.

Miss Hannah Klockwann, of New York, is visiting the Misses Schwartz on West Front street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, of West Seventh street, will be "at home" Thursday evening, Jan. 9th.

Mr. Stephen B. Ryder, of New York, spent yesterday with his son, Mr. Edward Ryder, of Central avenue.

Mr. Cottrell, of Fanwood, died suddenly at his late home this morning at his mother's home in Connecticut.

Mr. Thomas Keating, of West Fourth street, left to-day for Schenectady, N. Y., where he will remain indefinitely.

Miss Henderson, of Philadelphia, is spending the holidays at her uncle's, Mr. Henderson, of Rockview avenue, North Plainfield.

The late Nathaniel P. Kelley was buried from the residence in New Providence on Tuesday. The body was interred at Sandyston.

Justice Hardy, of Dunellen, North Plainfield, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be around again.

Councilman-elect Hetfield has almost entirely recovered from la grippe, which confined him to the house for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Carrier William Demarest has recovered from his recent severe attack of la grippe, and is able to serve his route as usual.

Mrs. J. K. Myers, of West Seventh street, gave a reception at her residence on Tuesday afternoon in honor of the Crescent avenue church choir.

The two young lady operators at the telephone exchange received handsome New Year's presents from Mrs. C. W. Cass, of Rockview avenue, North Plainfield.

A large number of members of the Crescent avenue Presbyterian church called on their pastor, Rev. W. R. Richards, yesterday, at his home, No. 132 East Front street.

We are in receipt of a very pretty calendar from Mr. Ernest R. Ackerman, of West Second street, and Vice-President of the Columbia Cement Company, of New York.

The Plainfield Cornet Band serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Campbell at their home on Orchard place last evening. "Ed" invited the "boys" in the house and treated them royally.

Mr. J. C. Peal, of East Front street, superintendent of the Woodruff Parlor Car Company, will remove with his family to Chicago, where the main office of his company requires his presence.

The Christian Endeavor Society and choir connected with Warren Mission chapel were pleasantly surprised at the residence of Councilman M. Marvin Dunham, of Arlington avenue, last evening.

New Year's day was fittingly crowned last evening by a reception at the Plainfield Seminary. It was attended by a large number of the best people of Plainfield. As usual, the event was enjoyable one.

Miss Florence L. Eldon, of Boston, sister of Mrs. T. R. Hazell, died at the latter's residence, 78 Duer street, North Plainfield, this morning. The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Miss Emma Louise Bilyeu and Mr. Walter J. Titus, both of Washington Valley, were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Cornelius Schenck. A large number of relatives and friends were present and the bride's wedding gifts were numerous and handsome.

Miss Susan Crosby, Mr. James Fancher's aunt, who had been visiting at his home on Park avenue for several months, died last Monday and was buried this afternoon at Greenwood cemetary, Brooklyn. Funeral services were held at Mr. Fancher's residence at 10.30 a. m., Rev. Mr. Parks, pastor of the Scotch Plains Baptist church, officiating.

The private marriage held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Boshm on West Front street last evening was attended by about 35 couples. Some of the costumes were exceedingly funny. Dancing was the main feature. Everybody present apparently enjoyed thirty of the members and friends of the club were present. At eleven o'clock euchre games were stopped and after the prizes "King", "Intermediate," and "Booby," were awarded to the successful players, dancing was indulged in by all. A very pleasant time was had by all present.

The Rainfall of 1889.

While the statement that the year now closed was a remarkably rainy one is neither new nor startling, it may be interesting to know that in this respect 1889 beats all previous records as to the amount of rainfall—at least since 1871, from which time only complete reports have been kept at the Signal Service Bureau. The excess of rain over any previous year is 3.34 inches. The least rain fell in December and the most in November.

The comparison of the rainfall month in 1889 is as follows: January, 5.38; February, 3.07; March, 4.09; April, 1.90; May, 3.25; June, 3.38; July, 9.63; August, 3.52; September, 7.65; October, 4.53; November, 6.52; December, 1.51. This makes a total for the year of 56.06 inches. The largest rainfall for 24 hours was on Nov. 8 to 9, when 2.12 inches fell.

Comparing the present with previous years, the next largest amount of rain fell in 1884, when the total was 55.34 inches. The smallest amount, 36.18 inches, was in 1879. The highest amount in any month previous was 10.50 inches in October, 1882, and the lowest amount was 0.16 in September of 1884.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Democratic Party on the Old Soldier Question.

(From our regular correspondent.)

The Democratic party intends to keep up its record of hostility to the soldiers. Concerning the proposed extension of the pension laws, in the bills which have been presented by Senator Ingalls and others, it was recently observed by Senator Vest, of Missouri, that "The soldier vote is up at auction. The Republican leaders are bidding for the soldier vote, and I for one shall oppose their success. I have voted for pensions when I felt that I was giving away the money of the people; giving it in a way needlessly, only because of my former connection with the confederacy. I have felt that I ought not to vote against pensions, lest the cry of 'rebel' should go up throughout the land, and my motives be misconstrued. Now, however, I shall go no further. I shall not open this parricidship to dig its hands into the public treasury and drag therefrom the savings of the people, to distribute amongst a class. I have been driven to the wall, and I shall vote against all general pension legislation."

There is the story told in his own best words; but it expresses the intentions of the Democratic leaders. The majority of them are fellows who tried to destroy this republic, and now, by the clemency of a high-minded nation, they are permitted to enter the halls of legislation and obstruct the will of the people in the matter of voting pensions for the men who bared their breasts to the leaden hail of those organized rebel mobs.

There is no patriotism in the Democratic party. There is no progress or advancement in it. The Democratic party is composed entirely of obstructionists who cry "No" to every proposition for the ennobling of the race; a party which cries "You shan't," to every onward movement of the Republican party. Nevertheless, the Republican party goes right along, and will continue its triumphal march.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, says: "I neither can suggest that this Congress will be able to do something for the old soldiers, despite the fact that there will be bitter opposition from the Democratic party. There is no doubt in my mind that we shall accomplish something in the Senate; but, the Republican majority in the House is so slender, that it may not be possible to get anything through at that end of the Capitol."

Congressman Morrill, of Kansas, is chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions. He says: "We are hard at work for the benefit of our old comrades, and will do our best for them, but there will be determined and aggressive opposition; on the part of the Democratic minority; and we may be foiled in our efforts. At any rate, we want our old comrades to know that their interests are in the hands of old soldiers like themselves, so far as the Republican side of the house is concerned, and in the committee rooms of both houses, but, we cannot force things through a hurly-burly house, if the minority insists on delaying us. The old soldiers of the country have their eyes on this Congress, and every movement is being watched carefully. Let the Democrats oppose us as much as they dare, the soldier vote of this country will come down out of sight forever, if they stand in the way of our progress any longer."

That is straight talk from an honest man. Congressman Morrill was a private soldier in 1861, a sergeant in 1862, a lieutenant in 1863, a captain in 1864, and was mustered out as captain, in 1865, at the close of the war. He has been in congress six years, and is one of the ablest men on the Republican side of the house. The soldiers have no better friend anywhere, than he.

Senator Davis was a soldier in the 29th Wisconsin Infantry, and is to-day a sufferer from diseases contracted in the army. He is one of the ablest champions of the cause of the soldiers in the senate, and as chairman of the Committee on Pensions, his eloquent voice will be heard in the future as in the past, ringing forth, clarion-like, for the rights of his fellow-soldiers.

ARMAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.

TAX RATES IN NEW JERSEY.

Plainfield's Favorable Comparison with Other Cities.

The rates of taxation in the various cities of the State show a decrease in most cases this year, from the reports made to the State Board of Assessors. In a few of the cities the rate has been increased, notably Cape May City, where the rate is $5.00 on every hundred dollars. This is probably the highest rate of taxation ever collected in this State. New Brunswick stands second with a tax rate of $3.80. The rates in Cape May county are higher than in any other county of the State. In the towns of Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City the rates exceed $3. The lowest tax rate in the State is in Upper Pittsgrove, Salem county, where it is only $0.60 on the hundred dollars. From the following figures the rate can be learned in some of the larger cities, a comparison of which will show how favorably according to the railroad companies who pay a State tax of only one half of one per cent:

Atlantic City, $2.25; Belleville, $2.37; Montclair, $2.49; East Orange, $2.90; Orange, $2.73; Newark, $2.32; Hoboken, $2.30; Kearney, $2.45; Perth Amboy, $2.50; Pompton, $2.73; Plainfield, $3.15; Rahway, $2.68; Camden, $2.45; Bloomfield $2.54; Franklin, $2.76. Newark, $2.02; West Orange, $2.56; Harrison, $2.32; Jersey City, $2.98; New Brunswick, $3.80; Dover, $2.72; Paterson, $2.50; Elizabeth, $2.98; Summit, $2.21.

Louis Van Nest Pardoned.

The Court of Pardons met at Trenton Tuesday and pardoned Louis Van Nest, the man who was convicted of setting fire to a house owned by Mr. Carmon Parse, on Union avenue, about two-and a half years ago. Van Nest was sentenced to five years in State Prison, and had served about two years of the time.

—The First National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

The formal opening of the drawbridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, across Newtown Arthur Kill, from Arlington, S. I., to Elizabethport, took place yesterday.

It is said that on property purchased by St. Patrick's church last Saturday, at Court and Second streets, Elizabeth, will be erected a fine home for aged women of the parish.

William Riley, of Bridgeton, has a strawberry patch in bloom in his yard. Plenty of trailing arbutus has been gathered in the woods and several lilac bushes are reported in bloom.

Miss Hannah Hand, daughter of Postmaster Hand, of Port Norris, was overcome by coal gas last week. She was found in her room in the morning in an unconscious condition, but recovered.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Association has 27,000 members. 441 received 922 persons are receiving relief, 230 being accidents and the remainder sickness cases. During the past year seven several thousand persons have been aided.

In the United States Circuit Court at Trenton Mr. Mastbaum, for Morris Brooks, of New York, secured the alternative writ of mandamus to compel the City Council of Jersey City to insert the Moran judgment for $9,893 in the next tax levy.

Mussell & Rolle's stove works at Elizabethport have shut down for an indefinite period, throwing 125 men out of work. The suspension of work is partly due to the annual stock taking and also to a light demand for stoves, owing to the mild weather.

Mrs. Neff, the young wife of Robert Neff, secretary and treasurer of the Swiss society of Elizabeth, who absconded with funds belonging to the society recently, has been adjudged insane, and will be removed to the Morris Plains hospital asylum.

A Jersey Central coal train broke in two yesterday while picking up cars near Phillipsburg, and was run into by another coal train. A third train crashed into the two others. Engineer Vandergrift, an engineer, and Alexander Berry, a brakeman, were severely injured.

The Colored Institutional Association of New Jersey has received a present of ten acres of land from a public spirited citizen of Morris county. The will secure the success of the association's school. The Rev. W. A. Hunter, of Morristown, is the president and general manager of the association.

Father Carney, pastor of the church of the Holy Rosary, Elizabeth, is seriously ill and has been compelled to give up his clerical duties. By the advice of his physicians he has been removed to a Newark hospital. The former pastor, Rev. John F. Callaghan, now of the church in the city on account of continued ill health.

John Connell and William Leadon, both young men, were arrested on suspicion at Elizabeth, Tuesday night, from driving through the city. Tuesday morning a telegram was received from the police authorities of Perth Amboy, stating that valuable horse and wagon had stolen from Daniel Brandt, that night. The prisoners confessed that they were the thieves.

Dunellen Advertised Letters.

List of advertised letters remaining in Dunellen post office for the month ending Dec. 31 1889.

Bauer, Brogan Esq
Child, Mrs Lucy E
Engleton, Mrs Arietta
Hoag, Jas
Johnson, Peter
Johnson, Mrs Robert
Lee, Jas M
Pyquetta, Mrs Cydell
Randolph, Lewis
Smith, Jas

Smalley, Wm
Smalley, Mrs S.
Smalley, Mrs Geo
Torrey, Mrs Mary (2)
Vail, E E
Vail, Edward
Van Nest, Jas
VanBest, Wm F
Turton, Mrs M
Wilson, Mrs Jas

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

JAMES H. HAROLD, Postmaster.

—Next Monday evening the "Monday Night" bowling team and the Elizabeth team will bowl one of the league games at Westfield.

Married.

TITUS—BILYEU—In Washington Valley, Jan. 1st, 1890, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Cornelius Schenck, Walter J. Titus and Miss Emma Louise Bilyeu, both of Washington Valley, N. J.

Died.

ELDEN—In North Plainfield, January 1st, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Flores L. Elden, of Boston.
Funeral services from 78 Duer street, at 2 p. m., Friday, January 3d.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A FRESH assortment of New Year's cards and calendars has been added to the stock at Allen, the stationer, 29 East Front street. 12-28tf

A LARGE SQUARE base-burner, double heating stove, with steel and tile trimmings, in the parlors, for sale very cheap. Will heat two large parlors and room above. Inquire at 113 Berckman st. 2-2

Address "Comfort" care of EVENING NEWS. 12-17-tf

CAPABLE protestant girl for general housework. No washing. References required. 64 West Seventh street.

CALENDARS are all the rage this year. At Allen, the stationer, you can get them at once. "A word to the wise is sufficient." 2tf

GOOD BUILDING LOTS for sale cheap. Inquire of Mr. Reinecke, 2 Park place, Plainfield. On installments if desired. Inquire of I. D. Titsworth. 30-4

PLEASANT rooms, single or connecting, with first-class board, at 91 Broadway. 12-21-5d

STORMARD'S WASHER constantly on hand; given out on trial; his best is the E. B. Titsworth, 37 New street. 31-3

THREE ROOMS TO LET — For light housekeeping, without dog or children. 37 New street. 31-3

WANTED—Competent nurse and upstairs girl, with reference. 119 East Front street. 2-3

WANTED—A colored girl for general housework. Apply at No. 107 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent girl to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 117 Central avenue. 12-27-tf

WANTED—Plain cook and laundress. Apply at No. 27 East Ninth street. 2-3

WHAT could be done than a pretty Christmas present? Allen, the stationer, has some very pretty ones in fancy celluloid covers. 31-tf

YOUNG man with first-class references wanted as house servant in private family. Sleep at home. 107 West Seventh street.

YOU WILL find a fine line of velocipedes at Allen, the stationer's, 29 East Front street. 21-tf

Special Notices.

DANCING AND ÆSTHETICS.
Prof. Segadlo's school, 17 East Front street, Plainfield. Classes for new beginners every Thursday afternoon, 4 to 6 o'clock. Advanced every Wednesday afternoon, 4 to 6 o'clock. For terms etc., send for Circular. Address 22 West Park street, Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD
BARGAIN HOUSE.
Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.
Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.
Van Emburgh & White
18 WEST FRONT ST.

While some people are ridding their neighbor's coal bills as fast as they can get at them, others are working the more honorable method of buying one of those $12 All Wool Ulsters at an Overcoat for $10 at
Schwed Brothers,
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
7 E. Front Street

Our Box Paper
called CANTERBURY No. 223 is already well-known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 20c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 20c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND,
24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Holiday Goods.
The Richest and Prettiest ever Brought into Plainfield. The BEST GOODS for the LEAST MONEY will be sold lower than you can buy the same articles in New York. We have this year

A 25-Cent Table.

Open Evenings. Call and see us, and we will gladly show you all the pretty things.

C. E. CLARKE,
NO. 9 EAST FRONT STREET.

Crushed Stone
The undersigned having leased the Chase Stone Quarries, is prepared to furnish Crushed Stone of any size and short notice at Reasonable Prices. Stone for Walks and Carriage-Drives a Specialty.

P. T. B. NEVIUS,
RESIDENCE, 97 JACKSON AVENUE
P. O. Box 792.

HOUSE AND FRESCO
PAINTING,
NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.
MARSH & AYERS

Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Estimates promptly furnished.

CALL AND SEE US.

REAL ESTATE,
Insurance,
Edward C. Mulford, 45 North avenue, opposite station.

WE ARE READY
and willing to supply you with any articles in
PLUSH GOODS
at prices that will surprise you. What is nicer for a Christmas Present than a Plush Toilet Case, or a Sewing Box? For Gentlemen we also have a fine line of Smoking Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes in Plush Goods.
Our nice Lacquerette Box and Comb, Satin-Lined, 20c each.
Children's Electric Crystals, 21, and Boys' Rubber Overcoats for $1.25, at
THE BEE HIVE
16 WEST FRONT STREET.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,
Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.
R. R. Fairchild,
21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.
4 doors below Post-Office.
SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

A Cup that Cheers
A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE,
: Piping Hot :
drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.
Reynold's Pharmacy,
PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

FOR SALE.
LARGE
Brick Building,
21 and 23 SOMERSET STREET.
For particulars apply to L. Heyniger.
1-9-1m

LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR AS YOURSELF
James Hardy,
CONTRACTOR.
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After the Racket!
OF CHRISTMAS WE HAVE STRAIGHTENED OUT SOME, AND MARKED THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN SLOW SELLERS AT PRICES THAT WILL MAKE THEM SELL, AND WILL AD SOME NEW STOCK THAT WILL MAKE IT PAY YOU TO CALL FOR YOUR NEW YEAR'S AND OTHER PRESENTS AT
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CAPITAL FESTIVITIES.

New Year's Reception at the White House.

EMINENT CALLERS BY THE SCORE.

Mrs. Harrison Did Not Receive, But Mrs. Morton Ignored a Custom and Did—The General Public Attended in Small Numbers—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The reception at the White House New Year's day was a brilliant affair. The interior of the mansion was resplendent with decorations and flowers. About noon the presidential party entered the blue room. Leaning on the arm of the president was Mrs. McKee, who took the place of her mother. Mrs. Harrison did not take part in the reception on account of the recent death of her sister. Mrs. McKee wore a Marina Washington dress of white armure silk, princess back and train. Following after the president and Mrs. McKee came the vice president and Mrs. Morton. Then came Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Stephen Hitter, and after them the other members of the cabinet. When the blue room was reached the president and Mrs. McKee took their places at the head of the receiving line, which was composed of Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Windom, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Wanamaker, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Tracy and Mrs. Rusk.

The Invited Guests.

The invited guests were Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Hiscock, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Arrey, Mrs. Cockrill, Mrs. Reed, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Blaine and Miss Simpkins, of New York; the Misses Wanamaker, Misses Halsted, Miss Clover, Miss Rusk, Miss Harlan, Mrs. Dram, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. A. Fielding, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Harris, Miss Grosvenor, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Miss Grace Davis, Miss Halford, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. True, Mrs. and Miss Randall, Mrs. Carey and Miss Proctor.

The Reception Commences.

After the receiving party had taken their places the reception was formally begun. The members of the diplomatic corps headed by Baron Esva, filed through the blue room and into the east room. The guests on their approaching the president were announced by name, Maj. G. H. Ernst, U. S. A., acting as master of ceremonies. Then came the members of the International conference, and the Marine conference. The members of the Venezuelan Claim commission completed this segment of the programme.

The chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court, the judges of the United States court of claims, and the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia were announced after a few minutes' intermission. Then came a number of senators and representatives. By this time the east room was well filled with diplomats, congressmen and others. Ladies were plenty.

Scenes in the Blue Room.

Here stood a member of the diplomatic corps in resplendent uniform talking to a member of the Pan-American congress attired in conventional dress, while just beyond were a couple of army officers chatting with a grim looking justice and the lady that clung to his arm. The officers of the army and navy and the war were promptly on time. Maj. Gen. Schofield, with an orange scarf across his breast, walked past the line at the head of the bureau chiefs of the war department.

Admiral Porter did not head the navy. He sent his regrets and allowed the bureau chiefs of the navy department to represent him. The naval representation was composed of Commodores Ramsey, Brown, Millville, Walker and Wilkes, and a number of officers on special duty in Washington. Col. MacCauley headed the marine corps officers.

All Quickly Disposed Of.

The regents and the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, civil service commissioners, interstate commerce commissioners, assistant secretaries of departments, assistant postmaster, solicitor general, assistant attorneys, general commissioner of labor, heads of bureaus of the several departments and the president and officers of the Columbia institute were then announced. Only fifteen minutes were taken up in receiving these.

Following came the veterans of the Mexican war, the Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion and Members of the Oldest Inhabitants association of the District of Columbia. They were disposed of in twenty minutes, and the general reception of citizens began. There was an immense crowd on account of the rain. The reception was the one hundredth held by presidents of the United States. Mrs. Morton was the first wife of a vice president who has assisted at receptions at the White House on New Year's day for the past sixteen years.

Other Capital Receptions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Vice President Morton's palatial residence, after the White House, was the scene of a number of social attractions. The vice president and Mrs. Morton received the guests in the library. Owing to the death of her sister, Miss Rumwood, Mrs. Morton did not take part in the reception at the executive mansion, or at the reception at the home of the secretary of state. Secretary Blaine gave his customary breakfast to the members of the cabinet, and in the afternoon the Misses Blaine held a formal reception. Mrs. T. B. Reed and the ladies of the cabinet and judiciary also gave receptions.

He Killed Three Men.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Times-Democrat's Galveston (Tex.) special says: "A private telegram received here gives a meager account of a triple killing which occurred at Seasonia on Monday evening. A man named Wallace was fired upon by three men lying in wait for him, and, replying in like manner, succeeded in killing all three, but in the conflict was severely wounded and is not expected to recover.

A Strike at Reading.

READING, Pa., Jan. 2.—The steel mill of the Brooke iron company, at Birdsboro, employing over 1,000 hands, has shut down on account of the strike of 350 sailers who asked for a restoration of the 10 per cent. taken off their wages some time ago.

Sold to an English Syndicate.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Wyoming Axle works, the largest plant of the kind in the country, has been sold to an English syndicate at a price said to be nearly $1,000,000. This company paid a dividend of 6 per cent. last year.

Murderer De Lacey Found Guilty.

DEDHAM, Mass., Jan. 2.—Charles De Lacey has been found found guilty of the murder of Edward Cunningham. The jury recommended mercy. Sentence will be pronounced Friday.

IN NEW YORK'S FLIGHT.

Pittsburg and Allegheny City Without Electric Light.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—The American Federation of Labor has issued an order calling out all its members working for the Allegheny Electric Light company. Oakland and East Liberty are still lighted but Pittsburg proper and the south side and Allegheny City are in darkness.

The strike of the Allegheny County Electric Light company has practically ended in favor of its employes. Recently the joint committee of the Electrical union and united labor organizations, representing a numerical strength of 30,000 men, met in secret, and voted to the company for its consideration an agreement which purported to regulate the conditions under which employes of the company would remain at work.

The answer returned by the company was by no means satisfactory to their employes. The Electrical union met and resolved that a strike be ordered, and that all of the employes of the company be called out. The effect of the call will be the cessation of work by nearly one hundred men. Allegheny County Light company has a monopoly in supplying Pittsburg and Allegheny City with light. Many private contracts are also numbered by the thousands.

A BIG RAILROAD DEAL.

Senator Blaine After Half a Million in Virginia Central Stock.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—One of the largest transfers of railroad stock that has been made in this section for a long time is being negotiated here. The stock is that of 10,000 shares of West Virginia Central railway. Maj. Alexander Shaw and family. Besides this block there are 45,000 shares outstanding, among the holders of which are ex-Governor Henry M. Davis, Secretary of State James G. Blaine, Secretary of the Treasury Windom, United States Senator A. P. Gorman, Stephen B. Elkins, the heirs of Jay Gould, W. H. Newnam, of Connecticut, and a few others. The official relations between the present management of the company and Maj. Shaw, is understood to be somewhat strained, and it is hinted that certain stockholders are desirous of getting control of the major's holding on this account.

The intermediary between Maj. Shaw and the gentlemen who wants his 10,000 shares is Mr. Emmons Blaine, assistant to President Davis. Within the last week Maj. Shaw's stock was $400,000 or $40 a share, two weeks ago, but he will not let go for less than for half a million. The negotiations are still in progress.

A Big New York Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The five story brick building, 617 to 625 West Fifty-second street, was partially burned yesterday. Loss, $225,000, as follows: Building, owned by Jacob Rew, $50,000; Liberty Silk works (H. A. Van Liew & Co.), $150,000; Mahler & Co., silk printers, $10,000; Hoffman & Ring company, $10,000; J. & J. Morrison, plaster ornaments, $5,000; Eaton Coal Compound Manufacturing company, $2,000. The losses are well covered by insurance. There are usually about 350 men and women operatives in the building, but this being a holiday the only persons on the premises were the watchman, Smith, and family, who made a narrow escape from the top floor, and the engineer, Charles Fechtler, who also escaped. The fire originated in the dye room near the engine room.

Robbed of Victory by a Trick.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—The first of a series of skating matches between Alex Paulsen, of this city, and Hugh J. McCormick, of St. Johns, came off at the Palace rink. McCormick led off in the first heat and kept ahead until the shot was fired announcing the last lap. Then he spurted, gaining about ten yards when a chain was thrown across the track, causing him to receive a terrible fall. Paulsen won by a couple of feet. A protest has been issued against paying over the stake money, $250. Time, five miles, 20 min. 18 sec.; ten miles, 40 min. 55 sec.; fifteen miles, 1 hour, 1 min. 37 sec.

The Wreck of the Commonwealth.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Jan. 2.—The steamer Commonwealth has settled on the bar and is full of water, the sea washing over her at high tide. The hull and part of the cargo will probably be a total loss. The brig North America has been sent for, but the high sea prevents any work being done on her until the tide is in advance of the $125,000 on the vessel and the cargo is partly covered by insurance. Capt. Enoch Townsend, of the Atlantic Coast Wrecking company, has taken charge of her.

King's 100th New Year.

MIDDLETON, Mass., Jan. 2.—Charles King, probably the oldest man in New England, who will be 100 years of age on Jan. 15, celebrated the new year by a family gathering. Many of his descendants being present. Mr. King was born near Quebec, and was the last of a family of ten sons, one of whom reached the age of 110. He has a good memory, and is in good health, except that he is troubled somewhat by asthma.

Another Wilkesbarre Cave In.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 2.—At noon yesterday the ground under the Lehigh Valley railroad locomotive shops, which are located directly over a coal mine, caved in. The foundation walls of the building cracked, and some of the machinery was badly injured. There was considerable excitement among the 400 workmen in the shops, but no one was injured.

Manager Gault Resigns.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—John C. Gault, general manager of the Queen and Cresent railroad, has tendered his resignation to take effect Feb. 1. He will be succeeded by Richard Carroll, the present general superintendent. Mr. Gault's resignation was caused by the directory declining to release him of the traffic department.

Died Playing the Banjo.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—John Hopper, a wandering negro minstrel, entered a bagnio a few minutes on Market street and then sank to the sidewalk in an exhausted condition. He died in the city hospital a few hours after his admission.

Regardless Kills Sparrows.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Capt. A. H. Bogardus and J. P. Elkins, of this city, shot a sparrow match at the Philadelphia Driving park. Each man shot at 25 sparrows at 30 yards rise, five traps. The match resulted in a tie, each killing 16 birds.

TWENTY-SIX PERISHED.

Further Particulars of the London School Horror.

A YOUNG HERO'S DEEDS OF DA

He Dragged His Companions to a Place of Safety, and Worked Until Driven Away by the Flames—Many Narrow Escapes—Other News From Abroad.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A later account of the fire horror at the industrial school in the Fire at the Pauperd' Industrial school in Forest Gate, a conclave of the Whitechapel unions, twenty-six boys who were asleep in the upper stories were suffocated before they could be rescued. Fifty-eight others were injured by the escape by jumping and members of the fire brigade amidst the most intense excitement and at great risk. Two of the matrons effected their escape by sliding down a water pipe. Some of the boys, emboldened by the example set by the matrons, followed in the same manner.

The Superintendent's Bravery.

The superintendent of the school exhibited great bravery, and repeatedly dashed through the flames, returning each time with the almost insensible form of some poor little boy.

The school contained in all 600 pupils. When the flames had been subdued the twenty-six dead bodies were removed to the main hall of the institution, where the profuse Christmas decorations still depended from ceiling and walls.

Origin of the Fire.

The fire originated from an overheated stove. The girls' wing of the school, containing 250 inmates, was not touched by the flames. The boys retired in the highest spirits, in anticipation of promised presents to be given them. A New Year's fete was also to be held. The scenes in the death chamber, where relatives and the schoolmates of the victims are viewing the bodies, are very pitiful.

Who the Boys Were.

The school was filled with boys who had been committed to its care because of their incorrigible habits, and altogether the inmates were of a character from which little discipline or obedience might be expected in moments when both were imperatively demanded. As a rule, however, the boys yielded readily to the directions of their superiors, and to this fact the safety of scores of those otherwise would have perished.

Stupified by Smoke.

Of the twenty-six who lost their lives only two were burned to death, the others having been suffocated in their beds. Many of the latter were aroused with the rest, but became stupified with the smoke and crawled back to their cots to die.

A Boy Hero.

The hero of the occasion was a boy who acted in the capacity of monitor in the fatal ward. Almost the last to escape, he labored hard made him an inmate of the institution. Through his efforts many were literally driven from the building, and he denied the fact of any of the inmates only when he was himself driven out by the flames. Several of his companions he dragged unconscious out of the window, while others he carried into the air in his arms.

A ROYAL PALACE BURNED.

It Was Near Brussels, and a Princess Had a Narrow Escape.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2.—The royal palace at Laeken, a suburb of Brussels, was almost completely gutted by fire yesterday, only a portion of the building entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not yet known. The flames spread so rapidly that the inmates had threatened to cut off the escape of most of the inmates. The Princess Clementine had a very narrow escape from death, and her rescue was effected with the greatest difficulty.

A young lady employed as governess to the princess was unable to follow her mistress and was badly burned. The only portion of the palace which escaped the ravages of the flames was that in which the private apartments of the king are situated. The royal collection of works of art, one of the finest in Europe, comprising some of the most valuable paintings and statuary extant, was entirely destroyed.

Will Portugal Apologize?

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Persons in official circles profess to see indications that Portugal has changed her attitude toward Englan for the acts of Maj. Serpa Pinto, and especially his conduct in hoisting the Portuguese flag on British protected territory and causing the natives there to be hauled down. It is considered that if Portugal shall do this England can insist upon nothing further without insulting her, and that in the non-advance of the $125,000 on the vessel and the cargo is partly covered by insurance. Capt. Enoch Townsend, of the Atlantic Coast Gul Wrecking company, has taken charge of her.

Lord Salisbury Out of Danger.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Lord Salisbury's physicians report that he is progressing favorably and is out of danger. The Freeman's Journal states that it has learned from excellent authority that Lord Salisbury has in contemplation an early dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country on the government's new Irish issue.

An African White Book.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The German government has completed the compilation of an African white book, which it will lay before the reichstag on the reassembling of that body. The book, it is said, contains documents of great importance which have not hitherto been alluded to in the press, if, indeed, their existence was known.

The Caldwell-Murat Marriage.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Star says that the marriage between Miss Gwendoline Caldwell, of America and Prince Murat has been again arranged. Prince Murat, The Star says, will accept any allowance that Miss Caldwell may grant him.

Farragut's Statue Ordered.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The committee of the city council having charge of the matter of statues of Grant, Sheridan and Farragut have rejected all the models thus far submitted for the Grant and Sheridan statues, but have approved Henry Hudson Kitson's model for the Farragut statue, and awarded him a contract to execute the statue of heroic size in bronze for $22,500.

Governor McKinney Inaugurated.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—Governor F. W. McKinney was inaugurated yesterday. Judge Lewis, of the supreme court, administering the oath of office. The governor went at once to his office, where he received many callers. The legislative hall was densely crowded. The legislature convened during the day.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA

The Disease Still Spreading and Killing Its Victims.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The grippe claimed several more victims in this city yesterday and the situation is becoming serious. There have been over 100 deaths from pneumonia in this city since Saturday, and over 200 deaths from bronchial troubles. Many of these are directly traceable to the prevalent influenza. Among those who have died is United States Commissioner Osborne, of Brooklyn.

Commissioner Osborne was born in Otisville, N. J., in 1837. In the sixties he was made clerk of the United States district court, where he remained for five years, afterwards being commissioner.

There were two deaths from pneumonia among the members of the police force of this city yesterday. Patrolman Thomas Killeride, attached to the East Twenty-second street station, after an illness of only twelve hours, and Patrolman William Bourke, of the Thirtieth street station, were the victims. In both instances pneumonia was the outcome of neglected influenza.

The Disease Abroad.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The rapid increase in the number of cases of influenza at Wurzburg, Bavaria, has rendered necessary the erection of several temporary hospitals. There are 40,000 cases of the disease in Munich. The epidemic is spreading in Dresden.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The influenza is spreading in Italy. It has appeared at Cerosia, Messina and Modena. The pupils of the military school at Modena have been sent home.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The mortality here from the influenza is very great, but there are indications that the malady is decreasing. Gayarre, the tenor, is not expected to recover. The disease is spreading in the provinces, and has assumed a very severe form at Barcelona.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—Sixty of the officials of the Dublin postoffice are afflicted with influenza.

Legislators Suffering from Influenza.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The legislature of 1890 began its session yesterday. There were many absentees, owing to the prevailing epidemic of influenza. The organization of the two branches was effected without any friction, and in the senate in 1890, with the exception of the presidency of the senate, to which office Senator Henry H. Sprague was chosen. Speaker Barrett was re-elected in the house. The clerks are the same as previously.

Editor Fitch Has It.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Charles E. Fitch, editor of The Democrat and Chronicle, is suffering from an attack of influenza, which has confined him to the house for several days.

A DESPERADO'S CRIME.

He Kills One Man and Fatally Shoots Two Others.

MERRILL, Jan. 2.—A terrible New Year's tragedy occurred here in which David Sarvis, a well known saw mill keeper, was killed; Robert Truax, chief of police, fatally injured, and Frank Hotz, night watchman, dangerously wounded by George Sneider, a drunken, dissolute character. Sneider had been refused credit at Sarvis' place.

After buying several drinks and paying for them he went to Sarvis' revolver and shot him in the back, killing him almost immediately. Chief Truax attempted to arrest him and was shot through the lungs, and is not expected to recover. Sneider then shot Hotz in the shoulder and arm. Sneider held the crowd at bay for a while, and when attempting to escape stumbled and dropped his revolver. He was pounced upon by the crowd and taken to jail. He will probably be lynched.

A Professor's Royal Reception.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—News has been received at the Johns Hopkins university from Professor Meriwether, who recently accepted the position of professor of English and history in the imperial university of Japan, arriving in Japan he was received with great ceremony. A special palace was given him as his residence with more than fifty servants. A stable containing some of the finest horses in the kingdom was placed at his disposal, and in every way he was treated with royal splendor. While at Johns Hopkins Professor Meriwether was assistant secretary of the American Economic association.

A Daring Newark Thief.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—An unknown man entered E. D. Andrews' jewelry store at No. 830 Broad street at 10 o'clock Tuesday night. He drew a pistol and, leveling his wares in the safe. The man leveled a four-barreled revolver at the head of the proprietor, shoved a gold watch and chain into his pocket and fled. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Andrews gave chase, and, aided by several officers, almost succeeded in capturing the robber in the rear of 837 Broad street. The thief, however, dropped the pistol and booty, and disappeared over a neighboring fence, after which it was impossible to find him.

More Trouble at Barnwell.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2.—Dispatches received here indicate that there are probabilities of trouble in Barnwell. Telegrams have been received at Blackville and other neighboring towns asking for aid, and a special train left Blackville with reinforcements. It is said the negroes intend to burn the town. The trouble is by no means over, and the whole county seems to be up in arms. A conflict between the whites and blacks seems imminent.

He Stabbed Two Women.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Charles Ritter, a baker, aged 45, became crazy as a result of too much liquid refreshment, and while calling on one young woman at 32 Cherry street, drew a knife and badly cut them both, and then ran amuck through the tenement house, wounding a small public. He was finally captured, and the two girls were taken to a hospital. One of them, Kitty Farrell, is likely to die from her injuries.

Deadly Electric Light Wire Again.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—At 1 o'clock a broken telephone wire fell upon the horse drawing a Pleasant Valley street car in Allegheny City. One of the horses was killed instantly and the other fatally injured. The driver and passengers received slight shocks, but were not seriously hurt. The broken wire had crossed with an electric light wire.

Green Must Hang.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Jan. 2.—John Green, the colored farm laborer, who butchered his wife in a shocking manner in the streets of this city in broad daylight on Aug. 31, has been sentenced to hang Jan. 15.

Two Locomotives Burned.

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., Jan. 2.—The engine house of the Southern Maryland railroad at Brandywine has been burned, together with two locomotives and a large amount of machinery. Loss, $30,000.

Weavers on Strike.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 2.—The weavers in the Merino mill have struck for an increase of seven and a half cents per cut. Their present pay is fifty cents per cut.

HER ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

End of a Young Artist's Unhappy Love Affair.

DESERTED BY A LOVER, SHE DIED.

The Tragic End of Pretty Gabrielle Oberbauer—She Killed Herself With Her Lover's Revolver New Year's Day—A Pathetic Letter to Her Brother.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Gabrielle Oberbauer, an artist, 29 years old, who has been living with her brother Otto at 310 East Eighty-first street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon on account of a disappointment in love. She shot herself through the heart. She was an attractive young woman, and had received instruction in the best art schools in the city. She had been also a pupil of Smillie, the landscape artist.

The Engagement Broken.

About five years ago Miss Oberbauer opened a studio at 10 West Fourteenth street. William Brill, whose glove store was on the ground floor of the same building, saw the young artist and fell in love with her, and they were soon engaged to be married. Miss Oberbauer's family opposed the match, and about two weeks ago Mr. Brill's brother called upon her and said that Mr. Brill's family wished him to make a wealthy marriage and had forced him to break the engagement.

She Was Prostrated by the Shock.

Miss Oberbauer was prostrated by the shock and kept to her room. She seemed to lose all interest in life, and her brother Otto thought that her mind would become deranged from brooding over her troubles. Yesterday afternoon she seemed to be somewhat better, and about 4 o'clock she asked Otto to carry a message to one of her friends. As he left the room she asked him to return as soon as possible.

Shot Through the Heart.

Half an hour later Otto entered the room and found his sister dead on the lounge. She had shot herself through the heart with a 32-caliber revolver which her lover had left in her rooms when he called upon her some weeks ago. Mr. Brill had taken the revolver from his pocket and left it on the bookcase. It was lying on the floor beside the lounge, and Miss Oberbauer's brother thought that she was sleeping until he touched her hand to awaken her.

Her Pathetic Letter.

On the table were letters to several friends, and this one addressed to her brother:

DEAR OTTO: I thank you for your devotion to me in this time of need. I regret that I will never be able to repay your kindness, but you must try and tell her how fondly I have thought of her and the girls, dear Alice. They will forgive me if I have wronged them, for I did not do it willingly. I have respected Tillie for her devotion to the one she loved. She and Mrs. Brill have been kind to me in spite of all our troubles. My heart has often ached for them all, as I know theirs have for me. Tell Alice and Tillie that I love them. I have done to me. They all have kind hearts, and will do it for my sake. Dear Otto, tell mother how closely our troubles have united me to her. Love her as much as you can. Only the thought of leaving you all makes me sorrowful, but I am at rest and feel no grief. Your own loving sister, GABRIELLE.

He Was Making Calls.

One of the other letters was addressed to her former lover. It was not opened, and was sent sealed to his home, 149 East Seventy-fifth street. Mr. Brill left for Europe last night, and it was said that he was making New Year's calls. Miss Oberbauer's family for several years had been estranged from her on account of her mode of life, and the brother Otto was the only one who stood by his sister. It is said that she was once married, but resumed her maiden name after her husband's death. One of her sisters is the wife of Charles Goldzier, a lawyer at 320 Broadway, and living at 25 Horatio street.

She Took But Little Food.

To a reporter last night Otto Oberbauer said that his sister had taken but little food since her disappointment. She had not slept, but talked very little about her disappointment. Others who live in the same house say that she was an unusually attractive woman. She had been married about four years, but little difficulty in disposing of her own work at good prices. She was born in Germany, but had lived in this country since she was 7 years old.

A Tariff Reform Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The Philadelphia Tariff Reform club held its opening reception New Year's day. The rooms were crowded with a constant stream of business men. Letters were read from prominent gentlemen, among them being ex-President Cleveland, Hons. J. G. Carlisle, S. J. Randall, C. R. Breckenridge and others.

Negroes Observe Emancipation Day.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 2.—Negroes celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation here to-day. There was a parade, and exercises were held in Metropolitan hall, where an address was delivered by R. C. Parker, colored, of Georgia. There were also observances of the day at other points in the state.

A Suicide at Medina.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2.—William Zeno, a well-to-do German, living at County Line, near Medina, committed suicide by hanging in his barn. Zeno had been insane for some time and probably killed himself while suffering from temporary mental aberration. He was 48 years old and leaves a family.

A New Jersey Suicide.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 2.—William Gould, aged 60 years, living on the turnpike road between Caldwell and Roseland, committed suicide last night by hanging himself from the rafters in his barn. Financial and ever business trouble is believed to have been the cause. He leaves a widow but no children.

The Printers' Lockout.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The locked out printers of The Press and Times, agreed on the strike benefit list ($7 per week) until they obtain employment elsewhere. It is said that the Philadelphia Press will be the only paper in this city to issue a Sunday edition to-morrow, and that they will experience little or no difficulty in issuing the paper.

While Everybody

IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VANARSDALE'S LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S,

20 WEST FRONT STREET.

Furniture, Bedding and Upholstery.

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Buy your Holiday Presents in Plainfield

and have them delivered on Christmas Eve or wherever you want them.

28, 26 and 27 Park Avenue is the place to find Useful and Ornamental Presents in the Furniture Line. Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

Goods Selected Now will be held in Reserve and Delivered when Wanted.

GARRET Q. PACKER,

Park Avenue Corner of Second Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 90c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.50, $1.90, $2.50. BRACKET SAWS, $3.50, $5.50 AND $8.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.80, $2, $2.60, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN ORDER TO UNLOAD THE LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING UNSOLD BECAUSE OF THE BACKWARDNESS OF THE SEASON, WE WILL FROM NOW UNTIL JAN. 1ST. GIVE WITH EACH PURCHASE AMOUNTING TO $10, A

Handsome Gold-Tip Silk Umbrella,

AT

WERNER'S MAMMOTH ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

IN PRICES ON

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE THEM ALL OUT AT

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Grand Display of Holiday Goods,

including all the Latest Novelties in Plush Dressing Cases, Shaving and Smoking Sets, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Dolls and Toys of all kinds at Less than New York prices. Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers in endless variety. We are offering Special Inducements on

Plush Sacques and Jackets,

for the next 10 days. The largest and best variety of Ladies and Misses Cloaks and New Markets to be found in this vicinity. In Umbrellas we have an Immense Assortment from a Silk and Linen one at 97 cents to the finest silk ones at $5. A Specialty this week in Ladies' Embroidered White Aprons at 95 cents.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.

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Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.

The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers. Of CHICAGO, Illinois.

CHAPEL and PARLOR.

Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

M Y $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best make of Gents' Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

IT WILL BE EVEN THUS.

An Incident Which Illustrates the Possibility of Human Nature.

A citizen of Harlem who was approaching the middle age had by a day, lasted and pleasant existence and doing it at the rate which he was accustomed.

"You know," he remarked, "that I'd like to knock you into next week."

Just then an unemployed man in a side street, who was looking for a ball to say:

"Here's another just such cur as here. He isn't worth his weight in soap grease."

"I'll poison mine this very night!"

"And I'm going to throw mine under the horses!"

"Say," said the second man, after a moment's thought, "call your cur up here and let's get him to fighting."

Good idea. Here, Jap—Jap—Jap! Come here, doggie!"

The dog cautiously approached, and in the new quickly began growling and showing his teeth each other a sudden "mighty" brought a climax, and they began fighting. Both men laughed, but it wasn't a minute before the second man's dog was "underneath, biased the dog on top.

"Hold on, now. Give my dog a fair show!" shouted the other.

"What's the biggest?"

"Pa, he ain't! Don't you kick my dog again!"

"I'm a good mind to kick his owner!"

"I'll kills to see you try it!"

"I can do it!"

"You're a liar!"

And with that they began wheeling away at each other with right, smiling, after five minutes in a drawn. Meanwhile the dogs had quit and disappeared.

"I allow no one to kick my dog!" gasped one, as he wiped at his bloody nose.

"And no living man can call me a liar!" growled the other, as he laid his black eye.

"I'll see you again!"

"And I'll see you!"—New York Sun.

No Was Superstitious.

Teacher—Madam, will you give me something for it?

Woman—Will they never stop coming? I have already given bread and coffee to twelve tramps this morning.

Teacher—Excuse me, madam. I may have my failings, but I will yet trudge wearily and hungrily onward before I will make the thirteenth.—Boston Herald.

Rough on the Professor.

Professor (to student who had on in the lecture hall a loud cravat instead of a white one)—Those loud cravats are becoming very fashionable, it seems.

Student—Yes, professor; that's so.

Professor (severely)—But they are not worn in the presence of gentlemen.

Student (somewhat confused)—No, professor; they never are.—Texas Siftings.

Wasted Advantages.

He—What a pity that a creature with such natural advantages shouldn't have a collah to wear!—Life.

A Doubtful Compliment.

"I think I shall use the typewriter all the time now in my literary work," said the young author, who was just gaining a slow mastery over the keys.

"Why, yes," said his appreciative wife, "I should think that you could write just about as fast as you can think."—Somerville Journal.

What He Was Fitted For.

Judge—Your case seems beyond my jurisdiction, sir, and I am afraid you will have to be sent to an asylum. You appear to be non compos mentis, sir.

Prisoner—Couldn't you put me on the jury for a term, your honor?—Lowell Citizen.

The Thoughts Did Not Count.

Amy—You were entirely alone, weren't you, Mr. Dolley?

Dolley—Yes, Miss Amy, until you came I was alone with my thoughts.

Amy—That's what I said. You were entirely alone.—New York Sun.

Not Much Difference.

Jones—What is Possonby's business?

Brown—He's a contractor now.

Jones—What did he use to be?

Smith—A corset maker.

Jones—Well, I don't see much difference.—Burlington Free Press.

The Lastest Man.

Harry—Who's that passing on the other side of the street?

Charley—Dear boy, you'll have to excuse me. I'm really too fatigued to look further than the middle of the street today.—Texas Siftings.

The Sorrows of Childhood.

Johnny—What makes you look so tired?

Tommy—My stepmother is sick and now I'll get licked before every meal. The doctor says she must take exercise on an empty stomach.—Texas Siftings.

Friendly Frankness.

"No," said she, "I never use powder, paint or cosmetics of any kind."

"Don't you?" said her dearest foe. "You'd look a good deal better if you did."—Somerville Journal.

Time and Number.

They stood at the gate in the pale moonlight,
Oh lovers, there were many!
He bowed his head and said, said, "Good night!"
And added, "Kate, just this!"

"Just one!" she said, in amongst surprise,
And she dropped her lashes then
And curled her little bright, love beaming eyes—
"Well, I should say just ten."

"All right!" he cried, with a rapturous look,
And did not a moment wait,
But drew her to his head and ten he took
Ere she could expostulate.

She gasped for breath as she dried her hat,
And her blushes came and went,
But she murmured, "You know I didn't mean that;
I—I thought 'twas the time you meant."
—Boston Courier.

MUSIC HALL FURNITURE STORE.

C

Our Chairs, Desks, Etc., Etc., 34 West Front St. Powlison & Jones

J. P. LAIRE & CO.'S

Stock of Holiday Goods is Complete.

SEATS, SLEIGHS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, PLATED WARE, CARPET SWEEPERS, CARVERS, BLACKING BOXES, CRIBS, MATTRESS HOLDERS. (STOVES DOWN CHEAP.)

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Fine Groceries,

18 North Avenue,

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RICHARD H. DAY'S

City Livery Stables

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Telephone call 121. Plainfield, N. J.

Special attention given to boarding horses. Orders left at A. Titsworth's, North ave nue, will receive prompt attention.

Thousands in Successful use

The CELEBRATED PERFECT RANGES

WARM AIR FURNACES

HOT WATER HEATERS

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Richardson & Boynton Co.

No. 232 & 234 Water St. New York

FOR SALE BY

A. M. GRIFFEN,

13 EAST FRONT STREET.

USE SCATTER-CORNS

A Root Corn Killer on Earth; Removes Hard or Soft Corns or Bunions in 48 hours; Prevents Sore Toes; Makes New Shoes Easy; Not Considered a Humbug; Sold by Druggists. 25c. Sample, 10c. Stamps. Address

W. H. Hood & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SURE CURE

for

RHEUMATISM

Breaks up coughs and colds and purifies the blood. MME. QUICK'S

Sulphur Vapor Baths

Fifth street, near Park. 10-1587

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PAWNBROKER

Samuel Dreier,

Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property,

COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET,

UPSTAIRS,

Plainfield, New Jersey. 11-12-3m

Professional Cards.

DR. M. S. SIMPSON, 39 West Fifth street, corner of Liberty. Office hours: Until 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., after 6 p. m. 6-5-1y

E. S. VOORHEES, D. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon, No. 39 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 24. Residence 104 West Front street.

WILLIAM G. B. SEE, Counselor at Law, Special Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Residence, No. 102 East Front street, Plainfield. 1y

JACKSON & CODDINGTON, Counselors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CLARK & REED, Counselors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

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such as Diamond Rings, Lace Pins, Bead Neck Chains, Gold and Silver Watches, and Silverware at DOCKLWOOD'S, at the old stand, 13 Park avenue. Dr. King's spectacles always on hand. 11-16-1m

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED 900 BUSHELS ROSE POTATOES WHICH WE WILL SELL FOR

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IN QUANTITIES OF TWO BUSHELS OR MORE, OR 80 CENTS A SINGLE BUSHEL. THE BEST POTATOES IN THE MARKET. ORDER WITHOUT DELAY OF

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EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

GOODS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cuts	Texas Beef.
Jersey Blanks.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Grazers.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Frozen.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Ham-Trimmed.

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FUR CAPS,

Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys. Cheapest at

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MR. P. L. CONDE, Teacher of violin. 15 years a student. Special care given to beginners for those who wish to learn quickly. Terms reasonable for solos and concert playing. Best of reference. P. O. Box 259. 4-8-1y

MISS C. S. HELLWIG, a graduate of the Gymnasium of Moscow, Russia, and the possessor of a gold medal, presented by the Russian Empress to the best graduate, gives lessons in German and French music. Or Piano and German lessons given at Art Parlors. For further information address Miss C. S. Hellwig, No. 34 West Fifth street. 7-16-1y*

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ELECTRICITY

and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFEN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies. 62 East Second street, corner of Washington.

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Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

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Large Jumbo Trucks, and experienced men. Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or anywhere in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in

Moving Pianos.

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That I have secured the exclusive right to the section for the sale of the GILMAN FARMS

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Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

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Fine Carriages,

All Styles,

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CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 5.15, 6.45, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 p. m., 12.00 night. Leave New York (foot of Liberty street) at 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 p. m., 12.00 night. Express trains, 5.45, 6.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 p. m., 12.00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6.45, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Leave Somerville at 6.15, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.15, 8.00, 9.37 a. m., 2.05, 5.30 p. m. Sunday at 4.15, 8.45, 8.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.37 a. m., 5.30 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua and Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc. 2.05 p. m. For Phillipsburg, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Easton, 9.00 a. m., 5.30 p. m. For Flemington, 9.37 a. m., 5.30 p. m. For Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg, Sundays 8.00 a. m. For Easton, 9.37 a. m., 5.30 p. m. For Lambertville, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua and Pottsville, 9.37 a. m. For Easton, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua and Pottsville, 4.15 p. m. Sundays, Reading, Harrisburg, etc.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 7.37, 8.00, 10.37 a. m., 12.05, 1.37, 2.54 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.37 a. m., 5.37 p. m. For Bath Junction, 7.37, 8.00 a. m., 12.05, 2.54 p. m. For Asbury Park, 7.37, 8.00, 10.37 a. m., 12.05, 2.54 p. m. Sunday 8.37, 4.37 p. m.

SOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton at 2.12, 6.50, 8.50, 11.20 a. m., 2.40, 4.20, 6.40, 8.40, 11.20 p. m. Sunday at 1.15, 10.30 a. m., 10.40 p. m. For Bordentown at 1.15, 6.50, 8.50 a. m.

For Philadelphia at 2.12, 5.50, 8.50, 11.20 a. m., 12.05, 2.40, 4.20, 6.40, 8.40, 11.20 p. m. Sunday at 1.15, 10.30 a. m., 10.40 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington at 2.12, 5.50, 11.20 a. m., 2.40, 4.20 p. m. Sundays at 1.15, 10.30 a. m., 10.40 p. m.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
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NEW YORK MAILS.

CLOSE—7.30 and 10.30 a. m., 1.15 and 5.30 p. m. ARRIVE—7.30, 9.50, 11.45 a. m., 1.15, 5.30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE, BASTON, ETC., MAILS.

CLOSE—7.30 a. m., and 4.00 p. m.
ARRIVE—8.50 a. m., and 6.30 p. m.

Direct pouches to Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., 1.15 p. m. mail. Direct mail to Pulaski, Pa., closes 4.30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Arrive at 8.10 a. m. Office open from 9.30 a. m. to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 7 p. m.

Mail for Warrenville closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

Post Office opens at 7 a. m. and closes at 7.30 p. m. Saturdays at 8.30 and 9.00 p. m. Open every evening until 8.30 p. m. to owners of box boxes.

Owners of lock-boxes coming without their keys will please apply for their mail at the Mail Delivery Window.

Office closes after 10 a. m. on all National Holidays.

Money order office open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays to 4 p. m.

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BRICK

I am now prepared to furnish a superior quality of brick. I have doubled the former capacity of my yard and added many improvements.

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CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS in

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FURNITURE AND FREIGHT EXPRESS

Furniture Moved

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Pianos Moved

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53 WEST FRONT STREET,

CHINA, CROCKERY, CUT, PLAIN and FANCY GLASSWARE.

LAMPS and FIXTURES. Also a

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An interesting one. Call and see it.

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Inlait shapes of

Bonnets and Hats

FRENCH IMPORTED FLOWERS,

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all kinds of Second-Hand

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If You Seek an Important Date You May Find It Here.

THE GENERAL AMERICAN RECORD

The Year 1889 Was an Eventful One. Fires and Other Disasters Attributable to the Carelessness of Man—Politics, Personal, Sport and Other Matters of Interest.

The most serious question met by the driver who compiles an orderly record of the important dates of any year is, What shall be left out?

For no matter how great an amount of space is allowed, it is certain that some matters can would wish to include in the record must be omitted, and it is always quite within the possibilities that some dates of less importance than those printed may be finally overlooked.

The most important American dates of 1889 not properly classed under special heads are given place in the compilation which follows chronologically below:

JANUARY.

1. Richardson Drug Company's store damaged by fire in Boston; loss, $250,000.
Total eclipse of the sun, visible in southwestern America.
3. Dalzell-Gates corporation reorganized after the holidays.
4. Earthquake in Nicaragua; 9 killed.
5. Fire in Boston; $100,000 loss estimated.
Rome received that police force ordered on the U. S. vessel Yantic, and the last left Port Said for Italy.
10. Several men killed in a strike over Gray Co., Kan., records by the pitchers of English and Chamberlain.
14. Admiral Kimberly ordered to famous to prevent Italian troops landing.
17. 120 horses burned in a stable at Lowell, Mass.
18. Lieutenant Governor McDonald, of Michigan, killed by a railroad accident.
19. The United States senate passed the substitute for the Mills tariff bill by a straight party vote.
25. Assassination of John M. Clayton, at Plumsonville, Ark.

FEBRUARY.

1. The United States senate rejected the British extradition treaty.
5. $2,000,000 fire in Buffalo, N. Y.
7. Dismissal of United States Consul General Sewall at Samoa.
9. Sale of C., St. L. & C. R. R. to the C., C., C. & I. R. R. announced.
10. $1,000,000 fire in Philadelphia; drug house of John Wyeth & Bro. destroyed.
11. 21 lives lost in wreck of the Park Central bound northward, caused by boiler explosion.
13. Signing of commercial treaty between Japan and Great Britain announced.
21. Northern and Union Pacific railroads virtually secured a joint lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation properties.
23. Bill creating the states of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington signed by President Cleveland.
26. Explosion in a mining spoil factory, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 11 girls killed.
27. 12 killed in railroad accident at St. George's Cut.

MARCH.

4. Inauguration of President Harrison.
Vice President Morton installed and newly elected senators sworn in.
6. Mahoning Mutual Benefit Life Insurance association patched into the hands of a receiver.
8. Attorneys of Gen. Goff begin proceedings regarding the West Virginia governorship contest.
11. Births of 6,000 weavers in Fall River, Mass. Settled March 27.
12. Pension Bill vetoed in New Hampshire.
Dr. T. B. McDow, of Charleston, murdered Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of The Charleston News and Courier.
16. Resignation of Senator Chaffee, of Rhode Island.
24. Northern Pacific R. R. secured control of lines of the Wisconsin Central R. R.
25. Fifty-five drowned by sinking of the excursion steamer Oconee in Lake Chapala, Mexico.
28. Defeat in the Dominion parliament of the O'Brien-Lonsdale disallowance bill.

APRIL.

1. Ships Richmond, Alert and Adams ordered to Samoa by the United States naval department.
3. Adjournment of the United States Senate.
8. $2,000,000 worth of property destroyed by prairie fires in Minnesota and Dakota.
9. $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by fire in Savannah, Ga.
9. Arrival of the All America baseball players in New York from their trip round the world.
16. Richmond and Allegheny R. R. sold to the Chesapeake and Ohio for $5,000,000.
20. $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by the burning of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. elevator in New York.
22. Defeat of prohibition in Massachusetts.
Oklahoma thrown open to settlers.
23. Considerable disturbance and some killing reported from Oklahoma.
28. Diplomatists at Washington refuse to attend the Spanish Centennial in New York.
Grand Trunk R. R. ceased running Sunday freight trains.
29. 19 people killed in railroad accident on Grand Trunk R. R., Hamilton, Ont.
30. Centennial celebration in New York of the inauguration of George Washington, president of the United States, begun, lasting two days.

MAY.

1. United States railway mail service placed under the civil service rules.
2. Canadian parliament prorogued.
9. Senator Clay of Paris breaks the transatlantic record.
9. Colliery accident at Cheat Willson, Pa.; 10 miners killed.
10. Execution of three Bald Shabber murderers at Ozark, Mo.
11. J. D. Fish, pardoned by President Cleveland, released from Auburn state prison, Auburn, N. Y.
12. $30,000 stolen from United States Paymaster Wham, whose guard was shot down by robbers.
13. New York supreme court declared Chinese exclusion bill valid.
17. U. S. supreme court decided in favor of the heirs of Myra Clark Gaines in their suit against the city of New Orleans.
18. Procter Knotts defeated by Sparkman at Louisville.
19. Stockholders of the Big Four railroads voted to consolidate with the Toledo, St. Louis & Wabash R. R. bid off by Western bondholders for $15,000,000.
20. Fire in Montreal; loss, $600,000.
21. Election riots reported at St. Francis county, Ark., and several killed.
22. Dr. Cronin's body discovered in a catch basin in Chicago.
Decision of the Lizzie Carter divorce case rendered against Mrs. Carter.
26. Detective Coughlin arrested for alleged complicity in the Cronin murder.
The Nicaragua Canal expedition sailed from New York.
28. Coughlin, Sullivan and Woodruff indicted for the Cronin murder.
29. Capture of Port au Prince, Hayti, by Gen. Hyppolite.

JUNE.

4. Marriage at Washington of Associate Justice Gray, of the U. S. supreme court, to Jeannette Matthews.
5. Johnstown flood formed at Johnstown and vigorous efforts made to restore order and exclude troublesome visitors.
6. $2,000,000 fire in Seattle, Wash.
9. People of Johnstown met for religious services in the open air.
12. Dynamite crusher Vesuvius showed speed of 21.60 knots.
13. Disastrous fire in Grimsell, Ia.; 41 houses burned.
13. Writ of habeas corpus granted in the case of Kemmler, sentenced to be the first to suffer electrocution under the New York law.
14. Judge Tuley, of Chicago, decided that the Sullivan bond has the right to hold meetings.

7. Limestone fire in Montreal; 15 acres burned over.
8. Defeat of prohibition in Pennsylvania.
9. Indictment of Martin Burke for the Cronin murder.
10. Loss of much time here in Rhode Island.
13. Destruction by fire of the Johnson center at Vancouver, Wash.
14. Jacksonville, Fla., visited by fire; 31 houses burned.
15. Riots in Port au Prince, Hayti, at the finish from the murder of her husband and children.
16. Yale defeated Harvard in a boat race at New London, Conn.
19. Acquittal of Dr. McDow, who was tried for the murder of Dawson, editor.
20. News received at Ottawa of the seizure of the Canadian sealer Black Diamond by the U. S government.
Arraignment in Chicago of five alleged murderers of Dr. Cronin.
22. Extradition at Winnipeg, Manitoba, of Martin Burke, the Cronin suspect.

JULY.

1. $20,000,000 fire at Spokane Falls, Wash.
2. Presidential divorce of Mrs. Fred Grant (Sartoris) from her husband, Algernon Sartoris.
4. Shooting of Judge D. S. Terry, of California, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Neagle, at Lathrop, Cal. Neagle declared that Terry was about to assault him.
5. Arrest of Lizzie Pfeil for alleged complicity in the killing of Terry. His release followed shortly.
7. Conviction of John L. Sullivan at Purvis, Miss., for prize fighting. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but appealed the case, and this action was stayed.
10. Limestone fire at Port Costa, Cal.; an elevator and three ships destroyed; loss, $200,000.
Arrest of Bridget Sullivan, the Boston murderess smooth upon the name Mary Donnelly, who frustrated Mrs. Hamilton's attempt to kill herself.
11. Chicago courts decided that all the Cronin suspects are innocent. Woodruff should be held to collect the bond of $100,000 only.
12. Capture at Republic, Wn., of Reinhold Hobbay, "Hank Hart," the Wisconsin highwayman.

AUGUST.

2. 2 towns destroyed by prairie fires in Montana.
5. The trial of Nagle for the killing of Terry begun.
12. Resignation of Pension Commissioner Tanner.
16. 6 firemen killed in a destructive fire in Louisville, Ky.
17. Sentence of Eva Hamilton, found guilty of assaulting Nurse Donnelly, to Trenton state prison for two years.
Revolt reported in the rices in Navarre, West Indies.
18. Indictments found against Sheriff Finck and his accomplices on account of the fraudulent divorce matter.
$40,000 trotting match won in Boston by stallion Nelson.
20. 5 people killed in a railroad accident at Peabody Bridge, N. Y.; on Rens. R. Y. & G. and H. R. R.

OCTOBER.

2. 22 killed by explosion of the Mississippi river steamer Sultana.
4. Pan-American excursion began.
5. New York baseball team won the League championship.
7. Destruction of the Bates house in Indianapolis, Ind., by fire.
Defeat of prohibition in Connecticut.
Maj. E. A. Burke, ex-treasurer of Louisiana, who was charged with the indictment of misappropriation of state funds, and had announced his intention of returning to America to defend himself, arrested at the steamship office at Queenstown and returned to London.
9. Cleon Bladebaker's house at South Bend, Ind., burned; loss, $25,000.
10. 5-year-old trotting record beaten at Terre Haute, Ind., by Jay Bird, 2:09¼.
Killing of Lieutenant Fuchs in New York by an electric wire.
11. Fire destroyed Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn tabernacle.
15. Incident railroad accident at Cincinnati, O.; six killed and two injured.
Brooklyn baseball team won the American Association championship.
16. Beginning of the sessions of the Maritime congress.
21. D. M. Chambers shot and killed Frank J. Bowman in the street St. Louis, Mo.
22. Completion of the Cronin jury.
23. Groundbreaking for a new Brooklyn tabernacle by Dr. Talmage.
29. World's championship won by the New York baseball club.
30. Revolution reported in progress in Guatemala.
31. Government telegraph rates fixed at one mill a word by Postmaster General Wanamaker.

NOVEMBER.

5. President Harrison issued proclamations admitting North and South Dakota into the Union.
6. State elections held in the United States.
7. $500,000 fire in Owensville, Va.
Marriage of ex-Secretary of State T. F. Bayard to Miss Mary Willing Clymer.
Miss Soldene, retired, resumed the white veil of the Sisters of Mercy at Pittsburg, Pa.
President Harrison issued a proclamation admitting Montana into the Union.
General term of New York supreme court reversed the decision of Judge Tilden in case declaring the trust for a public library created by the will illegal.
9. Discovery of Dr. Cronin's clothes and instruments in a Chicago sewer.
Affray between Capt. H. H. Brope and Col. W. C. Preston, in Lexington, Ky.; both died.
10. Three-year-old trotting record beaten by Sunol, Mr. Shedd's mare, in 2:07¼. Robert Bonner bought Sunol two days later.
11. Washington admitted into the Union.
12. 6,000 mile trip of the All America baseball team concluded.
Minority in the Wanser's Christian Temperance union formed a new organization at Chicago.
18. Sir John Macdonald resigned as president of the Dominion council of ministers, assuming the portfolio of railways and canals.
John Clement's will admitted to probate in Chicago; $1,300,000 left to relatives, friends and many charities, and $2,500,000 to found the Clement Library in Chicago.
15. Imperial government of Brazil overthrown; a republic established, and Dom Pedro shipped to Europe.
The new government of South America named the United States of Brazil.
21. Consolidation of the Rock Island and Atchison railroads under the name of the Rock Island and Pacific railroad declared possible.
22. Killing of Stephen Pettus, of Brooklyn, by Mrs. Hanna B. Southworth, in New York.
23. Harvard defeated Yale at football, 36 to 0.
Springfield, Mass.: score, 6 to 0
28. $10,000,000 fire at Lynn, Mass.
29. Yale defeated by Princeton at football in New York; this gave Princeton the championship.
Great fire in Boston. Several lives lost; $10,000,000 damage done.
Severe storm doing damage on the lakes and in the Midway, Pacific and Rocky states.
30. Eight lives lost by the burning of The Minneapolis Tribune building.

DECEMBER.

2. Fire in Philadelphia. Seven people killed. Fifty-first session of the United States congress begun.
3. President's message read in both the senate and the house.
5. Destruction of the Monongahela house, Pittsburg, Pa., by fire.
6. Execution in Brooklyn of John Greenwald for the murder of Lyman S. Weeks.
The Pacific Mail steamship China beat the record from Yokohama to San Francisco by 1 day, 10 hours, 10 minutes.
7. The United States squadron of evolution sailed for Lisbon and Gibraltar.
9. Formation of the Players' Baseball league.
10. Theatre panic at Johnstown, Pa. Twelve killed.
11. Kilrain sentenced to two months' imprisonment for "assault" on J. L. Sullivan.
16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty of murder in the Cronin trial and sentenced to life imprisonment. Kunze, found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Beggs acquitted.
17. U. S. Consul General Lewis recalled from Tangier.

THE OLD WORLD'S RECORD.

HOW HISTORY HAS BEEN MADE ACROSS THE OCEANS.

They Suffered from Accidents and Fires the Same as We in the New World.

Some Important Foreign Political Dates.

General Events of Interest.

They have been making history in the old world during the past twelve months, and here is a brief record of how they have been doing it:

JANUARY.

4. Twenty-seven killed by explosion of fire damp in Ovides, Spain.
6. News of repulse of natives by Germans at Saadani.
12. Drowning, in Grand Canyon of Colorado, of Prof. Robert Brewster Stanton, civil engineer.
17. News received at Ottawa of the seizure of the Canadian sealer Black Diamond by the U. S government.
Arraignment in Chicago of five alleged murderers of Dr. Cronin.
22. Extradition at Winnipeg, Manitoba, of Martin Burke, the Cronin suspect.

FEBRUARY.

1. Prince Bismarck ordered abolition of martial law in Saxony.
Fourteen persons killed in a railroad accident near Gorgonzola, Italy.
4. Collisions reported between steamer Nereid and ship Kincaben, off Dungeness, 35 lives lost, and steamer Columbus and bark Largo Bay, off Bunchy Head, 30 lives lost.
Disturbances reported in Canal company.
4. Chinese rioters wrecked English consulate and houses of foreigners at Ching-Kang-Too.
5. Bellegue returns to form a new Panama Canal company.
Grievances of French workingmen presented to the chamber.
15. Constitution of Japanese empire proclaimed.
20. Colliery explosion near Manchester, England; 340 killed.
Pigott, who sold certain forged letters purporting to be from Parnell, confessed to The London Times that he had sold to The Times.
27. Tirard succeeded in forming a ministry in France.
British parliament reassembled.
28. Confession of Pigott that he forged the Parnell letters published in the London Times.
Mr. Parnell's Scotch suit against The Times dismissed.
Prince Alexander of Battenberg married Marie Loisinger at Mentone.
Emperor of China married to three wives.
29. Suppression of the Patriotic league decided upon by the French ministry.
Colliery disaster in Hungary; 54 killed.

MARCH.

1. Suicide of Pigott in Madrid.
A bodyguard of King Milan of Servia in favor of his son, aged 12.
Escapture of Bagamoyo by the Germans.
5. Disastrous fire in Constantinople; 52 drowned.
6. Fight between King John of Abyssinia and the dervishes at Metemmieh; King John killed.
10. 21 killed in a colliery disaster at Wrexham, Eng.
15. 15 killed in a colliery explosion at Nimes, France.
Loss of $10,000,000 lost by the collapse of the copper syndicate.
24. Boulanger, Rochefort and friends left Belgium for London.
31. Thirty drowned by reason of collision between Spanish steamers Mindanao and Visayas.

APRIL.

1. Reception to prominent Boulanger resolved by French government.
2. Fifteen drowned by reason of collision between the United States steamer Quinnebaug and the British and Belgian mail steamer Prinzess Henriette.
Cambridge won the boat race with Oxford in England.

MAY.

2. Sir Charles Russell opened the case for the Parnellites before the Parnell commission.
3. Boulanger left Belgium for Switzerland.
4. Opening of the Paris exposition.
4. Parnell's cross-examination ended.
5. Strike of 40,000 miners in Belgium.
7. Troops fired upon rioting strikers in Schlesvig; 8 persons killed, 100,000 miners on strike.
14. Emperor William commanded the miners that he would order soldiers to shoot disorderly strikers.
16. Interview between Emperor William and mine owners; strike settled.

JUNE.

7. Defeat of Arabs by Capt. Wisman.
8. The Derby won by the Duke of Portland's 3-year-old Donovan.
9. Statue of Bruno unveiled in Rome.
13. Railroad accident near Armagh, Ireland; several killed.
Disturbances of a Sunday school excursion killed.
Signatures affixed to the Samoan agreement at Berlin.
15. Cabdrivers' strike in Paris in full blast.
20. Amnesty measure bill passed by French chamber of deputies.
Disturbances reported at Delagoa bay, Africa, arising out of the seizure of customs made by the Portuguese to the English to build a railroad.

JULY.

3. 260 killed by fire damp explosion at St. Etienne.
Engagement between the Egyptians and dervishes. Dervishes defeated.
Parts produced his defiance before the Parnell commission.
5. Malaafa and Tamasese concluded a treaty of peace.
9. Withdrawal of Parnell from the Parnell commission announced.
Mikado's "Angelus" bought by the American Art association.
11. Signed given the freedom of Edinburgh.
Lord Salisbury defeated William O'Brien in the latter's suit for libel.
Parnell commission adjourned to Oct. 24.
17. Marriage of the Duke of Fife and the Princess Louise.
Mrs. Maybrick indicted for the murder of her husband in Liverpool, England.
Insurrection in Honduras; it was quelled by the government troops and the pitching of hand grenades into the ranks of the rioters by a baseball player.

AUGUST.

2. Gen. Grenfell attacked the dervishes and defeated them; 1,800 lost by the dervishes.
3. Mrs. Maybrick found guilty of murdering her husband in Liverpool, Eng., and sentenced to be hanged.
8. Boulanger's trial before the high court of the French senate began.
Boulanger, Dillon, Rochefort and Count Dillon convicted of conspiracy, and sentenced to exile by the French senate court.
21. Capture of King Mahoro by Semon.
Legitime, having accepted Hyppolite's terms, left Hayti.
Commutation of Mrs. Maybrick's sentence to life imprisonment.
The council of the Legion of Honor suspended Gen. Boulanger.
25. 10,000 dock laborers on strike in London.
26. The Irish Nationality bill, a home rule scheme caused a split in the Irish party.
The British parliament prorogued.

SEPTEMBER.

5. Strike of the dock men extended from London to Liverpool.
6. Recall of Dr. Peters from Africa by the German government; he refused to return.
8. Colliery disaster in Scotland; 60 killed.
9. Explosion of cartridges in Antwerp; 125 killed, 300 injured; property destroyed, $7,000,000.
Sligo defeated O'Connor in sculling match on Thames river, England, for the championship of the world.
11. The prefect of the Seine refused to accept Boulanger and Rochefort as candidates for the chamber of deputies.
12. Capt. Wissman destroyed Kandandeli, East Africa.
16. Close at the London dockers' strike.
18. Sultan of Zanzibar issued a manifesto against the slave trade.
22. Republicans won in the French elections. Several re-elections declared necessary.
23. Chest of dynamite exploded in railroad station at St. Petersburg just before the czar's departure for Copenhagen.
28. Votes cast for Boulanger and Rochefort declared void.
27. Rotterdam dockmen strike.
29. 50 killed in a railroad accident in Italy.

OCTOBER.

6. Railroad accident near Stuttgart, Germany; 9 killed, 30 injured.
End of the Rotterdam strike.
8. Republican victories confirmed in France by re-ballots.
7. Boulanger secretly left London for the Isle of Jersey.
10. Convention between Russia and the Vatican signed.
16. 39 killed in an English colliery disaster.
24. Parnell commission sittings resumed.
27. Marriage at Athens of Princess Sophia to Constantine, crown prince of Greece, at Athens.
28. Marriage of Prince Hizabeth to Clan Montington.
Marriage of Prince Murat to Miss Mary G. Caldwell reported indefinitely postponed.
31. Michael Davitt finished his speech before the Parnell commission, for Henry James began his address for The Times.

NOVEMBER.

4. Dr. Peters and most of his African exploring party reported massacred.
Parts produced his defiance.
Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts took command of the forces in Ireland.
7. Sir Charles Tupper appeared before the Parnell commission for the first time since Mr. Parnell withdrew.
8. Arrest of Prince Albert Victor in India.
13. French chambers convened. Decoudeke and other Boulangist members arrested but soon released.
14. M. Floquet elected president of the French chamber of deputies.
20. Ward received that Stanley had arrived at Mpwawa, Africa, 150 miles inland, Nov. 18.
21. Sir Charles Tupper's cross-examination ended.
Germany must go hand in hand in Africa.
Mr. Balfour and Lord Ashbourne submitted the death of the Irish land to a committee of the English cabinet.

DECEMBER.

3. Treaty of union between the Central American republics signed by all except Costa Rica.
4. Arrival of Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha at Bagamoyo, on the coast of east Africa.
5. Serious injuries sustained from a fall by Emin Pasha.
6. Arrival of Henry M. Stanley at Zanzibar.
7. Arrival of Dom Pedro at Lisbon.
Russian imperial party saved from St. Petersburg throughout Europe.
9. The election of Gen. Boulanger declared invalid.
20. Mwanga, king of Uganda, Africa, replaced on his throne by the aid of missionaries.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Names of Notable Persons Who Joined the Majority in 1889.

JANUARY.

1. Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, aged 78, in Hong Kong, China.
2. Dr. John C. Dalton, aged 74, in New York.
11. Banker George C. Flood, aged 62, in Heidelberg.
23. Francis Wharton, solicitor of state department, aged 69, in Washington, D. C.
24. Dr. T. S. Wilkinson, in Washington, D. C.

MARCH.

5. Mary Louise Booth, editor of Harper's Bazar, aged 59, in New York.
7. Isaiah V. Williamson, aged 86, in Philadelphia.
9. John Bright, aged 81, in London, England.
10. John G. Davis, admiral United States navy, retired, aged 64, in Washington.
22. Count Paul Kleist, in St. Petersburg.
Justice Stanley Matthews, aged 64, in Washington.

APRIL.

7. Sir Bright, aged 89, in England.
APRIL.
1. Hon. John Henry Pope, Canadian minister of railways.
3. Michel Eugene Chevreul, aged 103, in Paris.
10. T. H. Patterson, rear admiral, U. S. N., aged 61, in Washington.
13. John P. Usher, Lincoln's secretary of the interior, aged 72, in Washington.
16. Father Damien, missionary to the Molokai leper colony, aged 49, at Kakoneo, Hawaii.
18. Henry G. Pearson, New York postmaster, aged 46, in Highwood, N. J.
25. Rev. Frederick A. P. Barnard, president of Columbia college, aged 78, in New York.
30. W. H. Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic committee, aged 76, in Lime Rock, Conn.

MAY.

7. Count Tolstoi, Russian minister of the interior, aged 66, in St. Petersburg.
8. Gen. W. S. Harney, aged 88, in Orizaba, Fla.
13. W. I. Bishop, sailed for New York.
15. Edward Donaldson, rear admiral United States navy, aged 72, in Baltimore.
16. Allen Thorndike Rice, United States minister to Russia, aged 39, in New York.
18. Laura Bridgman, deaf, dumb and blind, in South Boston, Mass.

JUNE.

9. Leonard Swett, aged 64, in Chicago.
27. John Gilbert, actor, aged 79, in Boston.
28. Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, aged 58, in Fremont, O.
30. Simon Cameron, aged 80, in Lancaster, Pa.
30. Professor Hind, Mitchell, astronomer, aged 70, in Lynn, Mass.
Carlotta Patti, aged 49, in Paris.

JULY.

1. Theodore Dwight Woolsey, aged 88, in New Haven, Conn.
3. Mrs. Julia G. Tyler, widow of President Tyler, aged 69, in Richmond, Va.
4. Father J. Curley, astronomer, aged 84, in Georgetown, D. C.
5. Rev. Horatio Bonar, hymn writer, aged 80, in Edinburgh, Scotland.
Ex-U. S. Senator Edward H. Rollins, aged 64, on the Isle of Shoals.

AUGUST.

4. Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, D. D., aged 81, in Cambridge, Mass.
5. Gen. Henry Dupont, aged 77, in Wilmington, Del.
10. Dr. Alexander B. Mott, aged 63, in Yonkers, N. Y.
14. Dr. J. H. Bayles, editor Western Christian Advocate, in Cincinnati, O.
15. Prof. Elias Loomis, aged 78, in New Haven, Conn.
20. Henry Shaw, philanthropist, aged 89, in St. Louis.
23. George Fawcett Rowe, dramatist and actor, aged 68, in New York.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Dr. S. A. Allibone, aged 72, in Lucerne, Switzerland.
3. Henry W. Genet, in New York.
12. Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance, aged 78, in London.
13. Elias Cook, author of "The Old Arm Chair," aged 71, in London.

OCTOBER.

2. Ex-Governor Martin of Kansas, aged 52.
3. Ex-Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania, aged 59.
13. Lola, king of Portugal, aged 51, in Lisbon.
Oliver Garrison, by suicide, aged 79, in St. Louis.

NOVEMBER.

1. Princess Mary, wife of Alexander of Battenberg.
2. George H. Pendleton, aged 64, in Brussels.
18. Martin Farquhar Tupper, author of "Proverbial Philosophy," aged 79, in England.

DECEMBER.

4. Jeffe von Davis, aged 82, in New Orleans.
9. Oct. 1, H. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias, in Chicago.
Henry E. Searle, world's champion oarsman, aged 26, at Adelaide, Australia.
15. Oliver Johnston, abolitionist and journalist, aged 80, in Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Scott Lord, in Washington, D. C.
16. Ambrose Mendelssohn Jenkins, aged 64, in New York.
Marquis de Caux, formerly husband of Adelina Patti, in France.
R. B. Gowen, by suicide, in Washington.
18. Carl Formes, singer, aged 79, in San Francisco.

WHEN THEY WERE CALLED

VARIOUS PERSONAGES OF HIGH AND LOW DEGREE.

Names of Senators and Ministers and Consuls and Commissioners, and the Dates on Which They Were Chosen to Serve the People.

Here are a lot of dates of interest generally. It is to be presumed, but of especial interest to the politicians, and of supreme importance to the happy gentlemen whose names are mentioned. Learn them:

JANUARY.

10. Connecticut legislature elected U. S. Bulkeley, Republican, governor.
15. U. S. Senators: T. O. Wolcott, from Colorado; Anthony Higgins, from Delaware; Gorman Piper, from Massachusetts; W. P. Frye, from Maine.
16. U. S. Senator, G. F. Manderson, from Nebraska.
U. S. Senators: J. R. McPherson, from New Jersey; S. H. Cockrell, from Missouri; M. W. Ransom, from North Carolina; Richard Coke, from Texas.
23. U. S. Senators: W. D. Washburn, from Minnesota; P. B. Plumb, from Kansas; J. N. Dolph, from Oregon.
29. U. S. Senator, J. H. Berry, from Arkansas.

FEBRUARY.

13. U. S. Senator, Gilman Marston, from New Hampshire.
21. U. S. Senator, J. E. Kenna, from West Virginia.

MARCH.

4. Cabinet of the president of the United States; J. G. Blaine, secretary of state; B. F. Tracy, secretary of the navy; J. W. Noble, secretary of war; William Windom, secretary of the treasury; John Wanamaker, postmaster general; W. H. H. Miller, attorney general; James W. Noble, secretary of the interior; J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture.
John Wanamaker, postmaster general.
W. H. H. Miller, attorney general.
James W. Noble, secretary of the interior.
7. President protem. of the United States Senate, John J. Ingalls.
11. U. S. Diplomatic Corps: T. W. Palmer, minister to Spain; J. F. Swift, minister to Japan; J. D. Washburn, consul general to Switzerland.
12. U. S. Diplomatic Corps: Lewis Wallace, minister to Italy; J. A. Kasson, minister to Denmark; Territorial Governor, A. C. Botkins, of Dakota.
13. Territorial Governor, Louis Wallace, of Arizona. First Assistant Postmaster General, J. S. Clarkson. U. S. Diplomatic Corps: J. A. Kasson, W. W. Phelps, George H. Bates, commissioners to the Samoan conference at Berlin.
18. U. S. Diplomatic Corps: Whitelaw Reid, minister to France; Julius Caesar Burrows, counsel to Vienna.
19. U. S. Diplomatic Corps: F. D. Grant, minister to Austria; John G. New, consul general to London.
21. Territorial Governor, Miles Seymour, of Washington.
22. Commissioner of Pensions, James Tanner.
25. Territorial Governor, Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Benjamin F. White, of Montana.
27. United States Diplomatic Corps: R. T. Lincoln, minister to England; Hamilton Mercer, minister to Germany (appointed by the senate); Alfred Thorndike Rice, minister to Russia; George P. Loring, minister to Portugal; Patrick Egan, minister to Chili; Thomas Ryan, minister to mexico.
28. United States Diplomatic Corps: Robert Adams, Jr., minister to Brazil; T. R. Mosher, minister to the Corea; Edward Lincoln Phelps, Samuel L. Scruggs, minister to Venezuela; W. O. Bradley, minister to Corea; Territorial Governor, Nathan Goff, of Illinois.
29. United States Diplomatic Corps: John Talbot, minister to Colombia; D. H. Terrell, minister to Belgium.

APRIL.

1. Treasurer of the United States, John M. Hamlin.
5. Postmaster at New York, Cornelius Van Cott.
Customs Collector at New York, Joel D. Erhardt.
28. United States Senator, Nathan F. Dixon, from Rhode Island.
29. Territorial Governor, Lyman E. Knapp, of Idaho.
30. Solicitor of the United States Treasury, William P. Hepburn.
Director of the Comptroller of the Currency, E. C. Lacey; Superintendent of the Census, Robert P. Porter.

MAY.

7. United States Government Printer, Frank W. Palmer; Civil Service Commissioners: Theodore Roosevelt and Alexander T. Mason; Historiographer, Arthur L. Thomas, of Utah.
10. United States Diplomatic Corps: Solomon Hirsch, of Oregon, minister to Turkey; Clark E. Carr, minister to Denmark; Henry W. Severance, consul general to Hawaii; John Jacobs, consul at Birmingham; Thomas H. Shearman, consul at Liverpool.
14. Postmaster at Chicago, S. B. Holliday.
27. Special Envoys to Hayti: Beverly Tucker, Lewis Wallace. (Afterwards withdrawn.)
7. Adjutant General of the United States Army, Col. Kelton.
9. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Thomas J. Morgan.
10. Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Calvin S. Brice.
19. United States Senator, W. E. Chandler, from New Hampshire.
22. United States Diplomatic Corps: John L. Stevens, minister to Hawaii; George Mooney, minister to Paraguay and Uruguay; J. M. Crawford, consul general at St. Petersburg.
United States Diplomatic Corps, W. W. Phelps, minister to Greece.
28. United States Diplomatic Corps, Frederick Douglass, minister to Hayti. Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Capt. Meredith.

JULY.

1. United States Diplomatic Corps: A. L. Snowden, minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece; W. H. Edwards, consul general at Cairo; Frank O. Bourn, consul general at Rome; Eugene Schuyler, consul general at Cairo.
3. United States Commissioner of Railroads, H. A. Taylor. Superintendent United States Coast Survey, T. C. Mendenhall.
AUGUST.
4. United States Diplomatic Corps, J. R. G. Pitkin, minister to Mexico; Edward Eggleston, Jr.
5. Commissioner of Education, William T. Harris.
SEPTEMBER.
4. U. S. Diplomatic Corps, Thomas H. Anderson, minister to Bolivia.
10. U. S. Land Commissioner, L. A. Groff.
OCTOBER.
7. Seth Low, of Brooklyn, elected president of Columbia college.
10. U. S. Senators: Gideon C. Moody and Franklin Pettigrill, South Dakota.
11. U. S. Commissioner of Pensions, Green B. Raum. Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Commodore Ramsay.
23. Postmaster at Philadelphia, John Field.
NOVEMBER.
19. U. S. Senators: W. C. Squire and J. B. Allen, Washington.
20. U. S. Senator, Gilbert Pierce, from North Dakota.
21. U. S. Senator, L. R. Casey, from North Dakota.
DECEMBER.
2. Speaker U. S. House of Representatives, T. B. Reed.
4. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, David J. Brewer.

The World's Fair.

The agitation for a World's Fair in 1892 began early in the year, Chicago, New York, Washington and St. Louis being the cities contesting for the honor. Chicago and New York, it is said, have raised guarantee funds. Here are some significant dates:

AUGUST.

13. Large meeting held at Baltimore in favor of the World's fair in Washington.
OCTOBER.
2. Much opposition to the project of a World's fair in New York aroused by the selection of a site that included the northern end of Central Park.
OCTOBER.
8. World's fair convention at St. Joseph, Mo., passed resolutions in favor of holding a World's fair in the city.
22. Meeting of the board of promotion of the World's fair in Washington in 1892 held in Washington.

NATURE'S DESTRUCTIVE HAND.

How Puny Man Suffered from Storm and Flood in 1889.

1. Terrible wind storm at Reading, Pittsburg, Niagara Falls and elsewhere; 20 killed at Reading and 14 at Pittsburg. New suspension bridge blown down at Niagara.
19. Storms did great damage in states west of the Ohio.
20. Storm on Massachusetts bay. Much damage to shipping; 7 sailors drowned.

FEBRUARY.

23. 11 men lost by the wreck of the bark Josie Troop on the North Carolina coast.
27. Gale on the North sea; 76 lives lost.

MARCH.

4. Forest fires reported in the northwest.
11-12. Storm on the Atlantic coast and Chesapeake bay. Bark Pattangill wrecked off the Virginia capes; 14 lives lost.
13. 15 lost by foundering of a French torpedo boat off Cherbourg.
24. News received of the loss of the Haytian steamer Utowana, with over 30 men.
25. News received of the terrible storm in Samoa, which destroyed the American ships Nipsic, Vandalia and Trenton, with 52 men, and German ships Olga and Adler, with 107 men.

APRIL.

9. 20 lives and 50 vessels lost in the recent storm on Chesapeake bay.
10. Ocean steamer Denmark and the steamer Denmark of the Thingvalla line, which was seen floating disabled and abandoned 600 miles off the coast of Ireland. The crew of the latter, the steamer Missouri, 8 was discovered later, had rescued the captain and crew on April 6.

MAY.

11. Great damage from storms reported near Lynchburg, Va.
14. Thirty lives lost by foundering of the steamer Alaska off Cape Blanco, Ore.
17. 23 persons drowned by the loss of two French fishing vessels.
18. 28 persons drowned by floods in Honolulu.
21. The great storm of the Atlantic seaboard disaster. The rainfall in the middle Atlantic region on this day, and for several succeeding days, was of unprecedented extent. Many towns suffered, Johnstown, Pa., most severely, where several thousand lives were lost, and millions of dollars' worth of property. The great damage reported from other points was from Williamsport, Pa.; Frederick, Md.; D. C.; the Susquehanna valley in N. Y.; Pottsville, Pa. The horrors of fire were added to the destruction of flood at Mount Washington, Md. Great damage reported to shipping and in Canada.

JUNE.

10. Tornado in Lewis and Jefferson counties, N. Y. Much damage done by high water in Indiana.
11. Damaging storm in New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, N. J. Bursting canal banks ruined mills at Holyoke, Mass.
16. Losses by floods in Pennsylvania estimated at $44,250,000.
20. Severe storms reported in the Ohio valley. Floods in Kansas.

JULY.

2. Heavy rains caused a washout on the North and Western R. R., near Marion, Va.; a train was ditched and 19 were killed.
4,000 houses reported lost by floods in China.
9. Johnstown, N. Y., suffered severely from a cloudburst.
14. Damaging storm in Maryland. Property and lives destroyed.
17. Several lives lost in floods in Texas.
Destructive storms reported in Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin.
23. Damaging storms reported from the northwest.
26. Chicago suffered from high winds; 7 were killed and 200 injured.
29. Damage done by storms in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio valley, the Atlantic coast and the Pacific regions; much property and some life lost.
30. Kiessico, Japan, destroyed by an earthquake.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Steamship Montreal, of the Dominion line, wrecked at Cabo Frio.
10. Drought in Mexico, cattle dying.
14. Damaging storms in the west and on the Atlantic coast; loss of life and people made homeless by floods in Nebraska.
19. 12,000 people killed by floods and landslides in the province of Antioquia, Colombia.
20. Beginning of prolonged storm along the New Jersey coast; considerable damage sustained by the shipping of United States and Canada and the Delaware breakwater along.
21. Terrible storm reported on the debris of a landslide in Quebec; many houses destroyed.

OCTOBER.

2. 26 vessels wrecked by cyclone on the Campeachy coast.
29. British ship Baden, from Calcutta to Liverpool, reported lost by Lloyd's register with 33 lives.

NOVEMBER.

7. Wreck of the American ship Chesapeake off the coast of Nova Scotia; 16 drowned.
8. Severe snow storm in New Mexico. Hundreds of cattle and sheep, and at least 3 cowboys, frozen to death.
9. Storm on the Pacific coast; 15 lives lost by the wrecking of a tug off Oregon.
27. Wreck of

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 3 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—A cold wave is predicted for to-morrow.

—The public schools of this city will re open on Monday next.

—Final action will be taken on the Water-Works contract at the Common Council meeting to-night.

—The third Y. M. C. A. building at Cleveland, Ohio, now under roof, will cost, with the lot, $215,000.

—The Sodality and Children of Mary societies connected with St. Mary's church are arranging for a reception.

—Louis Van Nest, who was released from State prison by the Court of Pardons at Trenton on Tuesday, arrived in Plainfield last night.

—Twenty-seven youths have been instructed in short-hand by the Y. M. C. A. during the past month. The class meets to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

—The Potter Press Works resumed business to-day. The works were closed for three days in order to give the firm a chance to make their annual inventory.

—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the Crescent avenue church on Sunday morning next. To-night the preparatory lecture will be given.

—The semi-annual dividend declared by the First National Bank should have been reported as 5 per cent instead of 3 per cent. It was a typographical error.

—The annual meeting of the Reform club was postponed from last evening until next Tuesday at eight o'clock. The newly-elected officers will then be installed.

—Some Tracy yesterday afternoon paid the fine of $5 imposed by Mayor Mabie, but he has not as yet presented the pledge which he promised Chief Carey he would sign.

—Yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a special consecration meeting in their rooms at No. 73 West Front street.

—On Friday evening, January 10th, the Columbia College Glee and Banjo Club will give an entertainment at Music Hall under the auspices of St. Andrews Society of Grace church.

—Messrs. R. W. Rice, & Co., the grocers, have adopted a new system whereby purchasers availing themselves of it can save money on groceries. It is referred to in their advertisement elsewhere.

—The Christmas festival of the First Church of Christ will be held in Reform Hall to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. It is expected that Santa Claus will be present and make the children happy.

—Installation of officers took place at Wesmonlodge Lodge, of I. O. O. F., last evening. Horace J. Martin was elected Dictator in the absence of C. J. Feytel and was installed. Five new members were admitted.

—A planter in South Carolina has succeeded in propagating the sea island cotton plant by hand, and he now can raise cotton seed without any lint or cotton. The gain appears to be in the increased yield of seed.

—On Monday evening next the newly-elected officers of Plainfield Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., will be installed by District Deputy Grand Master William Heise, assisted by officers from Mason Lodge, of Rahway.

—That the post-office department is being transformed into a huge express company is seen by the large number of packages that are sent through the mails. It is bound to come as one of the improvements of the age, and the express companies had better make a profit of it.—Ex.

—Mr. George H. Babcock, of West Eighth street, intends to improve the property lately owned by Mr. M. M. Thorn, at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifth street. The house which now stands there will be moved further up the street and a modern building will be erected in its place.

—Mr. G. Q. Packer calls attention to the fact to-day that now is the time to have done your special work in the way of furniture manufacturing, repairing and upholstering. He still has a large assortment of beautiful things left, even after the rushing business done previous to Christmas.

—It is estimated that it will take 42,000 enumerators, 2,000 clerks, between 800 and 900 special agents, 175 supervisors and 25 experts to complete the eleventh census. Assurance is given by the superintendent that the forthcoming census shall be more statistical and less scientific than preceding ones; more of an inventory of the nation's wealth and less given to disquisitions upon various topics.

—When the question of street cars for Plainfield was up, each of our citizens as were opposed to them favored the introduction of herdics, a style of conveyance very popular at Washington, D. C. Mr. Higgins, who runs a stage line here, was urged to run a line of herdics, but preferred to wait until now, when the community has given up all idea of street cars. He is arranging for a line of herdics to run in connection with his stage line on schedule time as advertised.

—On Wednesday night at the conclusion of the comic opera, "Pinafore," one of the actors left his wallet in the dressing room. He went back to the hall unknown to Property-man Matlock and groped around in the dark until he found his property, overturning in his search the "Pinafore" baggage which had been left there. Mr. Matlock in the morning discovered that someone had entered the hall and he held the baggage until the "Pinafore" company would arrive, in answer to a telegram calling him here, and ascertained that the baggage had not been tampered with.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
1. Wednesday	35	38	32
2. Thursday	32	36	32
3. Friday	32	36	32

THEIR FIRST CONCERT.

PLAINFIELD CHORAL SOCIETY AT MUSIC HALL LAST EVENING.

A Large and Brilliant Audience —The Wealth and Fashion of Plainfield in Magnificent Array—Names of the Members of the Society.

The first private concert of the Plainfield Choral Society at Stillman Music Hall last evening was a brilliant success. The hall was filled by a large and appreciative audience who did ample justice to the rich musical treat that was offered them. Remarkable for their evidence of wealth and refinement were the costumes and jewels displayed by the ladies who were present, and in this connection too much cannot be said in praise of the excellent taste and the beauty of Plainfield's social leaders. The whole affair was projected and carried out on a scale of great magnificence and reflects credit on the ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the cultivation of musical talent in Plainfield. As to the music itself the programme, printed below, gives but a faint idea of the pleasure it gave those who were favored with the opportunity of listening to its interpretation. Madame Henriette Beebe-Lawton, soprano; Miss Marion S. Wood, contralto; Mr. William H. Lawton, tenor; and Mr. Carl E. Dufft, bari. tone, who assisted on the occasion, were at their best, and they were admirably sustained by the Choral Society in the chorus singing. The audience expressed its appreciation by long and enthusiastic applause after each number on the programme. Miss Jessie Utter assisted her superior reputation as an accompanist, and the orchestra from the New York Philharmonic society, under the leadership of Mr. E. J. Fitzhugh, conductor, did some grand work. Below is the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Moonlight—Part Song ..... Panting
2. a. "Thine Image," } Baritone Solo.....
   b. "I Shall Not Die," } Dudley Buck
   Lawton, Mr. Carl E. Dufft.
3. Selections from the Golden Legend—By Arthur Sullivan ..... Madame Beebe-Lawton and Choral Society.
4. A Summer Night—Contralto Solo ..... Goring Thomas—Miss Marion S. Wood.
5. Love and Pride—Part Song ..... Lutkin
   John E. West.
6. a. "To Mary," } Tenor Solo ..... Dana
   b. "Mine," } Mr. Wm. H. Lawton.
7. Hymn to Music—Solo and Chorus ..... Dudley Buck

PART SECOND.

The Holy City	Alfred R. Gaul
	Madame Beebe-Lawton, Miss Wood, Mr. Lawton, Mr. Dufft, Mrs. Collier, Miss Ketcham, and the Plainfield Choral Society.
1. Invocation	Chorus
2. "No Shadows Yonder"—Tenor Solo	
	Mr. Lawton.
3. "My Soul Thirsteth for God"—Tenor Solo	
4. "At Eventide it shall be Light,"	Trio
5. "They Shall Run"	Chorus
6. "Bye Baith Not seen,"	Contralto Solo
7. "Thine is the Kingdom,"	Country Chorus
8. "Thine is the Kingdom,"	Chorus
9. Intermission.	
10. a. "A new Heaven and a new Earth,"	Hiles Solo
b. "Holy, Holy, Holy,"	Chorus
11. "Let the Heavens Rejoice,"	Chorus
12. a. "Come Ye Blessed,"	Contralto Solo
b. "The Fixing Pot is for Silver,"	Quartette
13. "These are They which came out of Great Tribulation,"	Soprano Solo
14. "They Shall Hunger No More,"	Chorus
	Soprano and Contralto Duet
15. a. "Lo! I Saw a Mighty Angel,"	Quartette
b. "And I heard the voice of Harpers,"	Solo
16. "Great and Marvelous are Thy Works,"	Chorus

No better evidence of the high place attained by the Plainfield Choral Society in the estimation of a music loving people can be given than by the publication of the following complete list of names of the active members of the organization. In addition to these there is a large list of subscribing members who are entitled to the privilege of attending concerts, and in which list is included the names of many of the most prominent people of this city. The active members are:

SOPRANOS.

Mrs. E. J. Waring.	Miss Carrie Fisher.
" Ann Collier.	" Kate E. Bigiow.
" D. E. Davis.	" E. M. Waters.
" G. E. Stillman.	" Addis Runyon.
" W. L. Saunders.	" Laura S. Runyon.
" C. H. Dunham.	" Kate Glenn.
" J. S. Collier.	" Miss H. Runyon.
" H. A. McGee.	" Gertrude Sharp.
" B. A. Mumford.	" A. Green.
" Nelson Runyon.	" Lillian Bowman.
" S. I. Mitchell.	" Hattie F. Burnet.
" R. T. Barnes.	" Laura F. Baker.
" W. H. Richards.	" Bessie Morgan.
" H. N. King.	" Addie McGee.
Miss Augusta Holmes.	" Minnie Stelle.
" Minnie Shipley.	" Susie Jackson.
" C. B. Morgan.	" Emma Thompson.
" Alice Smith.	" Florence Davis.
" Anna O. Marsh.	" M. Harberger.

ALTOS.

Mrs. E. H. Bird.	Miss Mary S. Berg.
" Nelson T. Hull.	" Jessie Utter.
" Robt. Gordon.	" Minnie Marsh.
" Chas. Stelle.	" Powlesen.
" F. A. Dunham.	" Annie Hasbrouck.
" L. H. Bigelow, Jr..	" Miss M. Thompson.
" J. M. French.	" Julia J. Ketcham.
" Mrs. Powell.	" Carrie C. Dewey.
" " Bird.	" Rose M. Demarest.
Miss Augusta Runyon.	" Clara O. Dunn.
" Emma P. Morse.	" M. L. Newman.
" Mary E. Demarest.	" M. J. Parker.
" R. R. Ginn.	" Susie Gilbert.
" M. W. Ketcham.	" Mrs. C. Davis.
	Miss Estella O. Mattison.

TENORS.

Mr. W. R. Cock.	Mr. Geo. T. Rogers.
" S. I. Mitchell.	" D. E. Davis.
" S. H. J. McCutchen.	" C. W. McCutchen.
" H. J. Shaw.	" J. O. Stevens.
" D. J. Randall.	" J. P. Thompson.
" J. L. Dunworth.	" H. Herne.
" Harry C. Runyon.	" J. F. Berg.
" Nelson Runyon.	" Geo. O. Stevens.

BASSES.

Mr. Henry A. McGee.	Mr. H. G. Newman.
" E. T. Harvey.	" C. W. Howland.
" H. J. Shaw.	" Walter M. McGee.
" F. S. Runyon.	" Fred. B. Newman.
" Alfred Holmes.	" Robert Gordon.
" L. B. Goodrich.	" Frank S. Smith.
" D. A. Bowman.	" Nelson T. Hull.
" F. D. Hiles.	" Mr. S. Parris.

The offices of the society are as follows:

President—W. W. Howland.

Vice-President—C. W. McCutchen.

Secretary—Nelson Runyon.

Treasurer—W. T. Kaufman.

Librarian—L. H. Bigiow, Jr.

Assist. Librarian—Nelson Y. Hull.

Manager—Henry A. McGee, H. Otis Newman, Daniel S. Davis.

The second concert in the course will be given on March 6th next.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Moore is confined to his home on East Second street by illness.

The wife of ex-Councilman S. P. T. Wilbur is ill with a severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. I. Harry Harold, of Kingston, Md. is visiting Postmaster Harold, at Dunellen.

Mr. E. M. Thorn, of North avenue, expected to arrive in Santa Barbara yesterday.

Mrs. Cook, of Westfield, was taken with la grippe a few days ago, resulting in her death yesterday.

Mr. Henry D. Van Liew, the popular waiter, of this city, was called to Englewood yesterday to act professionally at a reception there.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Boehm and Mr. Louis Levy, of this city, attended a birthday party in honor of Mrs. Boehm's father, on Sixty-second street, New York, last evening.

The New Market Baptist church Ladies Aid society sociable, held last evening at the residence of Rev. J. A. Cubberley, was well attended and was an enjoyable event in every way.

At the home of the bride in Dockstown, N. J., yesterday, Mr. George Wyckoff, of this city, and Miss Mamie McCord were united in matrimony by the Rev. Mr. Thurlow, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. The happy couple will reside on Park avenue.

Mrs. S. Lavina, wife of Mr. H. A. Weber, died suddenly at her home on West Front street last night. She was 39 years of age. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Weber has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in his bereavement.

Mr. Jeremiah Garretson, Plainfield's popular and accommodating baggagemaster, was presented last evening by a party of 150 as a Christmas gift by commuters on the Central railroad. Conductor Johnson, Engineer Case, and other employes on the club-car train, were also handsomely remembered.

The reports printed in the New York papers this morning to the effect that Miss P. G. Elder, of this city, took place at three o'clock to-day, died of typhoid pneumonia superinduced by influenza, are pronounced false. Miss Elder was heir to a large portion of Bailey's Island, a summer resort off the coast of Maine. Her body will be buried, it is said, on the island by the side of that of her father, who recently died. She had been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. R. Hazell, at 78 Deer street, North Plainfield.

Many men prominent in musical circles attended the funeral services over the remains of Volkmann, the composer, at Mollenhauer, yesterday morning, at his late home, No. 73 Livingston street, Brooklyn. Mr. Mollenhauer was once a resident of Plainfield. There were delegations from the Leiderkranz, Germania, Orion, Saengerbund and other societies. The services were very simple, as the express wish of the family. There was no singing. The Rev. Dr. George B. Nice, of Christ Chapel, read the Episcopal burial services. Then those present took a last look at the placid features of the composer, as they lay upon the casket. The New York Saengerbund sent a large wreath. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Herman Wunder, S. H. Middelbergh, Louis Froelich, Paul Garbet, Joseph Hahn, and Laurens Goetz. Evergreen cemetery was the burial place. The funeral cortege was one of the largest seen in New York.

Hospital Donations.

Following is a list of the donations to Muhlenberg Hospital from July 1st, 1889, to January 1st, 1890:

Mrs. Dr. Hall, 2 night shirts, 2 bandages; Mrs. Woodruff, underclothing; Mrs. Herring, ice cream; Miss Webster, 4 quarts raspberries; Mrs. A. L. Cadmus, 2 bottles grape juice; Mrs. H. D. Jones, 2 chemises; Mrs. Frost, jelly, jelly; Miss Emmery, fruit; A Friend, clothing; Mrs. Baldwin, clothing and basket peaches; Miss Ann and Laura Boorman, $25.00; Mrs. Anna Lingham, jelly and oatmeal; Mrs. N. Randolph, underclothing; Mrs. Guiteau, canned fruit, jelly, apples and magazines; Mrs. Rosalie, piece of carpeting; Mr. Tracy, Mrs. Closson, and Carney Bros., turkeys; Mrs. G. H. Goddard, 2 glasses jelly; Mrs. Samuel Huntington, 2 baskets grapes and 2 lbs. white grapes; Mrs. Charles Bull, barrel apples; Grace church, fruit; Mrs. Dr. H. G. Runkle, 3 bags of flour, bag of apples, tea, sugar, coffee, and celery; Miss Schipper, one ham, 6 glasses of jelly, box salad; Mrs. Frederick Wills, piece muslin; Mr. Demarest, package of sugar, part of a chemise; Miss Schipper, grate for fireplace; Mrs. C. H. Bull, bag of oranges; Mrs. Frederick Wills, crate of oranges; Mrs. James F. Randolph, turkey; Mrs. Thomas, bag oranges; Unknown, turkey; Mr. Tracy, goose; Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, bag oranges; Mrs. Howard, books and magazines; The Dorcas No. 3 Society of King's Daughters, 4 pairs pillow cases.

Plainfielders at Somerville.

General Wadsworth Post, No. 75, G. A. R., of Somerville, publicly installed their newly-elected officers last evening. The installation services were well attended and were those of a highly interesting and very interesting programme, including speeches, recitations, etc., was presented. A comic recitation by a member of Gov. Green's staff was loudly applauded. Prof. Metz also entertained the audience. A delegation from Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G. A. R., of this city, attended, among them being: Commander Isaac Brokaw; Senior Vice Commander Charles B. Stephens; Junior Vice Commander Wm. R. Moore; Quartermaster H. C. Terry; Surgeon W. H. Norting; Chaplain John A. Goodwin; Officer of the Day L. McVoy; Officer of the Guard Wm. H. Day; members of the Council of Administration M. C. Dobbins, Wm. Hand and John Emmons, and other officers of the post. After the installation services the visitors were entertained at a banquet. They returned home on the 11:28 p. m. train.

A Saloon License Refused.

The application of Frank Linke to keep a saloon on Somerset street, North Plainfield, was refused by the Somerset county court at Somerville this afternoon.

THE FAVORITE REMEDY

OPINION OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN ON THE INFLUENZA.

Few People Will be Likely to Claim Immunity from the Influence of La Grippe.—Dr. Geo. F. Shrady's Article in the Medical Record.

The following article on the epidemic which is still prostrating so many Plainfield citizens will appear in the forthcoming issue of the Medical Record. It will be read with interest by every one who has had or is now afflicted with la grippe:

There is never a doubt that influenza, or what is popularly known as "the grip," has become epidemic in this city and is scattered broadcast over the country. It is also quite evident that its general characteristics correspond with those noted in connection with the prevailing type of the malady in Russia, Germany and France. Fortunately it is of such a mild type that, save for its invasion of large districts and for the large number of persons attacked, it would scarcely be noticed in the category of ailments connected with the usual cases met with during winter months associated with rapid and varied changes of temperature and humidity.

The type of the present epidemic partakes more of the febrile and nervous variety than that of the purely catarrhal. The increased temperature in the beginning of the attack, with the severe pains in the head, back and lower extremities, are the leading phenomena which are noted in the large majority of cases. Only in a comparatively few instances are the coryzal symptoms the leading feature of the malady. This latter is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance, in view of the generally accepted opinion concerning the greatly exaggerated danger of bronchitis and pneumonia as necessary complications. The prostration is oftentimes extreme, but by no means dangerous, and readily yields to the usual remedies. The period of illness is comparatively brief, and rarely is the ordinarily robust patient confined to his room more than two or three days, very many, indeed, ramping up and about from the beginning to the end of the sickness.

The reports of the fatality of the disease, as might have been expected, have been very much exaggerated. Particularly dost this remark apply to the alarming reports of the recent death-rate in Paris. In point of fact, there is no disease with such a wide prevalence which has such a comparatively low mortality. In this country, at least, there is yet to be reported the first case of death which can be held to a pure and simple attack of the disease. Even the serious complications are so few as scarcely to merit recognition alongside of those which are constantly occurring with the usual diseases of the season. The after-effects of the epidemic will doubtless be marked by a general prostration more or less continued, and a lowering of the health-tone. The previously robust will quickly rally, while the feeble will require stimulants and tonics for variable periods. The contagiousness of the malady has not declared itself, thus corresponding with the general character of the disease as noticed in previous epidemics.

The treatment has been in accordance with indications and has necessarily varied. The remedies which have found most favor are laxatives, anodynes, antipyretics, and tonics, with stimulating expectorants. For the headache antipyrin and the bromides have held their reputation, calomel and salines and the laxatives have many advantages. Quinine in tonic dose, especially in the latter stages, has the confidence of the majority. From present indications, and from past history, the epidemic is likely soon to pass over, a few days more settling the question of immunity from attack. With this epidemic, as with all others of its kind, the feeble and old have been the first to succumb and the slowest to recover, although all classes of cases have quite generally suffered. There is no better protection against an attack than the maintenance of good health by avoidance of overfatigue, of undue exposure and of insufficient food and sleep. But even these conditions are not absolute as safeguards, as no one living in an invaded district can have his safety guaranteed. In all probability there will be very few indeed who, after the epidemic shall have passed away, will not be found to have had a mild attack of some of its influences, or who will not be somewhat the worse for an entirely unsought experience.

The Gates Locked on Sunday.

Twenty years ago there was not a single house or inhabitant in what is now Ocean Grove. To-day there are over 900 hotels and cottages, with a resident population of over 2000. During the summer season over 30,000 people make the Grove their home, among them being several well-known Plainfield families. One of the characteristic features of the place is that the gates are locked on Sunday, and no vehicles of any kind are allowed to enter. Not an ounce of tobacco or drink of rum can be obtained on the grounds, cigar stores and liquor saloons being rigidly excluded. On Sundays the residents of the Grove are obliged to journey to Asbury Park for their supply of milk. Dancing and card playing are forbidden at all times, and during the camp-meeting season in August boating on the lake, bathing in the ocean and carriage riding are decried by the association. Many retired clergymen of various denominations reside permanently in the Grove. The present secretary of the Grove was held not long ago with appropriate services in the churches.

The Monument Committee.

The meeting of the Soldiers Memorial Monument Committee last evening was postponed until next Thursday evening for want of a quorum. The agent for the Westerby Granite Company was on hand with designs of several monuments ranging in price from $12,000 to $20,000. He left the drawings in the rooms of Winfield Scott Post, and it is urgently requested that all the members of the committee be present at the next meeting.

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

Grand Master Charles H. Mann, of the Masonic Fraternity of New Jersey, is seriously ill with "la grippe."

The Cranes Heights Ferry Company will be incorporated shortly; $75,000 worth of stock has been issued.

The Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad Company yesterday began the work of laying double tracks from Madison ave. to Broad st. in Elizabeth.

Mrs. Samuel Valentine died yesterday at New Brunswick, after a short illness, from pneumonia. The disease started from influenza. There are many more cases of "la grippe" in the town.

During the year 1889 the Elizabeth police made 1,454 arrests, twenty-three of which were for larceny. Justice Hatfield collected at the Police Court and turned into the city treasury $815 in fines.

Thursday the Camden police were rewarded by arresting three thieves, principals and dealers of a large gambling and policy den on North Front street, that city. The entire lot—not men numbered.

The commissioners have decided to supply Keyport with water and an appropriation of $1,000 has been granted for experimental wells to be sunk at once. The most disastrous fires are the immediate causes of this movement. Artesian wells will probably be introduced.

The postmastership contest at Burlington is assuming formidable proportions, and the fight is becoming a bitter one. The candidates are ex-Sheriff Hays and Colonel Phillips. General Sewell, it is said, champions Phillips' candidacy, but the people seem to be decidedly in favor of Hays, but by many, it is thought, Sewell's candidate will win the office.

Mrs F. Postman, of No. 153 Fulton street, Elizabeth, fell down stairs on New Year's night while carrying a lighted lamp. The lamp broke and Mrs. Postman's clothing ignited Mrs. Postman's clothing. Assistance arrived promptly or she would have perished. She was badly burned around the face and arms and will be confined to her bed for several days.

Jr. O. U. A. M. Officers Installed

At the regular meeting of Franklin Council, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., held in the S. of T. rooms last evening, the following newly-elected officers were installed by P. C. Charles Davis:

Councilor—J. D. Anderson.
Vice-Councilor—E. S. Weaver.
Recording Secretary—W. N. Martin.
Assistant Recording Secretary—J. R. Dunn.
Financial Secretary—T. H. Bennett.
Conductor—H. G. Adams.
Warden—Mr. Ryno.
Inside Sentinel—G. C. Whitenack.
Outside Sentinel—S. Proud.
Trustees—E. S. Weaver and G. S. Martin.
Representative to State Council—J. Stahl.
Proxy—C. G. Davis.
Representative to Funeral Benefit Association—P. H. Bennett.

Mr. Kern's Coat and Money.

The following anonymous communication came in THE NEWS mail to-day. We publish it for what it is worth, and, if true, we are glad to hear of Mr. Kern's good luck:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—I wish to inform you that Mr. Kern who lost his coat and money New Year's day has got them again. The man that robbed him was so scared that they brought them back to him. Mr. Kern's trip to the old country will not be postponed. ONE OF HIS FRIENDS.

Plainfield, Jan. 3d, 1890.

A Drunken Coachman.

A coachman in the employ of a family living on Seventh street, while intoxicated this afternoon, amused himself by driving recklessly through the streets. Policeman Grant's attention was directed to the man and the officer promptly arrested him. Chief Carey locked him up in the station house. A young lady was seated in the carriage at the time and was terribly frightened. Officer Grant took the turnout home.

Died.

WEBER—In this city, January 3d, suddenly, S. Lavina, wife of Herman A. Weber, in her 39th year.

Funeral services from her late residence, 120 West Front street, Sunday, January 5th, at 2:30 p. m. Friendship Rebecca, No. 4, Green Mount, Daughters of No. 44, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited. 3-3t*

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A FRESH assortment of New Year's cards and calendars has been added to the stock at Allen, the stationer, 23 East Front street. 13-29tf*

A LARGE SQUARE base-burner, double heating stove, with nickel and other trimmings, "Art" pattern, nearly new, for sale cheap. Will heat two parlors and room above. Sold because furnace has been put in. Address "Comfort" care of EVENING NEWS. 12-17-tf

CALENDARS are all the rage this year. Allen, the stationer, has some very pretty ones. "A word to the wise is sufficient." 2-3

GROCERY store for sale and rooms to let. Apply at 74 East Fourth street. 3-3

GOOD BUILDING LOTS for sale cheap. Seven minutes walk from depot at Dunellen. On installments if desired. Inquire of L. Heyniger. 1-3-tf

PALMS and primroses, ferns and ferneries, at Deegan's Riverside Avenue Greenhouses.

PLEASANT rooms, single or connecting, with first-class board, at 91 Broad way. 12-31 3t.

STORMARD'S WARMER combination can be had; given out on trial; the best in use. E. S. Titsworth, 37 New street. 31-3

THREE ROOMS TO LET—For light housekeeping, without dog or children. 37 New street. 31-3

WANTED—Competent nurse and seamstress girl, with reference. 119 East Front street. 3-2

WANTED—A competent girl to cook, wash, and iron. 31 Park avenue, corner Second avenue. 12-30 tf

WANTED—Plain cook and waitress. Apply at No. 97 East Main street. 2-3

WHAT could be nicer than a pretty little pocket memorandum for a Christmas present? Call at the stationer's, he has very pretty ones in fancy celluloid covers. 31-tf

YOU WILL find a fine line of subscription at Allen, the stationer's, 23 East Front street. 31-tf

PACKER'S Furniture Emporium

Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices

MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE

time to have your special work done promptly.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue, Plainfield.

MERINO UNDERWEAR

WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcomus Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,

in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains done by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

Special Notices.

DANCING AND ESTHETICS.
Prof. Segadlo's school, 17 East Front street, Plainfield. Classes for new beginners Thursday afternoon, at 4 to 6 o'clock. Advanced every Wednesday afternoon, 4 to 6 o'clock. For terms etc., send for a catalogue. Address 22 West Park street, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE. INSURANCE.
EDWARD C. MULFORD,
45 North avenue, opposite station.

Higgins' Stage Line

TO AND FROM THE CARS ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—
(SUBJECT OF COURSE TO CHANGE.)

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—7:00 a. m. to meet 7:18 a. m. train. Route—Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway to 5th st.; to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.33 a. m. train.
3d "	9.15	do	9.33 do
4th do	10.07	do	10.27 do
5th do	11.00	do	11.18 do
6th do	11'45	do	12.03 p. m. do
7th do	2.45 p. m.	do	3.05 & 3.35 p. m.
8th do	5.45 do	To the Post Office.	
9th do	6.30 do	meet 7.51 p. m. train.	
10th do	8.45 do	do 9.03 do	
11th do	9.45 do	do 9.57 do	
12th do	10.45 do	do 11.03 do	

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues, North Plainfield, according to time of above table, and make same connections.

Stage will run to Somerville over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 8.07, 8.35, 10.45, 11.30 a. m., 2.05, 3.35, 5.45, 6.30, 8.39 p. m.

Horses and Carriages kept expressly for hiring. Prompt and careful drivers. Special attention to funerals and parties. Boarding Horses a specialty, for gentlemen and ladies. Stables 156 and 158 Somerset street, for private parties, at moderate rates.

H. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Station on Somerset street, between 3rd and 4th. Telephone Call, 13. 1-3tf

PLAINFIELD

BARGAIN HOUSE.

Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.

Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.

Van Emburgh & White

18 WEST FRONT ST.

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building,

81 and 83 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Heyniger.

1-3-1m

Our Box Paper

called CANTERBURY No. 299 is already well-known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper at 25c. per box, the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 25c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 50c. for 5-box lots.

L. W. Randolph,

at the City Pharmacy,

32 W. FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

CALL and SEE

our New MERCANTILE PASS BOOK, which will save you money.

R. W. RICE & Co.

CORNER

Duer and Emily Sts.,

NORTH PLAINFIELD,

Leading Grocers.

All kinds of First-Class groceries at Bottom Prices.

Goods delivered promptly in all parts of the city free of charge.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE,

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy,

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

After the Racket!

OF CHRISTMAS WE HAVE STRAIGHTENED OUT SOME, AND MARKED THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN SLOW SELLERS AT PRICES THAT WILL MAKE THEM SELL, AND ALL OF SOME NEW STOCK THAT WILL MAKE IT PAY YOU TO CALL FOR YOUR NEW YEAR'S AND OTHER PRESENTS AT

ALLEN,

The Stationer,

23 EAST FRONT STREET.

Are you Troubled

with Rough, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? Is your face louder and sore after Shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use

GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA.

As replaced, cured and took care for all such troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by

L. W. Randolph,

at the City Pharmacy,

32 W. FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
A NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4 AND 5 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 NORTH AVENUE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

E. W. HOSKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NEWS IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CHEAP RATE OF TEN CENTS A WEEK, PAYABLE TO THE CARRIERS, OR AT 25 CENTS A MONTH, OR $2.50 PER YEAR.

Prince Murat is a tough and grizzled old gentleman past 60. His title only dates from the first Napoleon, and never was recognized by the old nobility of France. Moreover, titles are no good in France any more. Besides that if never was much of a title, anyhow. The old chap who holds it is swamped by gambling debts, and if he wanted a certificate of an affable disposition and good general character as a preliminary to matrimony, he could not get it even in France. He is not handsome if to looks like his pictures, reason known. But the American girl, Miss Caldwell, says she fell in love with the old fellow at first sight and loves him still. Let us hope she will not go down to an early grave with a broken heart.

1889—1890.

Summing up the events of 1889, we find it has been a year of flood, fire and storm. In Pennsylvania it will be remembered for a century as the year of the Johnstown flood. In Japan and on the Yellow river in China, however, there were in 1889 floods compared to which that at Johnstown becomes insignificant.

The first great storm was that in March at Samoa, in which the American flagship Trenton went down while her band played "The Star Spangled Banner." A little later came the terrific weather on the Atlantic coast, involving immense destruction of property and the loss of many brave lives. Yet again in the autumn the Atlantic coast from the gulf to Halifax was torn by the fury of the elements.

The railroad accidents and minor casualties have been very many in this country, far more than the usual number. It has been observed that events travel in waves to such an extent that a proverb has grown out of it. "All things are in threes" is the saying. There has been in America during 1889 no widespread epidemic of disease to carry people off, but the number of deaths by suicide, accident and violence has been unusually large.

Notable events have occurred in human history to make 1889 worthy of long remembrance. One more relic of semi-civilization, in the shape of a hereditary monarchy, has been blotted out. Brazil is a republic. There is not a king or an emperor in the western hemisphere.

The congress of the three Americas at Washington is a noteworthy event of 1889. For the first time in history all the independent governments of North and South America have assembled. To the capital city of the most powerful of them all they come to knit themselves more closely together in bonds of amity and commerce.

In Europe the most worthy of note was the Paris exposition, celebrating by a glorious display of the achievements of peace, the bloody downfall of the Bastile and the divine right of kings. Next to the exposition the most significant occurrence was the great strike of the London dockmen. The success of this strike, among the most ignorant, degraded and overtrodden workmen in Great Britain, marks the setting in of the labor tide which is to sweep all before it.

In our own happy country, 1889 has been a fortunate year. Four splendid new stars have been added to the blue sky of our flag. Four splendid new cruisers have gone to show Europe the beginning of our navy. Not for forty-one years before have we had a fleet in European waters.

Crops have been bountiful in most parts of the Union. Manufactures have been prosperous. It is said that when the iron industry boom everything else booms. Money has poured into our country from foreign lands, because the United States, at peace within and without and busy as a bee developing its mighty resources, is a safe country in which to put money. Not less than $100,000,000 have been invested in the United States by European owners in 1889. Some of it came from Germany, but most of it from Great Britain.

No startling discoveries have been made in the world of science and invention in 1889. Ships have crossed the ocean inside of six days and broken the transatlantic record. The development and widening of the electrical industry has been marvelous. There has been steady improvement in known inventions and machinery, but not much that is new.

With the good start that it will have from 1889, unless all signs fail, 1890 will be one of the most prosperous years in the history of our country, a good year in which to make investments and engage in fresh enterprises. So, if you have had bad luck and feel discouraged, never say die. Survey the field carefully. See where your mistakes were and start in again, full of courage and hope. There is good fortune for every son of man somewhere, and it is his task to find it. It is sure to come to the person who never gives up.

Finally, health and prosperity and true love to everybody for 1890! Long life and prosperity to all the American republics, and greeting the kindliest and good wishes to our sister of France le-grand mais!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Wool Growers Argue Before the House Committee.

HORSE PROTECTION WAS ASKED.

The Opposing Petitions That Are to Be Presented to Congress—Woolen Manufacturers Are Dissatisfied—Other Live News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The wool growers appeared before the ways and means committee of the house yesterday. An address was made by G. H. Wallace on the importation of third class or carpet wools. The importation of this class of wools she a low rate of duty, he said, was greatly damaging to the prosperity of the wool industry, as it was killing the business of the farmer who got his wool from quarter or common blood, as it is being imported cheaper than he can afford to raise it. This class of wool was also being used in the manufacture of cloth. He advocated the placing of a duty on wool so that, when the price was low and the article plentiful, a high duty should be charged, and when it was high and scarce a low rate. He concluded his remarks with an appeal to the committee to stop, so far as in their power lies, the importation of these low grades.

Two Opposing Petitions.

Frank P. Bennett, of Boston, editor of The American Wool Reporter, said that at the suggestion of the chairman of this committee, and at the request of parties whose business is seriously affected by the present illogical ratio between the duties on raw wool and those on manufactured goods, he appeared mainly for the purpose of stating the facts in relation to the petition which are to be presented to congress, signed by men actually engaged in or dealing in wool and woolen goods, one in favor of free wool and the other in favor of ad valorem duty. The free wool petition has 330 signers, among whom are Moses T. Stevens, of North Andover, Mass., the largest individual woolen manufacturer in the United States; E. Ximbles, treasurer of the famous Middlesex Woolen company, of Lowell, Mass., and Arthur T. Lyman, treasurer of the great carpet mills at Lowell.

"The woolen manufacturers of the United States, almost without exception," continued Mr. Bennett, "are now and discontented because the duties upon woolen goods are in many cases lower than upon the raw material of which they are made." The ad valorem petition carries 300 signatures, among them A. D. Juilliard & Co. of New York; the Assabet Manufacturing company of Maynard, Mass.; the Willow Mills of Lawrence; the Woolen company, of Woonsocket, R. I. Mr. Bennett argued in favor of 40 per cent. ad valorem upon clothing and combing wools, and 30 per cent. ad valorem upon carpet wool.

Greater Protection Asked.

J. F. Gibbs, of Greely, Colo., addressed the committee in favor of a measure for the marketing and the condition in general of the wool business in that state. The industry was pursued there under great difficulties, the worst being the want of water and the damaging storms of the region so frequent. If the present congress did not give the industry greater protection it must necessarily go the way of the placer mining industry.

Irrigation was badly needed.

No Free Wool Men Present.

E. M. Bissell, of Shoreham, Vt., a raiser of sheep for breeding purposes, addressed the committee, comparing the wool business of this country with that of Australia, stating that the same grades of sheep were kept there as in Australia than in the United States. When Mr. Bissell had concluded, Chairman McKinley asked if there were any persons present who wished to address the committee on "free wool." As there was no response the committee adjourned for the day.

What Uncle Sam Owes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The monthly public debt statement, issued from the treasury department, shows a decrease of the debt amounting to $6,128,003 during the past month of December, and for the first half of the current year fiscal $22,603,710. The total debt has been in the course of the month at 1889, was $1,154,063,258, and on Jan. 1, 1890, it was $1,052,952,911, showing a reduction during the calendar year just closed of $61,109,347. During the previous calendar year the debt was reduced $91,338,144. The principal of the outstanding interest bearing debt on Dec. 31 was $1,001,290,040, and during the past year, and today aggregates $829,697,822. The net cash or surplus in the treasury today is $106,996,146. National bank depositories today hold $40,239,352 of government funds.

The Gold and Silver Balance.

The gold fund balance in the treasury has increased about $4,500,000 during the past month, and now amounts to $190,852,-052; and the silver fund balance—exclusive of $378,000,000 silver certificates $10,292,-967, or $8,500,000 less than a month ago. The gold fund balance has decreased $13,-000,000, and the silver fund balance, $3,750,-000 during the past twelve months.

The Government's Receipts.

Government receipts during December past aggregated $29,365,804, against $30,169,-627 in December, 1888. Customs receipts during the past month were $15,923,107, or about $1,000,000 less than in December, 1888; and internal revenue receipts during the past month were $13,039,016, or about $900,-000 more than in December a year ago.

Receipts from all sources from July 1 to Dec. 31, the first half of the current fiscal year, aggregated $192,589,407.

Pension Payments.

Pension payments for the past six months aggregated $81,780,000, but of this amount $4,000,000 is justly chargeable to the last fiscal year—that amount nearly having been paid out last July to settle pensions due last year, leaving the net pensions for the present fiscal year. The interest charge on the public debt during the past six months was $18,-680,000, or $3,975,000 less than for the corresponding months of 1888.

Mr. Blaine's Brother Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Robert G. Blaine, brother of Secretary Blaine, arrived and who has for the past eight years been cashier in the agricultural department, has been appointed to the appointment of deputy first auditor of the treasury department and will enter upon the discharge of his duties within the next few days.

A Train Robber Shot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The department of state is informed by the minister of the United States in Mexico of the execution by shooting at Guaymas, on Dec. 9, of C. Taylor or Talieur, who robbed a train of the Sonora Railway company in May, 1888, twelve miles from the Arizona frontier, in which robbery two American citizens, Conductor L. Atkinson and Fireman W. Farlee, were killed.

WARD M'ALLISTER'S BALL.

The Four Hundred Dance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The new year's ball last night was a great success. The interior of the Metropolitan Opera house resembled a sylvan bower, and all the leaders of society were there. After a waltz, a polka, the dances and a cotillion, the chief event of the dancing, the Sir Roger de Coverly quadrille, was executed. This was a most elaborate production, on which Mr. Ward McALLister had spent much time and thought. There were four sets, the inner two being composed of noted society digitaries and handsome matrons, and the outer of young people. Mr. McAllister with Mrs. Robert Goelet led one set, and Lispenard Stewart, with Miss Hope Goddard, led the second. Mr. L. Jerome, the two at the sides were led by George H. Bend, with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Mr. T. H. Howard, with Mrs. August Belmont, Jr.

In the supper room the supper was served. The patronesses and committee of the ball sat together at one table. Mr. McAllister and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sat at the head, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Roosevelt at the foot. Mrs. Grover Cleveland sat at Mr. McAllister's right, and ex-President Cleveland sat at Mrs. Roosevelt's. The cotillion after supper was led by Lispenard Stewart and Mrs. Colombe Drayton, assisted by Mr. McAllister with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Alva Willing, C. Vanderbilt with Mrs. Roache, and in all 100 couples. Among notables present were Senor Romero, ex-Secretary Whitney, the Belgian and German ministers, Secretary Tracy, C. M. Depew, and many others.

The ball was present made no effort to check the flow of wine after 1 a. m.

Mrs. Southworth Very Ill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Hanna Southworth, who is a prisoner in the Tombs awaiting trial for the shooting of Stephen Ludlow Ferguson, is ill in health as well as her incarceration, and is now seriously ill with acute bronchitis. The prison authorities do not believe she will be able to appear at trial. Her mother remains with her constantly. Mrs. Southworth's mother, Mrs. Martin, has obtained from the supreme court of the United States a writ to the warden of the Tombs to produce Mrs. Southworth in court to-day and show cause why she should not be removed to a hospital. Mrs. Martin says that the prisoner cannot receive proper medical attention in the Tombs. She declares that the prison physician is negligent, and that the ward matron has been obliged to call the attention of the commissioners of charities and corrections to the matter. Mr. Martin further says that her daughter has but a few weeks to live, and that common humanity calls for her removal to some place where she can be properly nursed and cared for.

A Fatal Gas Explosion.

ECONOMY, Pa., Jan. 3.—George Kirshbaum, a resident of John Phillips' addition to Economite society, entered the natural gas regulator house to adjust the valves which control the supply of fuel for the village. Kirshbaum carried a lighted lantern in his hand. While the men were inside of the building a terrific explosion occurred, tearing the structure to atoms. Kirshbaum was blown out of the building with his clothing in flames, and expired in a few minutes. He was burned almost to a crisp. Becker was thrown over the fence and was not seriously recover. Kirshbaum was 50 years of age, and had been a member of the society for about ten years.

Miss Flower Weds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Miss Emma Gertrude Flower, daughter of Roswell P. Flower, of New York, and Mr. John Byron Taylor, of Watertown, N. Y., were married last evening at the residence of the bride's father in this city. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Douglas, of St. John's church. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucy S. Downing, of New York, and Miss Katherine Taylor, cousin of the bride and daughter of Mr. John Flower, of New York city. The house was elaborately decorated with flowers, potted and in bloom. The bridal presents were numerous and handsome.

The Indiana Strike.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 3.—The situation in the freight conductors, brakemen and switchmen's strike on the Evansville and Terre Haute and Evansville railroads is unchanged. The Louisville & Nashville made a proposition to the strikers to-day to the effect that they would pay the entire Mackey system will be involved. Everything is quiet about the yards at this writing, and no freight business is being transacted, and that is confined to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville and Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.

Shot Himself Dead.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A well dressed man walked to the top of "Mount Prospect" in Lincoln park at 8 o'clock and placing a 38 caliber revolver in his mouth fired a bullet into his brain. He died instantly. A park policeman heard the report of the revolver and on his way to the spot found a card on which was written "R. Marcus, First National bank" was found in his pocket. The name of the prominent banker on which was written "R. Marcus, First National bank" was found in his pocket. The name of the prominent banker person by which he could be positively identified.

More Cave-Ins at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 3.—About 200 feet of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad caved in at Plymouth yesterday afternoon. The cave in has extended to the Methodist Episcopal church, and the rear wall is not yet been damaged. The entire territory surrounding the cave-in is undermined. Large gangs of men have been set to work in propping up the interior of the mines, and all of the miners have quit work.

Farmers and Knights Combine.

TOPEKA, Jan. 3.—The Farmers' alliance, State grange and the Knights of Labor have formed an offensive and defensive alliance and will meet in Topeka in March at the regular Farmers' convention and the Knights of Labor convention. The object of the combination is to secure the control of business and politics. The combined alliances number in their ranks over 125,000 members.

Busted at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Hon. James W. Husted has arrived here and taken up his headquarters at the Delavan house, where he will remain during the session of the legislature and who has for the past eight years been senator in the agricultural department, has been appointed to the appointment of deputy first auditor of the treasury department and will enter upon the discharge of his duties within the next few days.

Young Beam Married.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Charles B. Beam, Jr., son of the pension commissioner, was married last evening to Miss Annie Ireder Hogan, daughter of John Hogan. Rev. Dr. Rogers officiated. The bride is a granddaughter of the late William D. Rogers, a wealthy carriage builder of this city.

Shot Herself in the Thigh.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3.—Miss Maggie Laymon, of Brandon, O., while dressing for a wedding ceremony, accidentally shot herself in the thigh with a revolver, inflicting a dangerous wound.

RUSSIA'S CZAR VERY ILL.

A Report of His Death Causes Great Excitement.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF EXILES.

Thirty of the Defenseless Nihilists Shot Down by Russian Troops in Siberia—A Famous Old Church Destroyed by Fire. Other News from Abroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—There was great alarm caused by a report of the czar's death. There is no indication that his majesty's condition is more serious than is publicly given out. The imperial guard is on constant duty, and all public functionaries seem to be laboring under some unusual strain. It is impossible to learn whether the czar's illness is from influenza or whether he has been poisoned.

Extraordinary Precautions Observed.

Reports are accumulating of the elaborate precautions observed at the Gatchina palace, the residence of the czar, and of the strict surveillance exercised by Dr. Leyden over all persons other than his immediate household and attendants to the presence of the czar. The guards in and about the palace have been increased tenfold.

The Czar's Pitiable Condition.

His majesty is in a state of alarm bordering on frenzy, and those who have been numbered among his most intimate attendants are actually afraid to go near him lest his terror assume a violent phase.

Thirty Exiles Shot Down.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—Details are at hand of the massacre of political prisoners, intimation of which reached here a short time ago, though the story was not at that time generally credited. It appears from the latest advices received that thirty of the exiles were shot dead by the guards after their arrival at their destination in Siberia. The exiles, who were Nihilists, attempted to print seditious matter on the prison presses. The authorities learned of this and sent troops to destroy the printing presses.

Even Cossacks Were Touched.

The exiles resisted, and the troops fired on the prisoners, killing the thirty of them in the fight which ensued. Fortunately for the exiles a detachment of Cossack guards comprising a portion of the garrison interposed in behalf of the Nihilists, and forcibly compelled the attacking troops to desist from further slaughter.

The Tudor Exhibition Opens.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Tudor exhibition was opened in the new gallery on Regent street, and abounds with objects of historical interest. Among the volumes sent from Lord Spencer's library at Althorp are precious editions of Shakespeare, More, Spenser, Marlowe, Ben Jonson and other famous writers of that period. There is also a complete series of the English Bible, from the first translation of 1534 to the authorized version of 1611, which completed the work begun under the Tudor auspices. The great Bible of Henry VIII, the Geneva, the "Bishops', the Rheims' and the Douay translations, and the Irish and Welsh versions are included in this series. Among the treasures on exhibition is the celebrated portrait, now in Madrid, of Queen Mary, painted for Philip at the time of his betrothal and before he had seen the bride.

The Emperor Thanks Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Reichsanzeiger says that the emperor has telegraphed Bismarck conveying his warmest congratulations for the new year. The emperor stated that he believed the maintenance of peace abroad depended upon the general tranquility at home. He was much gratified by the completion of the Workmen's Insurance plan. This was an important step toward giving effect to the care for the working people which the emperor had at heart. He thanked Bismarck for his self sacrificing and unwearying labors, and prayed that he might for many more years be granted the faithful and well tried counsel of the prince in his difficult mission as ruler of Germany.

King Carlos on the African Trouble.

LISBON, Jan. 3.—In his speech on the occasion of the opening of the cortes, King Carlos said: "The patriotic aspirations of Great Britain to extend her vast possessions in Africa have been met at several points by the fixed design of Portugal to preserve under her rule those parts which the Portuguese were the first to discover and open to Christianity and civilization. He expressed a hope that the pending correspondence between Portugal and England would rectify the difficulties which have unfortunately with the honor and dignity of both nations.

He Saw Explorer Peters' Body.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.—The Frankfurter Journal has news from Lieut. Rust, who has arrived at Aden. He states that while on the way to join Dr. Peters he was seized with fever and was left by his followers and deserted him. Subsequently one of these deserters returned and told Lieut Rust that he had seen the murdered bodies of Peters and Tiedemann, that one of Peters' heads was separated from his body and that there were three spear wounds in Tiedeman's breast.

A Famous Church Burned.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The famous church of St. Michael, at Aix-la-Chapelle, was destroyed by fire.

The Trouble with Columbia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Mr. K. Schopp, who is engaged in trade on the Columbian coast in Central America, and who has armed his vessels for better protection against seizure for any alleged violation of the trading laws that the Columbian government may bring against them, says that Secretary Windom has replied to a recent letter he had sent him on the subject, and said that the matter would be taken up at once by the department at Washington. Beyond this Mr. Schopp said nothing as to how the department proposed dealing with the matter.

Many Lives in Peril.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Italian steamer Persia is ashore on the island of Corsica. She has 1,000 persons on board, and is in a went ashore. Six of them have been rescued, but the fate of the others is uncertain. Boats from the shore are attempting to reach the vessel to render what assistance may be required.

Father Damen Dead.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 3.—The report that Father Damen, famous Jesuit missionary, is not dead is reported from here, is without foundation. He died at Creighton college at 9:45 o'clock. His funeral took place today at the college.

It Is Murder Now.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 3.—Michael Loftus, who was stabbed Sunday by an unknown man, has died from his wound. There is no clew to his assailant.

MANY HOMELESS MINERS.

About 450 Families to Be Evicted at Punxsutawney, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—A special to The Times from Punxsutawney, Pa., says: The sheriff of Jefferson county has served writs of ejectment upon forty-five of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Coal company's tenants at Walston and Adrian. The tenants were told to get out as soon as possible. Those who can find shelter elsewhere will move out at once, but those who forget, having no place to go, will remain in the houses until ejected. The Knights of Labor officials have obtained the leases of the 200 company houses for all those who have been notified to vacate their dwellings, thus placing the attending excuse upon the company. The leaders of the Knights of Labor Grand Master Beaver to stay the execution of the writs until quarters can be procured for families of the miners ejected. In all about 450 families have been notified to vacate their houses within ten days. A committee of miners visited a gang of Italians quartered at Du Bois awaiting the company's orders to be moved, and persuaded them to go away. There has not as yet been any serious trouble.

Mrs. Ledever Joins Her Husband.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Star says that George W. Ledever, the theatrical agent, who was married a few days ago to Miss Newcomb, daughter of Lawyer Richard B. Newcomb, has left with his wife for Philadelphia, where they will spend a short honeymoon trip. At the conclusion of the legal proceedings against Ledever, who was charged with bigamy, Mr. Newcomb took his daughter away to Chicago. There he sought to induce her to live with Ledever. Persuasion was, however, of no avail, and on Monday last he took her, in spite of anger, to choose between her father and Ledever. She decided in favor of her husband and bade her father good-by after he had given her $50 with which to defray her expenses to New York. She was met on her arrival there by her husband, and shortly afterward they left for Philadelphia.

Two Aged Women Assaulted.

JOLIET, Jan. 3.—Sarah Kelly, aged 80 years, and Ellen Kelly, aged 70, sisters, living in a little frame dwelling, No. 200 Wistar street, had their throats cut by some one unknown to the police. The women were found in bed Saturday after they had gone to bed. The man demanded money, which it was supposed the old women had concealed in the house. He clutched them by the throat, choking them, and there was no money in the house, and then slashed each of them across the throat. The women were removed later to a hospital, and an examination of the wounds showed that both women were dangerously hurt. They will recover, however, with good care. A man by the name of Barry has been arrested on suspicion.

A Poisoner in Jail.

JOLIET, Jan. 3.—Frederick Schafer, of McKean, has been lodged in jail here charged with poisoning the family of John Dahl, with whom he worked on a large farm near Richton. Dahl, his wife and son died, and the hired girl narrowly escaped. Schafer and his employer, who was a bachelor, about 32 years of age, and with whom his widowed mother lived, were both employed with the hired girl, and it is alleged that Schafer sought to get rid of the family so that he could further his suit with Mr. Dahl's sister. Strychnine in the coffee. Mr. Dahl and his mother died soon after in great agony. The girl, it is said, accidentally got a small dose and recovered. The coroner's jury held Schafer for the crime.

Murdered by a Madman.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Nicholas Muller, aged 28, a trackman, living in a shanty at the foot of West Seventy-first street, was killed last night by a half witted man called Crazy Dan, who occasionally did little jobs on odd jobs, but had no regular employment. Dans attacked Muller with an iron wagon spoke, beating his head in and beating his head to a jelly. He then fled and has not yet been captured. Muller leaves a wife and three children. He had always befriended Dans, and there was no reason for the assault.

The Richmond Levees Rebuilt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The navy department is informed that the United States steamer Richmond, flagship of the south Atlantic squadron, has just sailed from Bahia, Brazil, for Montevideo. A dispatch reported well. No mention is made in the dispatch of Brazilian affairs, and for that reason it is supposed that all is quiet there, or that all is quiet. It is thought if any disturbance was apprehended Rear Admiral Gillis would have remained in Brazilian waters.

Power Chosen Senator.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 3.—At a joint session of the legislature the first ballot resulted: Power, 16; Mantel, 11; Hershfield, 3; Richards, 7; Thompson, 1. On the second ballot Power received 35 and Mantel 25, and President then announced the election of Hon. T. C. Power as United States senator. Mr. Power is a wealthy merchant, and was the late candidate for governor on the republican ticket, and was defeated by Mr. Toole.

A Warrant for Mr. Powderly.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 3.—A constable in this city has just received by mail a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Powderly, sworn out by Edward Gallagher, of Scottdale. The warrant was presented to Alderman Donahoe for his indorsement, but after a careful examination the alderman refused to indorse it. Mr. Powderly leaves for a lecturing tour of eight weeks

A Big Coal Works Sold.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—Oliver & Huff, of Greensburg, have closed the sale of the Mutual Coal works and adjoining coal lands to the United Coal and Coke company, of Pittsburg. The property is extensive. It embraces 154 coke ovens and 500 acres of land. The new owners will erect 200 additional ovens.

Shot in the Back.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Jefferson S. Lower, a young unmarried butcher, was shot by James Jenkins, a colored man and a worth less fellow by reputation. There was a bitter old grudge between the men. Meeting in a saloon, harsh words and abuse followed. Then Mr. Lower drew a pistol, and while Lower was running away, shot him twice.

Shot Her Recreant Lover.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Ida Gould, a young colored woman, of No. 7 Sixth avenue, fired four shots last night at Charles King, a mulatto, who had discarded her. One of the bullets penetrated King's neck, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The woman was arrested.

A Jersey Postmaster Dead.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 3.—George B. Gives, postmaster of this place, died yesterday of typhoid fever, from which he had suffered for several days.

LA GRIPPE AND SUICIDE

The Influenza Epidemic Causes Many Self Murders.

FIVE GRIPPE SUICIDES IN A DAY.

The Russian Malady Is Epidemic in New York—Many Deaths at the Metropolis and Over 100,000 People Ill—The Disease Abroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Grimly serious as altogether beyond a laughing at after has become the reign in this city of influenza or the "grippe," with its dangerous concomitant maladies. Besides a score of unsought deaths in or near New York yesterday directly or indirectly attributable to the "grippe," four cases of suicide were reported here and a fifth from New Haven that are supposed so have resulted from sickness or dementia caused by the "grippe."

Epidemic Existence Admitted.

That the malady which has made such widespread and fatal ravages in Europe is epidemic in this city there is no longer the shadow of a doubt. Even the board of health has been forced reluctantly to admit it, and it has issued a bulletin saying as much. Every one is talking of it, every one is a victim, or has been, or expects to be. Physicians emphasize the importance of the employment of physical care on the part of all, healthy and diseased alike. Exposure to the influences of extremes of temperature should be avoided as much as possible. The aged and those who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases, persons suffering from "cold" or from suspected "influenza" should seek medical aid at once. Above all, fear should be avoided as far as possible personal contact with those already afflicted with influenza."

Fully 100,000 Cases.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, sanitary officer of health, said yesterday afternoon that there were fully 100,000 cases of the "grippe" in the city. He thinks it is contagious and that before it has spent its force the adult person will come in for a share of the sneezing. The total number of police sick is 343, exactly 10 per cent. of the force.

Four Suicides Caused by Influenza.

The cases of suicide above referred to were as follows: Mrs. Ellen Carroll, aged 38, of No. 215 East Ninety-eight street, in a fit of delirium induced by her suffering from an aggravated attack of the influenza, flung herself from a third story window and was instantly killed. There seems to be little doubt that the fever which caused her delirium had its rise in a bad cold, with all the peculiarities of the "grippe," Mrs. Sarah McAuliffe, who was for several years matron of the women's wards at the Tombs prison, was found dead in the East river, at the foot of East Sixtieth street. The indications were that she jumped into the river while temporarily demented from the results of the "grippe."

Naro Bonda, a Jap, who worked in Henry C. Parke's Japanese porcelain factory, No. 30 East Thirty-third street, and who killed himself in a most three yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat with a short, thick razor of Japanese make, is supposed to have been incited to the act by "grippe," aggravated by a spree. Mrs. Margaret Ryan died yesterday at her home in the third flat of No. 236 East Thirty-ninth street from the effects of paris green poison, self administered in suicidal intent on Tuesday night. Her friends believe that her death resulted directly from despondency occasioned by the "grippe."

More Deaths in New York.

Richard Reinike was a man named Klosterborn died of pneumonia, induced by influenza, at St. Francis hospital yesterday. Other deaths from the "grippe" were those of John B. Rent, of 62 West Nineteenth street; Rev. Adolph Rubin, of the Temple Emanu-El; J. F. Morrow, a barber, and two policemen, Michael Dowd and Michael Dowd. Eight policemen have thus far died of the influenza. About 130 out of 900 Brooklyn policemen are laid up with the disease.

Deaths in Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 3.—Frank McDonald, a Jersey City undertaker, is prostrated and his wife and son are in a critical condition from pneumonia. Mrs. Mackay, his eldest daughter, is suffering from an aggravated attack of "grippe." Mrs. Ann Hugh died of pneumonia on Sunday. Ex-Alderman John W. Riordan, of Harrison, N. J., died at No. 430 Latimer street, Harrison, on Wednesday night, after a week's illness with influenza, after an illness of ten days. Michael Mulvaney, a boatman of engine company No. 3, of Newark, died yesterday of pneumonia, and Miss Mary Logan died at the family residence, No. 80 Park place, there on Tuesday of the same disease.

In Keyport, N. J., Mikmsen George A. Campbell, was the first person in that section of the country to die from the effects of the "grippe." Mr. Campbell's wife and children are all down with the "grippe" and are also about twenty-five other persons in Keyport. In Port Jervis, N. Y., and in other towns along the Erie railroad the "grippe" is prevailing very seriously to interfere with business. The first fatal case in that section occurred Wednesday night, when George Hill, employed as a bookkeeper by the Chicago Creosoted Boat company, died after a very short sickness. The physicians say that there are 100 well defined cases in Port Jervis alone.

The Disease in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The serious nature of the influenza epidemic is shown by the mortality statistics. During the past week there were 2,334 deaths, against 1,663 for the corresponding week last year.

Pneumonia last week caused 346 deaths, against 67 the same week last year, and other diseases show a similar terrible increase. M. Berthe, chief cashier of the Bank of France, is among the latest victims. The schools are still closed. Dr. Blondeau, a pupil of Pasteur, has just died of the disease.

Senator Quay Ill.

BEAVER, Pa., Jan. 3.—Senator Quay has been confined to his room for three days with influenza, and is suffering a little painful if he will be able to return to Washington next week.

A Death at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 3.—C. Frank Chaffee, a clerk in the Rumford Chemical works, died yesterday of pneumonia, resulting from the "grippe."

New Haven's Suicide.

Col. Charles H. R. Nott, aged 38, while suffering from influenza, shot himself dead near Wallingford yesterday afternoon.

Prisoners Have It.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Over 400 convicts at Clinton prison are down with influenza.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Pluck Tips from the Wires Carefully Culled.

Hiram Howe, the famous horseman, is dead.

Rev. E. R. Donohoe, of the Presbyterian church of Pittsburg, is dead.

Wheeler & Mitchell have sold their second funeral car to Dr. Bird, of Newark.

Senor Goyaret, the Spanish minister, has died from an attack of influenza.

The reported engagement of Mary Anderson to Jose Navarro, of New York, is discredited by the young man's father.

Horatio Allen, one of the first locomotive engine ever propelled over a track in this country, died Jan. 1, at Montrose, N. J., aged 88 years.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has approved the Torrey national bankruptcy bill.

Governor Beaver has issued warrants for the execution of the following murderers, who will be hanged on Friday, January 17: Thomas J. Cole and Jacob S. Schoop, of Philadelphia; William S. Hopkins, of Bellefonte, and John W. Bailey, of Pittsburg.

Brig. Gen. John Watts Kearney has resigned as inspector general of the National Guard of New Jersey.

The Edison Electric Light works, No. 229 Pearl street, New York, were burned. Loss, $150,000.

Governor Hill has made the following appointments: Lewis E. Griffith, of Troy, to be county judge of Rensselaer county. Sylvester S. Taylor, of Elmira, as county judge of Chemung county. J. Henry Bissell, of Canandaigua, as county judge of Ontario county. A. Judson Rich, of Rochester, as special county judge of Monroe county. Alson A. Vandusen, of Mayville, as county judge of Chautauqua county.

In the Sloan-Kilgour game, the New Haven and Wilkesbarre baseball team, murdered his wife with a hatchet in New York Jan. 1. He is still at large.

The Hon. J. G. Blaine, M. D., for many years a prominent and popular figure in the house of the assembly and speaker of the house of commons at Ottawa, is dead.

Frank W. Parke, of Houlton, Me., has been appointed by the comptroller of the currency bank examiner for the state of Maine.

Parker, ex-champion sculler of England, is dead.

Dr. Parke, Stanley's physician, has recovered from his illness, and is preparing to join Mr. Stanley.

The will of the late Rev. J. A. O'Hara, of Syracuse, N. Y., leaves property valued at $100,000. He leaves nearly half of it to relatives and the balance to St. Vincent De Paul Orphan asylum and the House of Providence.

Henry M. Stanley took his departure for Cairo yesterday on the Egyptian steamer Mansourah. He was given a letter of introduction to the Khedive and decorated Stanley with the Order of the Blazing Star.

Commander William Starr Dana, United States navy, is dead.

Hundreds of people were injured in a panic at a Mexican bull fight at Villa Lerdo.

Geo. Leith, the Cleveland boy murderer, has been sentenced to hang on March 7.

A rubber trust is to be established at Trenton, N. J. British capitalists are interested to the amount of $5,000,000.

Mrs. McComb's Big Judgment.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 3.—The case of Elizabeth B. McComb versus the Southern Railroad company, which was on trial in the circuit court in this city and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff—$2,304,100—the full amount of the claim. The defendant is a defunct corporation which some years ago purchased bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad company, which it absorbed. Nine hundred of these bonds, for $1,000 each, with twenty-two coupons of $35 each, were owned by the plaintiff, having been taken in exchange for stock of another railroad that she owned. The defendant has had a bond of the guarantee. Judge Shipman in the United States court for the Southern district of New York decided in a similar suit that they were void and the defendants therefor put in no defense.

Licensing Houses of Ill Repute.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 3.—The city clerk has issued licenses, in accordance with a new ordinance, to proprietors of gambling and billiard halls and houses of ill repute, and inmates of the latter, segregating altogether 7,000, and still not more than a third of the persons required to register have done so. The district attorney declares he will institute vigorous prosecution against all parties proprietors of houses of ill repute in the city ordinance, which will cause an interesting conflict between the city and state officials. The mayor has instructed the police to raid all houses that have not complied with the law not procured licenses under the new ordinance.

Pittsburg's Strike a Fizzle.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—The threatened strike of the employees of the various electric light companies in this county has failed to materialize, and it is now believed that no general strike will be inaugurated. The men who struck were employes of the Keystone company, and the officials of the electrical union that while they do not wish to be classed as non-unionmen, they are not justified in striking under the present circumstance and do not propose to do so.

An Engineer Acquitted.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 3.—In the case of William R. Rogers, a Pennsylvania railroad engineer, on trial for criminal negligence in causing the death of John D. Ryan, a conductor, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. Rogers' train ran into Ryan's while Rogers was asleep on his engine, having been on duty for twenty-two hours.

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How He Fixed It.

He objected to the last barrel of flour which the grocer had brought, and after giving a few scoopfuls from the top of the load declared if up told that the rest was no better he would not buy another barrel of him, and the said emphatically. Reaching the rear of the horse and the barrel, found her old fiery accept, and pulling his head back, he drew the contents. The load of flour he carefully brought back the same barrel with another and apparent.—London Exchange.

How He Got It.

Bobby—How did you get that dreadful cold?

Bumpleton—Id the dotoral way, stupid! Spent a hundred for pads ad ointbigdibs—Texas Siftings.

Over the Baby.

Mrs. Montgomery Lardo has become the happy mamma of a baby boy, who is a month old when he and his mamma receive a call from six of mamma's young lady friends, who rush in a body toward the baby and go like this:

"O-o-o-h, the dear, sweet little darling!"

"What—a—perfect—little—beauty!"

"Does his dear little heart?"

"Do let me take him!"

"No, let me!"

"No, me."

"Isn't he sweet?"

"He's just as cunning as ever he can be!"

"Isn't he, though?"

"He looks ever so much like you, Minnie."

"Think so?"

"He's the living image of you!"

"His nose is a good deal like his papa's."

"What does papa think of him?"

"I should think you'd be awfully proud of him."

"I am!"—

"Here, here, little mamny, look at auntie!"

"Does his own itty s'eet baby se'f. Is he auntie's?"

"Now, do let me take him."

"No, it's my turn."

"Oh, I want him!"

"I do think he's the sweetest baby I ever saw."

"Oh, I could eat him up alive."

"See that dear, cunning little dimple!"

"Oh, must he go upstairs again? I must kiss him first."

"So must I."

"And I."

"And I."

"Me, too."

"Now it's my turn. Bye, bye, sweety!"—E. D. in Time.

His Intention.

"And what does your pa say, Mary?" asked the young man who had requested his sweetheart to sound her father on the subject of his prospects of receiving a favorable answer to a request for the hand of the daughter.

"He says," answered the maiden, "that he will never permit me to marry a young man who stays so late when he comes here."

"Well," said the youth, "it is just as well that we understand each other at this juncture, that is, your pa and me."

"Understand each other?"

"Yes: for if he had considered my proposal favorably and you had married me, he would have been very much disappointed in me."

"Why so?"

"Why, in that case I didn't intend to go home at all."—Boston Courier.

Not a Quack.

Patient (about leaving eminent physician's office)—Well, doctor, I will get this prescription filled at once, and——

Eminent Physician—Ahem! Ten dollars, please.

Patient—Eh? Do you require pay in advance?

Eminent Physician (with great dignity)—Certainly, sir. I'm not one of y'r "no cure no pay" quacks.—New York Weekly.

The Experiment Tried.

Spirited Woman (to big Prize Ugly)—Oh, if I were only a man wouldn't I teach you manners!

Colonial Voice—Your prayer is granted. You shall be a man. (Transforms her.)

Big Prize Ugly—What do ye say?

Newly Made Man—Um—er—I was merely remarking that it was a very pleasant day.—New York Weekly.

Where It Went To.

"Have you a quarter you can give me, sir?" asked a flustered looking individual of a citizen. "My wife and children have had nothing to eat for two days."

"Oh, that won't do," replied the gentleman; "I gave you fifty cents yesterday. What did you do with that?"

"I had to buy meat for the dog."—Harper's Bazar.

An Unfortunate Man.

"I hear," said Smith, "that Robinson has met with a great many misfortunes lately."

"Misfortunes," echoed Brown, "well I should say he had. He's the most unfortunate man I ever came across. Why," he continued, "do you know that man has got a large callous on his leg from kicking himself so much."—The Jury.

He Held to the Letter of the Law.

Bad Boy (getting in a body blow)—There, take that!

Good Boy (folding his arms with a saintly expression)—No, Tommy, I will not hit you back, because I promised mother that I would never strike a playmate, but (kicking him in the stomach) how do you like that?—*Life*

Congratulations Anyhow.

Book Agent—Going from books to babies, madam, that's a fine youngster. Allow me to congratulate you.

Young Woman—Sir, that baby is not mine.

Book Agent—I repeat, madam, allow me to congratulate you.—Boston Gazette.

He Knew the Barber Was Absund.

Barber—Ramsh pull, eah!

Customer—Whyz, you've not shaving me?

Barber (with a gratified smile)—Oh, yes, sah; nearly frough, sah. Didn't you feel me?

Customer—Feel you? Great Georgeo, yes! I thought you was giving my face a shavupon.—Texas Siftings.

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18 EAST FRONT STREET.

USE SCATTER-CORNS

Scatter-Corns Killer on Corns immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on Bunions immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on Callous Lumps immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on Soft Corns immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on Hard Corns immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on Tender Corns immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on Any Corns immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on Every Corns immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on Corns immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on Corns immediately. Scatter-Corns Killer on

SONNET.

I once could weep when a woman wept; their tears
Whether of joy or pain, or love for me,
Moved all the weakness of my soul, for fears,
And tremor gushes had agreed me; I was free
And power of foolish thought, yet strong to yearn.
My lips breathed fondness and my sympathy
The careless skeleton of Time now bare
Upon the threshold of my soul I see,
Callous, indifferent, scarce of blood and crime,
The poor despair, the wicked upward climb,
My heart is dead, my pulse is stopped,
My sinking life idea slowly death-ward creep,
That oh! how have my passions changed
To shed one single tear when woman weep!
—F. S. Saltus in Pittsburg Bulletin.

THE MYSTERIOUS IN WOMAN.

Is There Something Inexplicable About Her for Science to Explain.

There appears to be a great quantity of conceit around, especially concerning women. The statement was recently set afloat that a well known lady had admitted that George Meredith understands women better than any writer who has preceded him. This may be true, and it may be a wily statement to again throw men off the track; at any rate it contains the old assumption of a mystery, practically insoluble, about the gentler sex. Women generally encourage this notion, and men, by their gingerly treatment of it, seem to accept it. But it is well founded.

Is there any more mystery about women than about men? Is the feminine nature any more difficult to understand than the masculine nature? Some of the most conspicuous inferior strength, woven this notion of mystery about themselves as a defense, or have men simply shuffled them for fictitious personnel To never of these questions. Indeed, there are evidence that Mr. Meredith understands human nature as exhibited in women any better than Shakespeare, Goethe, or is made consistent in the production of one than of the other?

Historically it would be interesting to trace the rise of the notion of women as an enigma. The savage races do not appear to have it. A woman to the North American Indian is a simple affair, dealt with without elaborate emotion. In the Bible women are treated as much mystery about her; there are many tributes to her noble qualities, and some pretty severe and unmistakable denunciations, but no attempt at dissection of her, but there is little affectation of not understanding her. She may be a prophetess or a counselor or a slave, but she is no more "spiritual and desperately wicked" than anybody else.

There is nothing mysterious about her first recorded performance. She was tempted and Adam trusted Eva. The mystery was in the serpent. There is no evidence that the ancient Egyptian woman was more difficult to understand than the Egyptian man. They were both doubtless wily, as highly civilized people are apt to be; the "serpent of old Nile" was to them basic.

It is in fact, till we come to the mediæval times and the chivalric age that women are set up as being more incomprehensible than men. Then, indeed, they become more and more uncertain in their mental processes. The playwrights and sonnists of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries "worked" this notion constantly. They always took an investigating and speculating attitude toward women that fostered the conceit of their assumed mysterious personality. Every woman was supposed to be playing a part behind a mask.

Montaigne is always investigating women as a mystery. He, for instance, says of the wife of whom he does not relish that, as he says, women commonly reserve the publication of their vehemence and affections for their husbands till they have lost them; then the veil of their acquaintance "looks not so much back as forward, and is intended rather to get a new husband than to lament the old." And he tells this *story*:

"When I was a boy, a very beautiful and virtuous lady, who is yet living, and the widow of a man who had for many years held more ornament in her dress than our laws of widowhood will well allow, which being reproached with it by some of her friends, she made answer 'that it was because she was not cultivating more friendships and would never marry again.' This cynical view of women, as the natural result of matrimony, sometimes taken by the poets, was based upon the notion that woman was an unexplained being. When she herself adopted the idea it was ironical.

Of course, all this has a very practical bearing upon modern life, the position of women in it, and the so called reforms. If women are so different from men, to the extent of being an unexplainable mystery, science ought to determine the exact state of the case and ascertain if there is any remedy for it. If it is only a literary creation, we ought to know it. Science could tell, for instance, whether there is a peculiarity in the nervous system, any complications in the nervous centers, by which the telegraphic action of the will gets crossed, so that, for example, in reply to a proposal of marriage, the intended "Yes" gets delivered "No."

Is it true that the mental process in one sex is intuitive and in the other is by the observing link necessary and visible? Is it true, as the romancers teach, that the mind in one sex acts instinctly and in the other directly, or is this indicative of a character-istic of exceptions in both sexes? Investigation ought to find this out, so that we can adjust the fit occupations for both sexes according to a scientific basis. We are floundering about now in a sea of doubt. As society becomes more complicated women will become a greater and greater mystery, or rather will be regarded so by themselves and be treated so by men.

Who can tell how much this notion of mystery in the sex stands in the way of its free advancement all along the line? Suppose the proposal were made to woman to exchange being mysterious for the infinite? Would they do it? Or have they a sense of power in the possession of this conceded incomprehensibility that they would not lay down for any visible advantage of that power? And if the novelists and essayists have raised a false idea about the sex which it willingly masquerades in, is it not time that the scientists should determine whether there exists in nature or only in the imagination?—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

Extremes in Mourning.

The question of mourning is one that has called forth a great deal of discussion. Perhaps its absurdities were never more apparent than when an entire family of children, ranging from the baby of almost ten years of age, were clad in the deepest of crape garments and kept in dense black for three years on account of the death of an aunt. This is actually what occurred according to the testimony of a suit over a will in Philadelphia. The silliness of the performance was further heightened by the fact that the aunt died in Australia, had never seen any of the children and had been out of the country for nearly eighteen years. But she left a lot of money to the mother, who tried to show her appreciation of it by plunging the entire family into the most preposterous habiliments of woe. The husband objected, and affected horsey and racing attire, whenever it was possible, by way of a protest. All of which eventually led to a suit and furnished the subject for long and not particularly interesting homilies on mourning, in the Philadelphia papers.—Once a Week.

THREE FAMOUS WOMEN.

WIVES OF DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMEN WHO ARE ALL POWERFUL.

Mrs. Gladstone's Wonderful Influence Over Her Husband — Assistant as Well as Wife—The Famous Clergyman's Trusted Counselor—An American Woman.

There are three women in London who are seldom heard of in the newspapers, and yet to them more than to any other persons belongs the credit of much of the success of their husbands. The first is Mrs. Gladstone, stoop shouldered, always plainly dressed in *black silk of old fashioned cut, her iron gray* hair falling gracefully over her ears, from which dangled a pair of curious, long, antique earrings.

MRS. GLADSTONE.

How much influence she has had in shaping the policy of the Liberal leader only a few people know, but by unswerving attention to her husband, by watching him at all hours of the day, and by spending sleepless nights in giving him care and attention, she has managed to preserve his health, and is the trainer of an athlete, keep him always in condition for the great struggle. Gladstone has never been known to depend much upon the advice of others, but if he is ever at a loss as to the proper course to pursue, he invariably consults his wife. She has *followed him so closely in all of his public life*, and has herself been such an ardent student of sociology and statecraft, and being a woman of such brilliant talents, that no one she cannot be prejudiced, her opinion is valuable, and she gives it unhesitatingly. In the great struggle in Hawarden, when the old grand old man has her own desk in the library, and with her own hands she takes care of her great husband's papers, books and pamphlets, and devotes much of his private and public business.

It is hardly necessary to say that she is a strong minded woman. She is the only person in the world who absolutely controls the great ex-premier. To him her word is law, and no matter how much he may rebel and threaten, he finally wishes she always ends by conquering him.

During the last ten years of his life there have been many times that his health has been in a critical condition, and he has expected to speak in public or to remain in the commons until daybreak. At such times Mrs. Gladstone has quietly stepped to one side of the carpet and Aaden trusted Eva. The mystery was in the serpent. There is no evidence that the ancient Egyptian woman was more difficult to understand than the Egyptian man. They were both doubtless wily, as highly civilized people are apt to be; the "serpent of old Nile" was to them basic.

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Pins and Needles.

A short time ago a lady, the first of her sex, graduated in medicine in Mexico. As an instance of the peculiar conditions, the fellow students of the other sex got up an amateur bull fight in honor of the occasion.

Mrs. Malcrop, of Newark, reading an advertisement of "the limited fast mail," said that she didn't know that there was any limit to the fast males."

"Now remember, Delicia," said Mrs. Sharply to her daughter, just married, "violence in anything is most unladylike. Of course, you will sometimes disagree with your husband, but always hit him with the soft end of the broom."

A letter from a Wellsburg (W. Va.) little girl says that one of her friends is to be married in "never silk." This is as near as the little miss could get to surah.

It is becoming quite the thing nowadays among fashionable shoemakers in New York to slit either vamp or foot under of some lasting sachet powder between the leather and the lining of ladies' boots. The object is mysterious.

"And do you doubt my love?" he asked, passionately. "No, George," she answered, with admirable tact; "but when you say that the day you call me yours will usher in an era of lifelong devotion and tender solicitude, you—pardon me, dear—you put it on a trifle too thick. You seem to forget, George, that I am a widow."

Two of the daughters of Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, the new lord mayor of London, are deaf and dumb, but they have been so carefully educated on the oral system in Holland that they can by lip reading even understand what goes on at a theatre. They have a governess who is deaf, but is so well educated possibly imagine them to be deprived of two of the best senses.

Wet with Mother's Tears.

There once was a woman who had all little son about 7 years old, who was so lovely and beautiful that no one could look upon him without being kind to him, and he was dearer to his mother than all the world beside. It happened that he suddenly fell ill and died, and his mother would not be comforted, but wept for him day and night. Shortly after he was buried he showed himself at night in the places where he had been used in his lifetime to sit and play, and when his mother wept he wept also, and when the morning came he departed. Since his mother never ceased weeping, the child came one night in the little white shroud in which he had been laid in his coffin, and with the chaplet upon his head, and seating himself at her feet upon the bed, he cried:

"Oh, mother, mother, give over crying, or else I cannot stop in my coffin, for my shroud is never dry because of your tears, for they fall upon it."

When the mother heard this she was sore afraid, and wept no more. And the babe came upon another night, holding in his hand a little taper, and he said:

"Look, mother, my shroud is now quite dry, and I can rest in my grave."

Then she bowed to the will of Providence in her sorrow, became silent and patient, and the little child returned not again, but slept in his underground bed.—German Folk Lore.

The Oolong Wave.

The Oolong wave, better known as the afternoon tea, seems likely to result in a cyclone. Dr. Talmage has given it his sanction and attention, and the merits of Caravan tea made in a Russian samovar, of English breakfast made in a Japanese teapot, or of Oriental Pekoe made in a silver ball agitate the feminine mind. With Russian tea a liqueur glass of sherry or rum may be put in and is supposed to add to the excellence. For *my own part I am* old fashioned enough to want tea with sugar and cream and think it one of a breakfast cup. I find that I am not alone in my tastes, for that the conservative party is growing. Very thin sandwiches spread with achovy paste or very thin chicken spread with curry powder or Smith's school class there, devotes some time to her husband's college for young ministers, and twice a week spends a day with the orphan boys and girls of the City Mission. Like Mrs. Gladstone she is very careful of her distinguished husband's life, and, like Mrs. Gladstone, she is her husband's most trusted counselor.

In the library of their home at Westwood Mrs. Spurgeon's desk adjoins her husband's, but in another portion of the house is her private office, where she not only collects books and pamphlets for the Colportage association and where the sewing society sometimes meets to prepare clothing for the poor of London. She is distinctively a home body and never misses one of her husband's sermons unless her health is too poor to permit her leaving home. She appears to be in the full prime of life, although she is now a grandmother. Her children have all married and settled down. Her sons are ministers, and her only daughter is the wife of a minister. She is the leading spirit in the great church over which her husband presides.

The other woman is also a distinguished husband. She is younger, and in physical appearance fairer than those mentioned above. She is an American, too, who has married a Briton, and her charm of character and beauty to conquer all before her. It is Lady Randolph Churchill, wife of the eccentric Lord Randolph, who, it is safe to say, is one of the most talked about men of the period to-day, and who may yet be prime minister. Ten years ago he was regarded as a brainless fop. Today he is one of the great men, and the future holds much in store for him.

Lady Randolph Churchill is one of the social stars in the great firmament of London. Her rise from the tailor made daughter of the Wall street broker to the wife of a lord of the realm has been rapid and to some people mysterious, but it has been done by her cleverness and tact. While Lord Randolph Churchill has the faculty of making enemies, his wife has the faculty of making friends. She is one of the best liked women in society. She is invited everywhere. She entertains quite liberally, although her income is not sufficiently large to warrant plunging. Her husband is devoted to his interests, and although a club man and a great diner out, he likes his own home.

Lady Churchill is seen every where during the season. Every house is open to her. As you probably know, she is one of Leonard Jerome's daughters. She came over here unheralded, indeed, her mother rented us having made a mess of it, but her husband developed very rapidly politically, and his wife's charm of manner and conversation quickly brought a host of friends around her. —Foster Coates in New York Mail and Express.

Picturesque Women.

There are women who look picturesque in almost any kind of dress. They have invariably well shaped hands and graceful outline, flat shoulders and a pretty line of arm and shoulder. They seldom have very small waists, but these are very beautiful hair in great quantities. Their eyes need not be very large, but they must be well set, "putin with dainty fingers," as such setting has been described; and though the complexion need not be perfect, it must be natural, and the nose unaccustomed to the powder puff. Such women look, paint, and inspire the poet, the painter and the sculptor.—New York Telegram.

A WOMAN'S EYE FOR DIRT.

SOME DO NOT HAVE IT AND ARE UNJUSTLY CRITICISED.

Ideas About Housekeeping That Must be Drilled in With a Girl's Education—How Miss Things Up About the House—A Thought for Mothers.

There is a general impression that ridding a house of dirt must be a simple matter. Often it is said of a slatternly woman, whose untidy personal appearance is merely an index to the condition of every part of her establishment: "I should think that even if she is not a good manager she might at least keep the house clean."

Now that is just where many sensible people make a mistake. The hardest thing for the negligent housekeeper to do is to keep her house clean. And for this there is a very sufficient reason. Eight times out of ten she does not know it is dirty—or at least she does not notice it. If her attention is called to the fact that the paint is grimy, the window glass is smeared, the door knobs sticky, and that dust reigns every where, she may possibly perceive the state of affairs, but it does not strike the horror to her soul that it would to a more careful housekeeper. If it could produce this impression, it would not have existed so long. The woman simply has no eye for dirt.

EVERYTHING DONE IN A HURRY.

This doubtless sounds at first like an absurd statement, but it contains an element of sound truth, and ought to convey a moral. In the beginning the owner of the aforesaid untidy abode may have had a superficial sentiment that the result of her carelessness. She never had the true root of the matter in her. Her habits of tidiness were like the seed sown by the wayside, that beneath the rays of the sun presently withered away; or, perhaps, more like that which fell among the thorns, and when the cares of children and the worries of domestic complications were brought into her life, the good seed was choked and became unfruitful.

We talk often nowadays of the lack of thoroughness in all departments of education, and bemoan *ourselves over the tendency* to general smattering that we say is emblematic of the age in which we live, when everything must be done in a hurry if we would not be left behind in the race. All this we see and discuss, because these things meet the eye and are questions of public interest. We did not housekeepers, if they would, tell a similar tale concerning domestic matters that are spared comment because they are out of sight? Are not many homes made as well as outwardly, arranged, to quote the phrase by which a story writer recently described a modern cottage, with a Queen Anne front and a Mary Anne back? Do not heavy draperies conceal dust, stained glass windows dim the light that might reveal neglected corners, and the æsthetic glare of the dawning sun come into the shade the untidy condition of the kitchen pantry.

May not the house mother, to whom long years of effort have perhaps made neatness instinctive, save herself trouble, and her children and children-in-law that way some day be, unhampered by hesitating at the very outset to teach her daughters, or, and her sons, too, that it is essential that they should have an eye for dirt?

The woman who sees at a glance to gather the articles of clothing and the newspapers her husband has tossed down and left for another to pick up. "Men are naturally untidy," she says with a pathetic wail that holds no hint of blame. In the same spirit she goes at stated intervals to the closets and bureau drawers of her boys and girls, *and restores them from chaos to something* like order. "Children will be careless," she tells you, apologetically.

THE TRAINING FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Would it not be better for her and them if more stress were laid upon the old maxim in Solomon ought to have stuck, though he didn't, "Cleanliness is next to godliness?" Would she not do a wise thing if she taught her little men and women that to be dirty is as much a sin as it is to lie and swear, to utter angry words, or to strike blows in wrath, and that it is the duty of every one to fight against such a fault, and, if possible, conquer it before it overcomes them? Could she not explain all that dust and dirt mean as breeders and carriers of disease germs, as injurious to the skin, the eyes, the lungs? And finally, could she not impress it upon them that the laziness which will lead the girl in sweeping to brush the dust under the mat, and the boy in dressing to leave his boots and soiled clothes in the middle of the floor, is a manifestation of that self indulgence of low degree which, if not curbed, will, in time, vitiate even the finer characters?

The teaching tidiness to boys does not require much attention to details. A man's idea of neatness is not the same as that of housekeeping that it ought to be a comparatively easy matter for him to learn to keep his especial corner of the home neat, and to avoid disorderly habits of every kind.

But with a girl the case is different. She must comprehend the importance of little things, and the boy is content to leave his boots and soiled clothes in the middle of the floor, is a manifestation of that self indulgence of low degree which, if not curbed, will, in time, vitiate even the finer characters!

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, JANUARY 4 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, DONE IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—Attend the young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Monday night.

—The Union County Court of Special sessions was in session at Elizabeth to-day.

—Services in honor of the Sacred Heart were held in St. Mary's church last night.

—Policeman Grant denies the rumor that he has resigned his position as police force and accepted one as private watchman.

—In his report to the Common Council last evening, Chief Engineer Doane stated that there were no incendiary fires in Plainfield last year.

—A pair of diamond sleeve buttons, raffled off at No. 17 Park avenue last night, were won by Mr. Joseph Blake, of Somerset street, North Plainfield.

—The bowling match which was to have taken place on the Olympia alleys last night between the Olympics of this city and a team from Somerville was postponed until next Monday evening.

—The New Brunswick Home News almanac for 1890 was issued on Thursday. More than half the book is devoted to a resume of the history of New Brunswick and vicinity for the year just closed. It is beautifully illustrated and printed with great care.

—Young men receive full instruction in vocal music at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday evening of each week. All are invited and urged to be present to-night. The class is under the competent leadership of Mr. E. O. Sunbury. Classes for boys meet on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

—The Fanwood correspondent of the Westfield Standard says: "Our genial and entertaining fellow townsman, Col. C. K. Moore, has secured for his company the contract for building the water works for the city of Plainfield. Our popular Freeholder, Mr. George W. Kyte, is to be vice-president of the company. Col. Moore will have the entire supervision of the work."

UNION COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.

Report of the Law Committee on the Armory Question.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders met in regular monthly session at Elizabeth Thursday afternoon. There was a full attendance of members. A large number of bills was passed, and a few routine matters acted upon.

The Law Committee reported in the matter of the bill of David M. Smythe, editor of the Spanish Record, for publishing the minutes of the Board of Chosen Free Lance, who for a season drove the Court of Common Pleas out of the publisher of the Record, gave notice to the Board forbidding them to pay claims of Mr. Smythe. The committee met the contesting publishers, and in an examination of the case found that Mr. Smythe's bill was for publishing after prior to the decision of the Chancellor. It was decided that he should be paid, and that future claims should be paid to Mr. Lane.

The report of the committee was received and the recommendation adopted.

The Law Committee had also under consideration the demand of the State for the county to appropriate $25,000 for the erection of a military armory. They reported that they visited Trenton, and met with the Military Board. The committee stated that the county was deficient of drying wharves over it could for the National guard. There were only three companies in the county, and the appropriation would be very burdensome to the taxpayers. It was decided to refer the matter to the attorney general of the State for an interpretation of the law, and if he decided it to be constitutional, the county is to make no further opposition.

The report of the committee was received and ordered published in the minutes.

She May Miss It Yet.

Manager William H. Moore, of the Plainfield Electric Light Company, in speaking of the Nellie Bly trip around the world to a NEWS reporter this afternoon said that he had been by the New York papers to-day that Miss Bly expected to make the trip from Japan to San Francisco in twelve days. In 1881 Mr. Moore came from Japan on the steamer Oceanic, arriving at quarantine in San Francisco in fifteen days, and that was considered very fast time. "We arrived off the American coast on Saturday night," continued Mr. Moore, "I heard the anchor chains rattle as the anchor was heaved, and I congratulated myself on the quick trip we had made. The next morning I saw the yellow flag flying from the mast-head, and upon inquiry I was informed that there was a case of small-pox off board. That settled it. We were quarantined for eight days longer." It is hoped that no such misfortune will befall the enterprising "World" traveler.

The Busiest of them All.

It is said that the present Common Council, which will hold its final meeting to-night, has held more meetings and transacted more business than any preceding Plainfield Council. The session to-night will be the twenty-fourth, or an average of two meetings a month. The Water Committee, of which Messrs. Hubbard and Erickson are members, have held twenty-five or thirty committee meetings during the year, some of which lasted until half-past two o'clock in the morning. The several other committees in the County have also worked hard during the year. The Council of 1889 will long be remembered as the Council which granted the Water-Works franchise through whom, owing to a difficulty among the members, no franchise was allowed in Plainfield. These, with several unimportant public measures, will serve to perpetuate their memory.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
Wednesday	26	32	30
Thursday	22	30	28
Friday	24	30	28
Saturday	22	30	28

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING HELD LAST EVENING.

Reports of the City Treasurer, City Judge and Chief of Police. —No Action Taken on the Water-Works Contract.—Another Meeting To-night.

The city Common Council met in adjourned session at 8:05 o'clock last evening. President Dumont and Councilmen Dunham, Erickson, Moffett, Myers, and Squires were present.

Councilman Marsh, Newhall, Jenkins and Gallup were absent.

The minutes of the regular monthly meeting and also the minutes of the adjourned meeting of December 27th were read and approved.

An anonymous communication calling the attention of Common Council to unlawful practices of spreading was partially read and consigned to the Clerk's waste basket.

Mr. Erickson moved that when the Council adjourn it be to meet on Saturday night. So ordered.

Some two hundred and fifty claims on the following funds were then presented and referred to the various committees, and subsequently ordered paid:

Street Light Fund	$676.05
Printing and Stationery Fund	148.05
Special Election	731.00
Street Fund	1,986.61
Sewer	1,295.24
General	744.63
Fire Department Fund	546.32
Water Fund	1,448.67

The City Clerk reported that he had had two copies of the amended water contract prepared, and had placed them in the hands of the Water Committee as directed by the Council at the last meeting. The report was received and ordered filed.

The report of ex-City Judge William M. Skillman, from August 30th to December 31, was read and ordered filed. It showed that 38 persons had appeared before him, 21 of whom were fined; 8 were sent to the county jail and 6 were discharged. The fines collected amounted to $204.15, $41 of which were imposed by Mayor Male.

The following report of Chief of Police T. J. Carey was then read and ordered filed:

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF PLAINFIELD,
DECEMBER 31, 1889.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

It is a gratification that I am able to make so favorable a report of the year's work. In every quarter and general quiet of the more than ordinary character has been a very creditable comparison with last year. In 1888 there were 317 arrests made by this department, and during the year 1889, 310 by my duty to report only 127 arrests, classified as follows: 122 men and 5 women; 21 for drunkenness; 14 for disorderly conduct, 36 for disorderly conduct, 1 for indecent language, 1 for malicious mischief, 2 for assault, 5 for illegal liquor selling, 2 for gambling, 2 for receiving stolen goods, 2 for violating city ordinances, 1 for keeping a house of ill fame, 1 for disorderly house, 2 for riding on railway cars, 1 for peddling without license, 2 for violating sabbath, and 1 for rape. Total amount of fines imposed for the year $220.00.

All members of the police force have conducted themselves with becoming dignity and satisfactory efficiency. In every instance they have promptly responded to calls and very discreet in dealing with that class of citizens requiring reprimand and punishment. In discharging their duties towards law abiding citizens, protecting their rights from visitors and strangers, I have found the hearty commendation and appreciation of all good people. Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. CAREY, Chief of Police.

The monthly and annual report of Collector Johnson was then read and ordered filed. The annual report of taxes collected footed up as follows:

General Taxes	$59,920.77
School Tax	19,092.47

The monthly and annual statements of City Treasurer Titsworth were also presented and read. The latter will be published.

The annual report of Chief of the Fire Department T. O. Doane was then read and ordered filed. It was substantially as follows:

The Fire Department is comprised of one chief engineer, two assistants and 120 other officers and men, all of whom he recommended for their good discipline, and stated that they obeyed all orders from their superior officers cheerfully. During the past year nine members were added to the department, two resigned, five were expelled, and two were dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues. It stated, further, that the wood-work in the houses of Zephyr Hook and Ladder Co., Gazelle Engine Co., and Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, needed re-painting. He thought that the city should own Albert Rose Co.'s hose, which is worn out, and 3,000 feet of cotton hose in good condition; also 1,500 feet of rubber hose, 600 feet of which is bad and 100 feet worthless. There were 10 fires during the past year. The loses amounted to $7,850, and the insurance $15,000. The water supply is not of the best. There are several hydrants, two brooks, and twenty-one wells, a number of which are unfit for use. It was recommended that the Council procure a four-tank chemical engine for use at fires, and that the Council sell the fire-bell, which can not be heard in many portions of the city, and place a steam gong on the electric light station; also that a suitable system of electric fire alarm signal boxes be placed at various points throughout the city.

The report was received and ordered filed.

On motion the rules were suspended to allow one member of a committee to report.

No member of the Auditing Committee was present and the Finance Committee were instructed to audit all claims.

Mr. Erickson of the Committee on Fire and Buildings, reported, as a supplement to the chief engineer's report, that since the city had assumed control of the department, the running expenses amounted to $14,376.83. Mr. Erickson further stated that the amount expended was rather high, and that a motion be made to Engine Co. No. 2's house, and that a supply of new hose had been purchased. The report was filed.

Mr. Erickson explained that the reason he made the motion to meet Saturday night, was in order to give the Water-Works Company a chance to file their bond, which was not in readiness for the meeting last night, and he suggested that the Clerk be instructed to notify the absent members of the Council that such a meeting would be held. It was so ordered.

Mr. Dunham, in behalf of the Committee on Streets, reported that the committee had used every means in their power to induce Leo Daft to establish his electric street railway system in this city. That at the beginning of the year Mr. Daft had informed the committee that he had all the capital he wanted to carry out the project, and he had assured them that the only occasion for delay was the construction of a car. The car was finally exhibited in Plainfield, and the committee informed Mr. Daft that they were perfectly satisfied with its workings, and that the Council were ready to grant him a franchise as soon as he filed the necessary articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. Mr. Daft then stated that he wanted the help of the citizens of the city in forming a company, but afterwards got

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 5:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1.
SOMERSET STREET.

S. W. DORRANCE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TO BE DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE RATE OF TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

The Brick Making Industry.

When Lawrence Washington, brother of George, built the house at Mount Vernon, brick for the walls was imported by sailing vessel from England. It was not thought that America could furnish proper clay for brick making. Even so late as the close of the last century this belief still prevailed, and many an old historic mansion of revolutionary times, and even later, was built of imported brick.

Up to 1809 the brick product of the United States is valued at $75,000,000. This billion brick were made. They are in many shades of color, from the rich dark red of the Philadelphia article to the pale cream of the Milwaukee brick.

It has been found that no country is so rich in varied and beautiful clays as our own. We have here the material alike for the finest porcelain and the most substantial brick. The beautiful and artistic ornamentation our workmen are learning to fashion from red tillingclay are opening our eyes to the splendid possibilities that lie before us here. One part of the Union after another has been supposed to be deficient in brick clay, only to be found on examination to possess it in rich abundance. There is scarcely a section of the Union that has not a fine, rarely tinted clay peculiar to itself, so that the expert shown in the ornament of a building whence the brick in its walls came.

The history of our brick work, especially the story of brick making machinery, forms one of the most splendid chapters in the development of American industry.

Probation for the Dead.

It seems to have suddenly occurred alike to Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Congregationalists to fall to pondering the passage of Scripture which tells us that the Lord Christ went for a while and ministered to "spirits in prison." What does it mean? There are those who declare plainly it means that these were spirits undergoing a purification preparatory to being finally judged.

An Episcopalian clergyman in Connecticut not long since talked to his congregation of his belief in a state in which the dead were purified and purged of their sins before finally entering Heaven company for the perfectly holy and blest.

Uneasiness under the doctrine of immediate and final damnation for the dead, for the heathen who never heard of Christ, and for infants "not a span long," has fermented among the Presbyterians to such an extent that Professor Briggs, one of the ablest theologians in that denomination, said recently that the call for a revision of the Westminster confession was the beginning of a theological reform that would sweep away all Protestantism.

If the dead are not really dead, if their souls are immortal and they are permitted to purify themselves after laying off the flesh, why would not prayers from mortals strengthen them and help them at a time when they might have made the souls were yet prisoned in the flesh? That is a question thousands of Protestants are beginning to ask.

A Harvard Official Arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Leon Carnet, secretary of the municipal council of Havana Cuba, has been arrested, charged with forgery and with embezzling $300,000 of public funds. He claims that the authorities have made an error in balancing the books. No bonds were found in his possession.

A Search from the Gallows.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Calvin Morris was hanged at Houma, La., for the murder of Alfred Harrison on Oct. 5, 1889. Morris ascended to the gallows, acknowledging his guilt and the justness of his sentence. He urged all young men to shun bad company, and thus avoid his fate. Death was instantaneous.

A Pennsylvania Railroad Transfer.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—A telegram dated McKeesport, Pa., reports that all the property of the McKeesport and Belle Vernon Railroad company has been transferred to the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad company. Particulars of the transfer are not given, but the transaction is said to be one of great importance in railway circles.

A Case of Wild Oates.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Marie Spedding, a pretty brunette, residing at East Lockport, and James Oates have eloped. Miss Spedding told her parents she was going to Lansing, Mich., to visit friends. Oates met her at the depot and they took a train together. He told his friends then they would be married at Lansing.

He Took Poison in Champagne.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Joseph Fried, a stage machinist, aged 45, committed suicide by taking poison in a glass of champagne at the Morton house. A very unsuccessful business transaction led to the deed. Fried held a revolver in his hand ready to shoot himself had the poison failed.

A Newspaper in Trouble.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 4.—Hon. Orion M. Barber, state attorney for this county, has sued J. H. Livingston, editor of the Free Former, for $5,000 damages for alleged libelous articles reflecting upon Barber's official conduct. The sheriff has attached and closed Mr. Livingston's office.

A Female Poisoner Dies in Jail.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Lizzie Brennan, under indictment for murder for poisoning her son, Thomas, last summer at Holyoke, for his life insurance, died at county jail in this city from Bright's disease.

England pours as a free trade country, which she is not. Alcohol and tobacco every country taxes. But, besides these, England levies a tax on gold and silver plate, on cocoa and dried fruit, and finally, on both tea and coffee. From tea alone there comes a revenue of more than $25,000,000, and that is one for British of that drink, which somebody says is transforming the English into a nation of snakes. This is the meaning of the cry of "a free breakfast table" by the real free traders of England, who are endeavoring to have the tax removed from tea and the other articles.

The postal item in a New York morning paper: The electric lighting company will pay his funeral expenses.

The fleetest ocean steamers do not run in midwinter, when ocean travel is light. The reason is that it takes 360 tons of coal a day to maintain the speed of an ocean racer.

The through fast mail train from Omaha to Portland, Ore., now makes the distance between the two cities in two and a half days.

Now that the supposed Cronin murderers have received a life sentence, they can, if guilty, confess the crime, in all its details, and still be in no danger of being hanged.

Germany has a better disciplined army than France, and better facilities for its mobilization. But France has the larger army, numerically, and more money.

Our greatest citizen, John L. Sullivan, will never sink into obscurity through underestimating himself. He says: "A great man in any line, acting or fighting, like me or Booth, doesn't tie himself up. He knows his own importance."

It some parts of Kansas corn is selling on the farm this year for 20 cents a bushel. A bushel of coal delivered on the same farms costs 21 to 23 cents a bushel. The Farmer's Alliance called the attention of the farmers to the fact that it might lessen the demand for coal, as well as perhaps raise the price of corn, to cease burning the coal and use the corn for fuel. Accordingly, corn is now actually being burned as fuel by numerous Kansas farmers. This, perhaps, looks wicked when Dakota farmers are said to be suffering for food. But the question is, Is it any more wicked to burn corn for fuel than it is to put the price of coal so high that a bushel of corn will not pay for a bushel of coal?

Charleston, S. C., is at length to go into the ship building industry. A company has been incorporated for business and the money is raised. Small coasting vessels will be first built; then, if the enterprise is successful, larger ones. It is to be hoped that Lone Canary will be entirely successful, as it will give employment to a number more people in this crowded world. In our generation the benefactor of the race is he who gives it a new industry. At Charleston the southern live oak and pine, the cheapest and best materials for shipbuilding in the Union, can be manufactured into the worst of forests almost on their native ground. Ships ought to be built more cheaply at Charleston than they are farther north. Labor in the south is much cheaper.

MORE WOOL MEN HEARD

They Finish Addressing the House Committee.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLEY ILL

He Has Cancer of the Throat and May Never Visit the House Again—Five Months' Receipts from Internal Revenue—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The wool growers continued their arguments before the ways and means committee. Representative Carter, of Montana, said he represented a similar constituency to Mr. Dingley. Montana would grow more wool if it could drive away foreign competition, but with necessary tariff the industry would grow. Mr. Shepherd, of Texas, protested against the present importation of a low class of wool from Australia.

The call for "free wool" was only made, he said, by a few manufacturers, and he knew of no grower that wanted it; but, on the contrary, if wool should be admitted free, he knew that it would drive almost all wool growers out of business, but with necessary tariff the industry would grow. Mr. Shepherd, of Texas, protested against the present importation of a low class of wool from Australia.

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Judge Lawrence Speaks.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, representing the National Convention of Wool Growers, then spoke. He said that no reason exists, if a protective tariff is maintained, why wool used in the manufacture of woolen goods should not be produced in the United States and the goods manufactured here. The carpet wools, he said, need no tariff, as their protective tariff, he applied by the home producers. Sixty millions of pounds of carpet wools, he said, were used in the United States annually, and out of the wools imported for this use one-fourth were used for the manufacture of clothing, and this was a great injury to the United States and a fraud practiced on the government.

An additional tariff on wools, he said, would not increase the price to the consumer, as would a tariff on cotton, as an active home competition, which is sure to exist, will insure the consumer a fair price. He asked to have added to the tariff bill a section defining carpet and other low grade wools; also a provision for sorted wools of this kind; also to prevent admixture fraudulently, and also to increase the duty on importation of the different kinds of waste.

Michigan Heard From.

Mr. J. T. Rich, of Michigan, of the Marino Wool association of that state, was next heard. He said that there had been a general and gradual failing of the wool production in his state and asked that no reduction in the tariff be made, and that only such changes be taken in the schedule as would practically prohibit the frauds practiced in the importation of the different grades of wool.

A Philadelphian Wishes Free Wool.

Mr. Dobson, of Philadelphia, a carpet manufacturer, next addressed the committee. He said that the wool interests of the country had been misrepresented. The production, he said, was not near enough to supply the demand and he was willing to admit wool free of duty, as all would be of benefit to the wool growers.

The Manufacturers Speak.

Mr. William Whitman, president of the National Association of Wool manufacturers, addressed the committee on behalf of his association, which, he said, did not attempt to fix the duties on raw wool, but was opposed to the present duty as unjust to the present duty. He asked for a slight increase on the manufactures of wool, so as to place the American manufacturer upon an equal footing with the foreigner, and recommended the following rates: On yarn, 40 per cent. ad valorem; on woolen goods, 45 per cent. ad valorem; on clothing, 50 per cent. ad valorem; wool in semi-manufactured condition to pay the duty prescribed for unenumerated articles of wool and woolen goods. This last clause, he said, was necessary to prevent fraud.

The Senate Bill Satisfactory.

Mr. T. K. Sears, of Philadelphia, representing the Manufacturers' club of that city, said the club was not opposed to a duty on wool, and did not care how much was put on, but that the duty might be made. The wants of the manufacturers, he said, had been well expressed by Mr. Whitman who spoke before him, and the duty provided by the senate bill on ring waste, etc., was satisfactory.

Mr. Folwell, of Philadelphia, a manufacturer, argued in favor of protection of all wool and woolen goods. Mr. E. A. Kirkbeedt, of Philadelphia, a manufacturer of braid embroideries and other novelties, briefly urged an increase of duty on these articles.

Judge Kelley Dangerously Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The father of the house of representatives, Hon. William Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has probably been on the floor of the house for the last time.

On the day when the Fifty-first congress assembled Judge Kelley was in his seat, and since that time he has probably been at the capitol twice or three times. His enfeebled condition was the subject of much comment, but only a few knew the nature of the judge's ailment. Just below the rear of Judge Kelley's jaw is a cancer, and it is growing rapidly and fearfully fast. So quickly has it worked that the affected man can speak only in whispers, and then not without pain. The swallowing of nourishment is a matter of considerable difficulty, and locomotion can only be indulged in to a very small extent. Several of Judge Kelley's relatives have been here during the last few days, and his daughter, Mrs. Brooke, was sent to take him home with her, but his condition was such that removal was regarded impossible by his physicians. The judge is still in his rooms at the Riggs house.

The Carlisle Indian School.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Capt. R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the great Indian Industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., *referring to a statement* in the press that 101 Rosebud and Pine Ridge agency students home prior to Jan. 1, 1888. Some of them have been home nine years. The most careful inquiry shows that only seven have returned, today, who in less than 20 per cent. of deaths covering a much longer period."

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A statement prepared by Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason shows that during the first five months of the current fiscal year the collections of internal revenue amounted to $53,173,887, as against $52,765,265 collected during five months of the last fiscal year of $6,080,277. The principal items of increase were: Spirits, $3,321,777; tobacco, $1,024,197; fermented liquors, $727,265. The receipts for November, 1889, were $1,065,959 more than in November, 1888. Libraries of ships have been transferred by Secretary Tracy to the direction of the bureau of equipment and recruiting.

THE COLOMBIAN TROUBLE.

Secretary Tracy's Views on the Seizure of Yankee Ships.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A reporter visited Secretary of the Navy Tracy, if he thought any complications would arise between Colombia and the United States on account of the seizure of our vessels. He said: "I think no one but their fighting navies would follow that," he added, "I have telegraphed to Mr. Blaine that I have several men-of-war at his disposal. The Chicago and the Atlanta are at the Isle de Nichols in Hayti, and other of these can reach Cartagena in three days. I do not anticipate anything that would lead to a rupture, but the United States must show the some might prevent further trouble in the way of seizing vessels."

The secretary did not seem to be alarmed over the matter, but was prepared to go into a discussion over what would be done in case the avowed trading vessel which left here the other day would engage in a fight with the Colombian navy.

A FATAL SNOW SLIDE.

Eight Persons Reported Killed at Sierra City, Cal.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Jan. 4.—A dispatch says eight persons were killed at Sierra City. Particulars are meager, but as far as can now be ascertained the dead are: Mrs. I. T. Mooney, Miss Ethel Langton, Mrs. R. Rich and two Italian children.

The force of the snow slide was so great that trees in its path were mowed down as if they were stalks of grain. The number of the dead may reach eight.

Zeta Psi Men Mete.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The annual convention of the Zeta Psi fraternity has begun here, under the auspices of the Alpha chapter of Columbia college. W. L. Pierce, of Chicago, presided, and delegates were present from Colombia, Harvard, Yale, Williams, the University of Pennsylvania, Brown university, Union, Cornell, Lafayette, Princeton, North Carolina, Vermont university, the McGill university of Montreal, and many others. Among those present were: William Platt Pepper, Francis Rawle and Geo. Francis Mason, of Philadelphia; Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, of Newark, N. J.; F. F. Culver and Ferdinand Peck, of Chicago; President H. B. Webster, of Union college, and Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice Larremore, of this city. This evening the annual dinner will be given at Delmonico's.

Mackey's Entire System Involved.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 4.—The situation in the freight conductors and brakemen's strike on the Evansville and Terre Haute and Evansville and Indianapolis railroads has become more serious. The employes on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville road have joined the strikers, and one of the representatives of the committee at this point, sent to confer with Receiver Fisher of Evansville, Louisville and St. Louis employes, says they will join in the strike upon the Louisville road, thus tying up the entire Mackey system. Everything is quiet about the yards here. All the freight handlers and the clerical force in the freight depot have been laid off until business is resumed.

Columbia Students Arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—About 300 Columbia college students visited a theatre last evening and afterward marched up Broadway making a noise. At Forty-second Street Reardon, at Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, called upon the leaders to stop the shouting. Frank Tucker, of Los Angeles, replied by leading the boys in another war whoop. The officer arrested him. Another student, Myron Green, of Niagara Falls, attempted to rescue him, and he was also taken by the roundsman. Most of the students managed to disappear, but about fifty of them followed Tucker and Green to the police station. Buford Franklin, a lawyer, finally bailed the prisoners out for the night.

Willis Gaylord's Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Willis Gaylord, who had been under medical custody for nearly two months has committed suicide in the county prison by hanging himself to the bars of his cell. Gaylord was a very peculiar one. He was about 40 years of age, finely formed and from his actions and speech very much of a gentleman. He was a prominent member of the New York city stock exchange by the fact that there seemed to be no way by which the perpetrators of the deed could have left the house. Dr. Shannon was positive that the front door was locked when he entered. Augustus A. Reid stated, however, that he entered the house immediately after Dr. Shannon and that he found the back door unfastened.

The Police Puzzled.

The police are as yet unprepared to offer any solution to the mystery. The Kniffin family is not known to have had a street burglars, and the most valuable things which the house contained were left untouched. The 10-year-old boy slept peacefully through the night.

It is commonly reported that the relations of Dr. Kniffin and his wife have been strained, the resident of the house has existed in the household for some time.

Nothing Was Stolen.

One of the officials said that the person or person who used the chloroform were family friends, as they knew the house and could easily obtain from Dr. Kniffin's dental rooms. As far as is known nothing of value is missing from the premises, and this leads many to discredit the story that burglars entered the house.

Dr. Kniffin Sees the Body.

When Dr. Kniffin arrived in Trenton, at 8:30 last night, he was driven at full speed by three detectives, who escorted him to police headquarters, where he was taken into Chief McCaffery's private room. There Dr. Kniffin was kept for some time and closely questioned by the chief of police. He denied a report that his family relations were not harmonious, and that he has been attentive to Miss Purcell.

He Met Miss Purcell Thursday.

The police afterwards professed themselves satisfied with his statement, which embraced the narrative of his journey home since he left Trenton Thursday. He admitted that he had met Miss Purcell at Philadelphia, but said he had only had a few moments' conversation with her, they meeting on the depot platform, where she was taking a train for Trenton, while he was bound for Camden on the first train for that city. It is understood that the farm adjoins one on which Miss Purcell's parents live. She says she was visiting them Thursday.

The doctor was asked if he could see the dead body of his wife. The police are in charge of the house, and are continuing the investigations of the case. Every one on the part of the police increased the excitement and started the rumor that Dr. Kniffin was suspected of knowing something about his wife's death. It was also reported that it was stated that the police did not take any stock in Miss Purcell's story that burglars had killed Mrs. Kniffin, and that the police suspected Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell of being implicated in the women's death. When Dr. Kniffin was left Chief McCaffery he appeared much excited and refused to be interviewed.

Coroner Bower, after impaneling a jury, adjourned the inquest until next Monday. The coroner ordered an autopsy to be held on the body of Mrs. Kniffin, to determine the cause of her death.

A NEW JERSEY MYSTERY.

The Strange Murder of a Trenton Dentist's Wife.

WAS SHE KILLED BY BURGLARS?

Suspicious Circumstances Surround the Violent Death of Mrs. Arthur S. Kniffin—She Was Found Chloroformed in Bed—Miss Purcell's Story.

TRENTON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Kniffin, wife of Dr. Arthur S. Kniffin, a prominent dentist of this city, was found dead in bed yesterday at her home, No. 306 South Broad street. She and her cousin, Miss Purcell, had been chloroformed, presumably by burglars. Miss Purcell is employed as a typewriter in a rubber factory, and has boarded with Mrs. Kniffin for some time past.

The Police Were Incredulous.

Dr. Kniffin was not at home. He was in Warren county on business. His wife, their 10-year-old son and Miss Purcell slept in the second story over the dental rooms, which are upon the second floor. When the report that burglary, and perhaps a worse crime, had been perpetrated at Dr. Kniffin's residence came to the ears of the police they refused to make light of it, because Miss Purcell had recently started a sensational story about an attempted burglary which proved to have no basis except in her imagination.

The Scene at the Murder.

When the police visited Dr. Kniffin's house everything on the second floor was found to be in confusion. Some of the furniture in the operating room was upset and instruments were scattered over the floor. Mrs. Kniffin's dead body was lying in the chamber occupied by Miss Purcell, partner of Dr. Kniffin, and Dr. Shepard, the physician summoned to resuscitate Miss Purcell, who was unconscious, were present during the examination of the premises.

Discovery of the Crime.

Dr. Shannon says that during Dr. Kniffin's absence he carries the keys to the house. He arrived at the residence at about 8 o'clock a. m. and was surprised to find that the drawers of the cabinets in the operating room had been drawn out and their contents scattered. Something was also wrong, he hurried upstairs to get, if possible, an explanation from Mrs. Kniffin. He had to pass the door of Miss Purcell's room; he did so he saw Miss Purcell, apparently unconscious, lying on the floor in her nightdress.

After a vain attempt to arouse Miss Purcell he glanced through an open door into Mrs. Kniffin's bedroom. His partner's wife lay dead in bed, with her features somewhat distorted.

Miss Purcell's Story.

Dr. Shepard succeeded in restoring Miss Purcell to consciousness. He was nervous and excited, and managed to tell a connected story to Chief McChesney.

"Mrs. Kniffin and I," said she, "went to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock. Mrs. Kniffin was restless, and said that she could not sleep. I fell asleep while talking with her. Some time afterward—how long I cannot say my mind is confused—I awoke with a strange odor. I jumped from my bed and tried to raise a window in order to call for help. Before I reached the window, however, I felt a man who placed a wet handkerchief over my face. I felt as if I were suffocating, and then lost consciousness."

A Hard Fight for Life.

Coroner Bower made a careful examination of the room where Mrs. Kniffin's body lay. The bedclothes were piled in a confused heap on the floor, and it was clear that the victim had made a hard fight for life. Her face was drawn with pain and the right arm was thrown across the forehead. Both hands were firmly clenched. A strong smell of chloroform pervaded the room, and a vial which had contained some of the anesthetic lay empty up in the floor. Chief McChesney was puzzled by the fact that there seemed to be no way by which the perpetrators of the deed could have left the house. Dr. Shannon was positive that the front door was locked when he entered. Augustus A. Reid stated, however, that he entered the house immediately after Dr. Shannon and that he found the back door unfastened.

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POLITICS IN OHIO.

Brice's Election as United States Senator Seems Assured.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—All the honorable members of the legislature have arrived and the most interesting preliminaries over the senatorial fight. The candidates are Chairman Calvin S. Brice, ex-Congressman McMahon, Millionaire John H. Thomas, Congressman Geo. E. Seney, Hon. John McSweeney, Congressman Outhwaite, Hon. H. W. Baker, and Hon. Samuel F. Hunt. There will be seventy-five votes in the Democratic caucus and the betting is that Mr. Brice will be nominated on the second ballot with nearly ten votes to spare. The supporters of Mr. Brice assert, and in fact *the Brice men will control* the organization and officers of both houses. The Democrats have only eight majority in the legislature, and if five Democrats should be voted for by Republicans, the latter would make it. A leading Brice man said last night that any movement on the dental rooms, which are upon the second floor. When the report that burglary, and perhaps a worse crime, had been perpetrated at Dr. Kniffin's residence came to the ears of the police they refused to make light of it, because Miss Purcell had recently started a sensational story about an attempted burglary which proved to have no basis except in her imagination.

The Scene at the Murder.

When the police visited Dr. Kniffin's house everything on the second floor was found to be in confusion. Some of the furniture in the operating room was upset and instruments were scattered over the floor. Mrs. Kniffin's dead body was lying in the chamber occupied by Miss Purcell, partner of Dr. Kniffin, and Dr. Shepard, the physician summoned to resuscitate Miss Purcell, who was unconscious, were present during the examination of the premises.

Discovery of the Crime.

Dr. Shannon says that during Dr. Kniffin's absence he carries the keys to the house. He arrived at the residence at about 8 o'clock a. m. and was surprised to find that the drawers of the cabinets in the operating room had been drawn out and their contents scattered. Something was also wrong, he hurried upstairs to get, if possible, an explanation from Mrs. Kniffin. He had to pass the door of Miss Purcell's room; he did so he saw Miss Purcell, apparently unconscious, lying on the floor in her nightdress.

After a vain attempt to arouse Miss Purcell he glanced through an open door into Mrs. Kniffin's bedroom. His partner's wife lay dead in bed, with her features somewhat distorted.

Miss Purcell's Story.

Dr. Shepard succeeded in restoring Miss Purcell to consciousness. He was nervous and excited, and managed to tell a connected story to Chief McChesney.

"Mrs. Kniffin and I," said she, "went to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock. Mrs. Kniffin was restless, and said that she could not sleep. I fell asleep while talking with her. Some time afterward—how long I cannot say my mind is confused—I awoke with a strange odor. I jumped from my bed and tried to raise a window in order to call for help. Before I reached the window, however, I felt a man who placed a wet handkerchief over my face. I felt as if I were suffocating, and then lost consciousness."

A Hard Fight for Life.

Coroner Bower made a careful examination of the room where Mrs. Kniffin's body lay. The bedclothes were piled in a confused heap on the floor, and it was clear that the victim had made a hard fight for life. Her face was drawn with pain and the right arm was thrown across the forehead. Both hands were firmly clenched. A strong smell of chloroform pervaded the room, and a vial which had contained some of the anesthetic lay empty up in the floor. Chief McChesney was puzzled by the fact that there seemed to be no way by which the perpetrators of the deed could have left the house. Dr. Shannon was positive that the front door was locked when he entered. Augustus A. Reid stated, however, that he entered the house immediately after Dr. Shannon and that he found the back door unfastened.

The Police Puzzled.

The police are as yet unprepared to offer any solution to the mystery. The Kniffin family is not known to have had a street burglars, and the most valuable things which the house contained were left untouched. The 10-year-old boy slept peacefully through the night.

It is commonly reported that the relations of Dr. Kniffin and his wife have been strained, the resident of the house has existed in the household for some time.

Nothing Was Stolen.

One of the officials said that the person or person who used the chloroform were family friends, as they knew the house and could easily obtain from Dr. Kniffin's dental rooms. As far as is known nothing of value is missing from the premises, and this leads many to discredit the story that burglars entered the house.

Dr. Kniffin Sees the Body.

When Dr. Kniffin arrived in Trenton, at 8:30 last night, he was driven at full speed by three detectives, who escorted him to police headquarters, where he was taken into Chief McChesney's private room. There Dr. Kniffin was kept for some time and closely questioned by the chief of police. He denied a report that his family relations were not harmonious, and that he has been attentive to Miss Purcell.

He Met Miss Purcell Thursday.

The police afterwards professed themselves satisfied with his statement, which embraced the narrative of his journey home since he left Trenton Thursday. He admitted that he had met Miss Purcell at Philadelphia, but said he had only had a few moments' conversation with her, they meeting on the depot platform, where she was taking a train for Trenton, while he was bound for Camden on the first train for that city. It is understood that the farm adjoins one on which Miss Purcell's parents live. She says she was visiting them Thursday.

The doctor was asked if he could see the dead body of his wife. The police are in charge of the house, and are continuing the investigations of the case. Every one on the part of the police increased the excitement and started the rumor that Dr. Kniffin was suspected of knowing something about his wife's death. It was also reported that it was stated that the police did not take any stock in Miss Purcell's story that burglars had killed Mrs. Kniffin, and that the police suspected Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell of being implicated in the women's death. When Dr. Kniffin was left Chief McChesney he appeared much excited and refused to be interviewed.

Coroner Bower, after impaneling a jury, adjourned the inquest until next Monday. The coroner ordered an autopsy to be held on the body of Mrs. Kniffin, to determine the cause of her death.

OLD WORLD HAPPENINGS

Our Mary Does Not Deny Her Engagement.

KING HUMBERT GETS A BAD FALL.

Thrown from a Horse and Badly Bruised. Lord Tennyson Very Ill—Bonifacetti Now Play a Good Success—Other Interesting News from Abroad.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Miss Mary Anderson was interviewed by your correspondent at the Hotel Mediterranean on the subject of her engagement supposed to young Mr. Navarro, of New York. She thoroughly said: "I am not in the habit of my engagements being published in New York, but I must decline to discuss the subject at present. Apropos of this, let me relate a recent incident. Another Miss Anderson, who lived in the same terrace, was going to be married and if few days. Her lover had ordered for a Republican, the latter would make it. A leading Brice man said last night that any movement on the dental rooms, which are upon the second floor. When the report that burglary, and perhaps a worse crime, had been perpetrated at Dr. Kniffin's residence came to the ears of the police they refused to make light of it, because Miss Purcell had recently started a sensational story about an attempted burglary which proved to have no basis except in her imagination.

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Coroner Bower, after impaneling a jury, adjourned the inquest until next Monday. The coroner ordered an autopsy to be held on the body of Mrs. Kniffin, to determine the cause of her death.

Miss Mary Anderson Interviewed.

After this Miss Anderson showed so much reluctance that the correspondent said Mr. Navarro, and asked him whether he would verify the reported engagement.

"I must decline to discuss the matter," said the gentleman; but he said it with such an evident air of satisfaction that he gave good reason to believe the engagement is a settled fact.

She Was Strictly Non-Committal.

Later Miss Anderson was met on the Promenade des Anglais and asked either to deny or confirm the report of her engagement. She declined to discuss the matter. Miss Anderson said that she should not respond to public forenoon inquiries. Our Mary never looked better and prettier than at present. She assured the reporter that she enjoyed a daily drive and walk, and found that this mode of open air life had almost thoroughly restored her health. She declined to add the reporter what he already knew, that on these drives and walks she is accompanied solely by the Misses Navarro and Mr. Navarro, and made suggestions from Miss Anderson may almost be regarded as a distinct acknowledgement of the engagement.

King Humbert Gets a Fall.

ROME, Jan. 4.—An accident happened to the King of Italy yesterday. Riding near the Porta Maggiore, his horse started suddenly at a donkey laden with wine skins and threw the king to the ground. The king managed to get on his royal feet, much bruised, but not seriously injured. He mounted on a fresh horse and endeavored to continue his course, but eventually was compelled to enter a carriage and return to the Quirinal.

Mr. Parnell Will Continue as Leader.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The latest reports in regard to the leadership of the Irish party are to the effect that Mr. Parnell will continue as leader if necessary to even temporarily retire from his post on account of the O'Shea divorce proceedings. The somewhat pessimistic opinion expressed in the dispatches sent by Mr. Parnell's advisers, so it is said, to relieve him from the necessity of pursuing the usual course.

A Testimonial for Stanley.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Representatives of the American Geographical society have resolved to present a testimonial to Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, upon his arrival here. The testimonial will be a superb electro-silver Cup, designed by Tiffany, the sculptor of arms of the United States. Embazoned on panels around this center piece will be representations of the chief incidents in Stanley's career.

The Dead Empress' Funeral.

LISBON, Jan. 4.—The funeral of ex-Empress Theresa, of Brazil, took place at Oporto yesterday with imposing ceremony. The body was removed from the church where the services were conducted by Cardinal Neto, patriarch of Lisbon. All of the Brazilian imperial family were present except the ex-Emperor Pedro. King Carlos was represented by the Duke of Oporto.

Success of Bernhardt's "Joan of Arc."

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Sarah Bernhardt's "Joan of Arc" is hailed as a very great success. The dungeon scene and the endeavors of the Bishop to entrap the Maid of Orleans are especially vigorous and dramatic. The impersonation is based upon the theory of Bastien Le Page that the heroine was subject to hallucinations.

Moving for Mrs. Maybrick's Pardon.

**LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Maybrick's friends have set

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Many Things to Encourage a Western Editor.

We extract the following from the last issue of The Arizona Kicker:

THANKS, GENTLEMEN.—On Monday evening a committee of prominent citizens called on us and tendered us the nomination for democratic governor of this state, accompanied by such words of praise and encouragement as brought tears to our eyes. While we had to decline the nomination, owing to the pressure of our private business, the spirit which actuated those generous souls will make a lasting impression on us. There is everything to encourage a western editor to go up and bump himself like a jack rabbit carrying mail before a pack of coyotes, and we would not accept a nomination for governor unsolicited.

TOM JONES' HAT STORE.—More than three months ago The Kicker very kindly but firmly informed Judge Gentley that the mean's on others to wear each other's hats, and unless some we have courteously inspired why he didn't get a movement on him. Last Saturday night a committee waited on the Judge. It had a rope along, and the rope was used to elevate the tardy traveler off his last several times. When let down for good he had to gargle for ears through part up in the interest of no one at the time. It was a hint not to be disregarded, and he will now wear some other person's hat in his presence. He is not a member to The Kicker.

CHINESE RUNS SMOOTHER.—Last week we advised short Pluto Joe, who runs the little dingery just beyond the postoffice, to give two Jap's time in which to pack his traps and get onto the places. We thought two days very liberal time, but Joe differed with us, and encouraged by that evil, Bronco Springer, he told the two in front of the Palace hotel as we went to dinner. The first thing we knew Joe's bullets were flying all around us, and he shooting only six feet away. He blazed his six shots, wounding two of our citizens, as reported elsewhere, and then we took him by the neck and broke him in two over a block of wood. We were a trifle provoked, but we knew Joe was cross eyed and couldn't shoot for shucks. The doctor says he will be in bed for several weeks, and perhaps be a cripple for life.

As for Steve Springer, we are looking for him, and as soon as we can lay hands on his carcass we will make him wish he had been born a skunk.

THAT'S ACCORDING.—A subscriber in Massachusetts writes to inquire if this climate is good for asthma. That's according. We have known it soon to bete and get their breath within a week, and others to lose it inside of three days. A great deal depends on the patient. If he comes here with his mind made up to play our game, drink our whisky and mix in with our society, his asthma will soon leave him. If he comes in the opposite spirit, some one of our townsmen will very likely feel it his solemn duty to give the weary sufferer rest.

NOT A BIT.—A friend of ourswer at Tombstone inquires if the St. Paul, Omaha and Denver papers do not cut into our circulation. We answer, not in the slightest. Some of them are taken here for their African missionary news, and others for their market quotations on coyote and rabbit pelts, but they are not considered as rivals in our field. The Kicker sits on quite a field peculiarly its own, but is backed by a grocery, feed store, hardware, butcher shop, harness shop, shoe store and job printing office, all under one roof and one grand management—the only institution of its kind in North America.

"ANNIE G."—This correspondent wants us to give her the author of the poem beginning:

I have loved thee many years, Mary,
And shall love thee till I die.

It was written by William Tell, a Swiss gentleman whose principal business was shooting tyrants, but when he had a moment to spare now and then for the muse. We can go further and tell you something else you do not know—William is dead; yes, been dead quite a little time, and all requests for autographs will be time thrown away. Mr. Tell was a law abiding citizen, always closing his store on Sundays and Sundays, and as far as we know he died happy and made all arrangements to pay off his debts in hard cash.—Detroit Free Press.

Relieved His Mind.

A farmer left his wagon on the north side of the city hall the other day, and came to a call on a Lafayette avenue doctor to inquire:

"Say, doc, how did that elixir of life business pan out?"

"You mean the Brown-Sequard theory?"

"Yes, that's the feller."

"It didn't work."

"Didn't it make any old folks young?"

"No."

"Any doctors working at it now?"

"No.—Why do you ask?"

"Well, I had an idea. My old woman has got mighty seasy of late, telling me to shut up, go to, come off the porch, and so on. She's over 60, and it struck me that she was underbidding her age, and back about sixty years, and then giving me the stake for a perfect man. It seems I was wrong, and now I'll go home with my mind relieved and make her walk chalk."—Detroit Free Press.

How They Marry.

Returned Tourist—And so your daughter is married! She was the kind of her set. Did she make a wise choice?

Hostess—About as wise as women generally do make it. You know she was devoted to society—one of those social beings who live and breathe in a whirl of excitement, and she was nearly ever without half a dozen compliments.

"Yes, I remember."

"Well, she married a Sighthouse keeper."—New York Weekly.

A Little Ambiguous.

She—You are such a solitary man, Mr. Hoyt! I should think you would get lonesome!

He—Oh, no; I enjoy being by myself.

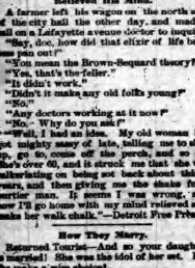
She (thoughtfully)—I don't see how you can.—Burlington Free Press.

An Unfortunate Pause.

"I've half a mind," said Brown, and then he paused.

And brushed some dust from off his hat;
"Indeed!" quoth Benjamin with a smile,
"I'd not have thought you had as much as that."
—Life.

Appropriate Provender.



Guest—I'm very hungry, and I want a good, square, satisfying meal.

Waiter—Fried cat for one, Percy, an' inside for Lawson's cake gift on to his wife's neck an' slide der oil up wheel.—Judge.

MUSIC HALL FURNITURE STORE,

C

Our Chairs, Desks, Etc., Etc., 34 West Front St.

Powlison & Jones

J. P. LAIRE & CO.'S

Stock of Holiday Goods is Complete.

SKATES, SLEIGHS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, PLATED WARE, CARPET SWEEPERS, CARVERS, BLACKING BOXES, CHINA MAN TRIX HOLDERS, STOVES AND RANGES (CHEAP).

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

Fine Groceries,

18 North Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DRINK THE THREE R. TEA.

RICHARD H. DAY'S

City Livery Stables,

24 West Fourth street.

Telephone call 121. Plainfield, N. J.

Special attention given to boarding horses.

Orders left at A. Titsworth's, North ave nue, will receive prompt attention.

Thousands in Successful use of The CELEBRATED PERFECTION RANGES

WARM AIR FURNACES

HOT WATER HEATERS

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RICHARDSON & BOYNTON CO.

NOS. 232 & 234 Water St., New York

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A. M. GRIFFEN,

18 EAST FRONT STREET.

USE SCATTER-CORNS

Best Corn Killer on Earth; removes Hard or Soft Corns, Callouses or Bunions entirely. Insures comfort to the feet. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 15c. in stamps.

W. H. Lisser & Co., Newark, N. J.

SURE CURE

for

RHEUMATISM

Breaks up recents and colds and purifies the blood. SURE, QUICK'S

Sulphur Vapor Baths

Fifth street, near Park. 10-15tf

THE BEST.

Stout, Spencer & Co.'s

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Celebrated Proprietary Brands of Canned Goods. New Jersey Tomatoes, New York Corn, Lima Beans, Early Sifted Peas, Succotash, Extra Sifted Marrowfat, Early June and

Early Garden Peas,

are the BEST of their kinds, in the universal opinion of all who have used them in the past, and this season's pack we think the best yet offered, surpassing former seasons. If they were possible. Every can guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction to the consumer, or money refunded. For sale by the Grocers of Plainfield. 11-15-6t-6w

Professional Cards.

D. M. S. SIMPSON, 20 West Fifth street, corner of Liberty. Office hours: Until 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., after 6 p. m. 6-15-1y

E. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon, No. 20 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call No. 27. Residence 108 West Front street.

WILLIAM G. H. SEE, Counselor at Law, Special Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office, Rahway, N. J. Residence, No. 10 East Front street, Plainfield. 1y*

JACKSON & CODDINGTON, Counselors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public, Office, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CLARK & REED, Counselors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counselor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Second streets.

F. A. DURHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 7 East avenue. Civil engineering in all its branches undertaken with great skill and attention. Orders sent to all parts of the country. Residence, corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets.

OSCAR S. TEALE, Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city, rooms 32 and 33, Mechanics and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

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Holiday Presents

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PLUSH GOODS

at prices that will surprise you. What is nicer for a Christmas Present than a Plush Toilet Case, or a Sewing Box? For Gentlemen we have also a fine line of Smoking Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes in Plush Goods.

Ladies' Fine Tablecrotte Box and Comb, Satin-Lined, 60 cents.

Children's Silver-Plated Knives and Forks in Satin-Lined Boxes 75 & 50 cents.

In Rubber Goods

we have the Electric Governor Circulars for $21.95, and Newport for $1.50. Same articles in New York. We have this year

A 25-Cent Table.

Opera Syringes. Call and see us, and we will gladly show you all the pretty things.

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NO. 9 EAST FRONT STREET.

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EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Texas Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
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Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Frozen.
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FRENCH AND GERMAN, Taught by Messrs. Louis Vivier and Crediton, of the Berlitz School of Languages, New York. Special facilities at the Plainfield High School, and at private rates. Lessons by mail. Address Berlitz School, 11 East 14th street, New York. Correspondence invited. Free trial lesson. Private lessons on reasonable terms. Address Berlitz School, No. 1 West Front street. 9-25-1y

MR. P. L. DODGE, Teacher of violin. 15 years a student. Special care given to beginners. For terms and particulars address or call on the professor at 20 East Second street, Plainfield. Best of references. P. O. Box 322. 4-4-1y

MISS C. S. HELLWIG, of the Conservatory of Moscow, Russia, has opened a school for the study of music, assisted by the Misses Rogers in the rudimentary branches. Terms moderate. Apply at residence, 15 Park avenue, or Conservatory and Art Rooms, 10 East Front street. For further information address Miss C. S. Hellwig, No. 34 Sherman street. 7-16-1y*

MISS NETTIE MATTHEWS, Teacher of guitarra. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Lessons given to chorus. Rate of references. P. O. Box 1202.

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William C. Smith,

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JOHN ABBOTT, Practical Carpenter and Builder. Estimates cheerfully given. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner Rose and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty—Front door work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1264

R. V. BAUMS, Carpenter and Builder, Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Bronx. P. O. Box 1229. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

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ELECTRICITY

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Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies. 61 East Second street, corner of Washington.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

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51 WEST FRONT STREET.

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That I have secured the exclusive right to this section for the sale of the GILMAN FARM

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Fine Carriages,

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All Qualities,

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Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night. Sundays at 3.37, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Leave New York at 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12.00 night. Sundays at 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12.00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5.48, 6.48, 7.48, 8.48, 9.48, 10.48, 11.48 a. m., 12.48, 1.48, 2.48, 3.48, 4.48, 5.48, 6.48, 7.48, 8.48, 9.48, 10.48, 11.48 p. m., 12.48 night. Sundays at 8.48, 9.48, 10.48, 11.48 a. m., 12.48, 1.48, 2.48, 3.48, 4.48, 5.48, 6.48, 7.48, 8.48, 9.48, 10.48, 11.48 p. m., 12.48 night.

Leave Newark at 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night. Sundays at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sundays at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 7.00, 9.37 a. m., 12.04, 3.05, 5.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.00, 9.37 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.37 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, Williamsport and Scranton.

For Washington, Keansy, Bangor, Mauch Chunk, 9.37 a. m. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Scranton, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, 5.00 p. m. For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc., 9.37 a. m., 5.00 p. m. For Flemington, Lambertville, New Hope, Bridgeton, Salem, Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Somerville, Bound Brook, Manville, Millstone, Kingston, Princeton Junction, Trenton, Bordentown, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, Camden, Woodbury, Swedesboro, Glassboro, Mullica Hill, Elmer, Millville, Vineland

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Right in the Sick Room—Health Statistics of Two Great Cities.

The sick room in private houses is generally kept darkened, in spite of much snuffery and mocking to the contrary. Concerning this practice, Dr. B. W. Richardson says: Not one time in ten do we enter a sick room in the daytime to find it blessed with the light of the sun as it shines invariably, before we can get a look at the face of the patient, we are obliged to request that the blinds may be drawn up, in order that the rays of a much greater healer than the most able physician can ever hope to be may be admitted. Too often the compliance with this request results in a condition of the room which, in a state of darkness, is almost inevitably one of disorder everywhere; foods, medicines, furniture, bedding misplaced; dust and stray bearings in all directions.

In brief, there is nothing so bad as a dark sickroom; it is as if the attendants were attempting the death of the patient; and, if the reason for this odium be asked, the answer is as inconsistent as the act. The reason usually offered is that the patient cannot bear the light, as though the light could not be cut off from the patient by a curtain or screen, and as though to darken one part of the room it were necessary to darken the whole of it.

A well ventilated room is certainly not to be maintained than that of darkness in the sickroom. It is not only that dirt and disorder are results of darkness, a great remedy is lost. Sunlight is the greatest of all, and the loss is momentous. Sunlight diffused through a room warms and clarifies the air. It has a direct influence upon the whole organic process, a distinctive influence which is most precious, and it has a cheerful effect upon the mind. The sick should never be gloomy, and in the presence of the light the shadows of gloom fly away.

Health in New York and London.

Some interesting statistics in regard to health in the two great cities of New York and London are summarized as follows by The Sanitarian, Surgical Journal: "The deaths in London last year numbered 78,648, or 18.5 per 1,000; in New York, 40,175, or 26.83; and in Paris, 31.6 per 1,000. The birth rate per 1,000 for the same cities respectively the birth rate in London was 30.7 per 1,000; in Paris, 27. The male births in Paris were 20,723; the female births, 20,016. In London the number of births was 49,089; females, 46,451; but in the total population of London there is a majority of 250 females. Proportions births in New York were found 1,1351; in London, 2,039. To be equal, the figures referring to New York should only be a third. New York compares unfavorably with London in the matter of infantile deaths. There were 947 in New York and 400 in London. Between 500 and 600 persons take their own lives in Paris every year.

In New York 1,128 were killed by accidents, and in London, 2,514. There were only 1,893 deaths from bronchitis in New York, while in London there were 10,695. But while some hundreds die every year in London as the result of illness and obesity, 61 deaths were recorded last year from starvation. Of suicides in Paris it is invariably accompanied by a lower birth rate. The deaths in London last year were the highest on record; in Paris the lowest since 1861. In the western districts, where the wealthy reside, and where the degree of comfort is high, the deaths fell to 16.4, and the births to 29.5; but in the eastern districts, where poverty is at east, where the poor never get a breath of fresh air, and are huddled together in unhealthy alleys, the deaths rose to 32.2 and the births to 36.5. The people who are able to support children are the most prolific, and the higher the degree of social comfort and well being, the less the increase of population.

One Thing and Another.

A clear, vivid complexion is the sign and result of healthy bathing, out door exercise and plain, healthful food.

Silk thread, says Sanitary News, is soaked in acetate of lead to increase its weight, and persons run through the mouth in threading needles, and then bite it off with the teeth, have suffered from lead poisoning.

The habitual drinking of boiled water would insure escape from alcoholic and death to thousands of the human race yearly, says Dr. T. C. Currie.

Dr. Hibbard, of Virginia, regards easy fitting clothing as a necessity in the prevention of consumption.

Foreign substances in nose or ears, of course, demand removing. But unless you are sure of success don't attempt it yourself, and by spending the obstacle out of reach make a bad matter worse. Call on a surgeon at once, advises Dr. A. A. Whitfield.

The weight of evidence, according to a medical writer, seems to prove that those who wear the beard are less subject to colds, sore throats, bronchitis, coughs and consumption, than those who shave. The Jews, Turks, and certain tribes in Africa wear beards, are comparatively free from these disorders.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Calling Customs That Have Become Established By Good Usage.

According to the social etiquette of New York, a hostess must pay a visit to each of her proposed guests before sending a dinner invitation to them—provided she owes them calls—and it is obligatory that each person who receives a request to dine, whether accepted or declined, must make a call upon the hostess within ten days, except when grief or illness intervenes, as the necessity for quick sending a regret. This call should, if possible, be made upon the hostess' receiving day, or, if such is not known, on Monday.

Calls of formality are not expected after a luncheon that is given in simple fashion, but calls must follow grand and ceremonious ones within ten days.

Party calls in the usual manner follow a theatre party, which is a pleasing and popular form of hospitality.

After the announcement of an engagement, the friends of the bride call upon her or leave cards; and in the interval between the announcement and the first for the wedding, the bride does not pay ceremonious wedding visits first. Before her wedding invitations are issued, however, she should leave her wedding card in person upon her friends. This last call is strict etiquette and hardly to be dispensed with.

Small Points.

A servant once preached a whole sermon on etiquette for a housekeeper in one sentence. "How can Mary Ann expect her servants to treat her politely," said she, "when she is so disrespectful to them?" Respect cannot exist on one side only. It must be given if it is exacted.

It is proper to leave cards at the house during the wedding reception if you can do so. If not, send them on the wedding day or immediately after.

Parents themselves must observe good table manners, or they cannot expect them of their children. And a certain length of time should be devoted to each meal—at least twenty minutes to breakfast and lunch and ten, and thirty to dinner. The rapidly eating child, learning that it cannot leave the table before the end of the allotted time, will allow its

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING FACTS PRESENTED IN BRIEF AND POPULAR FORM.

An Interesting Toy That Illustrates Important Principles—Air Pressure—Atmospheric Conditions—An Instrument for Indicating the State of the Air as Regards Moisture.

Some of the most striking illustrations of the principles and laws of nature are afforded by means of scientific toys constructed for that purpose. Two interesting examples of these are represented in the columns. The Cartesian diver (Fig. 1) shows the different effects of the suspension, immersion and floating of a body in water. This hydrostatic toy consists of a glass cylinder nearly full of water, on the top of which a brass cap, A, provided with a piston, is hermetically fitted. In the liquid there is a little porcelain figure, a fish, D, for example, attached to a bottle or glass ball, M, which contains air and water, and floats on the surface.

In the lower part of this figure there is a little hole by which water can enter or escape, according as the air in the interior is

FIG. 1—CARTESIAN DIVER.

more or less compressed. The quantity of water in the globe is such that very little more is required to make it sink. If the piston be slightly lowered the air is compressed, and this pressure is transmitted to the water of the globe, which forces the air in the bulb. The consequence is, that a small quantity of water penetrates into the bulb, which, therefore, becomes heavier and sinks. If the pressure is relieved the air in the bulb expands, and forces out the water which has entered it, and the apparatus, by this new lighter, rises to the surface. The experiment may also be made by replacing the brass cap and piston by a cover of sheet india rubber, which is tightly tied over the mouth. When this is pressed by the hand the same effects are produced.

A number of instruments called hygroscopes have been made for the purpose of indicating the condition of the air as regards moisture. They tell simply whether the air is more or less moist, without indicating the quantity of moisture it contains. A great number of animal and vegetable substances, such as paper, parchment, hair, catgut, etc., lengthen as the air becomes moist, but contract as it becomes dry, and these are employed in the construction of hygroscopes.

One of the commonest of these instruments is represented at Fig. 2. It consists of a small figure representing a monk fixed on a support; the head is provided with a cowl of thick cardboard, which protects the face, and where it is attached to the end of a small piece of twisted catgut. The other end of this is fixed in a tubulure, as seen in the section. The catgut twisting in the damp air, and untwisting as it is moist, moves the cowl, which is carefully arranged so that the head is covered when the atmosphere is moist and uncovered when it is dry.

FIG. 2—A HYGROSCOPE.

This instrument, and all others of the same class, only change slowly, and their indications are always behindhand with the state of the weather; moreover, they are not very exact, and can therefore hardly be considered more than scientific toys.

Value of Birch Twigs.

The New York Lumber Trade Journal claims that birch twigs have a value in good deal, besides their reputed value as accompaniers of the sluggish schoolboy. Even the leaves and young shoots secrete a resinous substance, which, under the name of betula, is a medicinal preparation for as high as $16 a fluid ounce. The inner bark secretes a bitterish alkaloid, not unlike cinchona in its nature, and is used largely as an adulterant for quinine in many parts of Europe. The so called "Cinchona Mixture" has been found by analysts to contain, in many instances, of the alkaloid found in the inner bark of the humble birch tree. The outer bark, subjected to dry distillation, yields an empyreumatic oil, having the peculiar odor of Russia leather. The oil of wintergreen, so useful, fragrant and expensive, is nearly always adulterated with birch oil—much of it even is birch oil, pure and simple, but is sold as wintergreen oil of gaultheria is wintergreen oil to all intents and purposes, having, when properly prepared and refined, the same properties.

Scientific Assertion.

Flexible metallic tubing, designed to replace rubber tubing in some of its applications, is an invention reported as proving successful in Belgium.

In answer to the question, "Is the bite of the black snake poisonous?" Scientific American says: The poisonous fangs of the snake of the United States is not armed with poison fangs and glands, and consequently is not poisonous.

Progress in China is exemplified by the recent imperial edict that "the sovereign is of opinion that, to make a country powerful, railways are essential." There is still great opposition to railways in China, however, and the edict is in aid of the first road openly constructed in China—the great trunk line between Peking and Hankow.

A new substitute for glass, where thin will not endure vibrations or other unfavorable conditions, is reported in the form of a transparent netting of finely woven wire with warp and weft threads. Almost half an inch expand and covered on both sides with thin translucent varnish. It is said to be pliable and unbreakable.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Are People Buried Alive?—The Barnehan System of Determining Death.

It appears that many bodies have been discovered, years after burial, with their faces turned downward, but from what cause has not been stated, at least not satisfactorily. It is said that with the usual precautions, bodies are not infrequently buried hurriedly which should be kept longer on the surface so as to test the chances of remaining vitality. It was observed in London Notes and Queries, in 1852, as follows:

It is now above twenty years since this paragraph appeared in the daily papers: "A correspondent of the Bath Herald supplies the following singular circumstance: 'Having occasion last week to inspect a grave in one of the parishes in this city, in which two or three members of a family had been buried some years since, and which lay in very wet ground, I observed that the upper part of the coffin was rotted away, and had left the head and bones of the skull exposed to view. On inquiring of the gravedigger how it came to pass that I did not observe the usual nucleus of the crown in the skull, he replied that what I saw was the hind part of the head (termed the occiput, I believe, by anatomists), and that the face was turned, as usual, to the earth. Not exactly understanding his phrase "as usual," I inquired if the body had been buried with the face upward, as in the ordinary way, to which he replied, to my astonishment, in the affirmative, adding that in the course of decomposition the face of every individual turned to the earth; and that in the general position in the sub-terranean vault of this situation, he had never known more than one instance to the contrary.'"

Mr. William Adams, a Yale city, states that while in Munich, Bavaria, this last summer, he and his party visited an arcade in which the bodies of the dead rest forty-eight hours before burial. Each body is first exposed, and a cord which hangs from the roof and has a ring attached to its end, which ring is slipped on to one of the rigid fingers, preparatory to being placed in the coffin. If any body thus arranged comes to life again and the finger with the ring moves, a bell rings in the little room and the porter at once has himself to the scene to ascertain the cause. Arcades of this description, says Mr. Adams, are located at various points throughout Bavaria. He made inquiry as to whether this plan had ever resulted in the revival of life in any body, and was informed that some years ago a child was laid out in the arcade in the manner described; that during the night the bell in the porter's lodge rang; that the porter immediately went to the arcade followed by the dead found the child sitting up; that she was taken care of, and is now a young woman about 25 years old. This one case was as good as a thousand in demonstrating the utility of the Bavarian system.

Morbid Occupations.

There are many occupations in which the eyes have to suffer, as very small objects must be critically scrutinized, frequently by artificial light. The objects, in order to be distinctly seen, require a bright spot upon the eye. This necessitates great straining of the eye. The eyeball being compressed somewhat by the contraction of the muscles which effect this, the nerve which is connected with it is increased by artificial light in which there is excessive heat. Rays of yellow color are very trying to the eyes. Engravers, lapidaries, watchmakers, girls at work on dark cloth, are subject to affections of the eyes, due to above mentioned causes. They lead a sedentary life, sitting at work in a constrained attitude, with the body bent forward and shoulders rounded, so that the thoracic movements are interfered with. This produces consumption, the cases of this disease among engravers and seamstresses being very numerous. Engravers are also subject to spasms in their fingers, with disease of the skin on the hands and forearms.

Watchmakers who do the repairing have the nail on the right thumb thickened and nearly flattened, owing to pressing against it. The nails on the thumb and index finger of the left hand show at the point where they approach each other, in order to hold delicate objects with precision, and almost complete destruction produced by the constant rubbing of the file. Seamstresses are sometimes poisoned by the stuffs they work upon. Many stuffs have received a coat of arsenic, poisoning in those who sewed green goods which are colored with arsenical salts. A physician of Boston found 8.31 grains of it in one square foot of goods. An itching, eczematous eruption has been produced by those colored with the bright aniline dyes. Silk thread is also baked in the acetate of lead to increase its weight, and persons who pass it through the mouth in threading needles, and then bite it off with the teeth, have suffered from lead poisoning. The influence of sewing machines on the health of women has often been discussed by eminent men with conflicting arguments and opinions. The most elaborate investigation is by Dr. Cheseme. He found that women suffered from muscular pain and great fatigue of the lower limbs, with fainting and other evils; while other writers agree that moderate work on the sewing machine is rather beneficial for health than otherwise, and that only where woman work from eight to ten hours at the treadle evil results are apparent. It seems clear, therefore, that the chief source of their troubles is fatigue, and that their habits of life, food, associations, etc., fully accounts for the symptoms. As the health of women is vastly more important to the national vigor than that of men, special care should ever be taken to guard it.—Boston Globe.

A National Song.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was composed by Francis Scott Key, an American, at the time detained on the British cartel ship Minden, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor, Sept. 14, 1814. A friend had gone down from Baltimore to the British fleet to obtain the release of a Dr. Beanes. They obtained it, but were not allowed to return to the city during the bombardment was to begin. Key wrote the song on the back of a letter he had in his pocket as he walked up and down the deck. On his return he read the song to his friend, Judge Nicholson, who had it printed, and Charles Durang sang it in a restaurant on Sept. 16, 1814.

The Largest Army.

Russia has the largest standing army in the world, 735,378 men, with 222,167 horses and 1,734 guns; the standing army of Germany consists of 472,263 men, 84,091 horses and 1,374 guns. Great Britain has the largest navy, with some 500 vessels of all classes; Italy has the most heavily armed vessels and the heaviest guns yet afloat, but it is possible that the largest guns and guns may prove boomerangish in war; so far, in peace, they have proved pretty deadly to their owners.

Plenty of Change.

There are 315 ways of changing a quarter of a dollar. The pieces used are the twenty cent piece, ten cent piece, five cent piece, three cent piece, two cent piece and the one cent piece. To make all these changes with each piece used the same coin twice would require 1,023 one cent pieces, 614 twos, 378 threes, 256 fives, 80 tens and 9 twenties, making 2,324 pieces, worth $23.23.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

A Few Simple and Easily Made Dessertsuns for the Holidays.

Holly and mistletoe are the historic Christmas foliage, and they have established the colors for holiday decorations—green, white and red. Sprigs and chains of cedar gracefully festooned over cornices are very generally used. Ground pine is exceedingly effective, when it can be obtained.

When holly berries for brightening up the green holiday trimmings are not procurable, a good substitute is rustic coral. Melt two drachms of vermilion in an ounce of wax and paint this over some pretty large twigs; hold them over a stove, turning them round till the varnish gets smooth, and you have an excellent substitute for the real berries.

To make festooning of evergreens, have the evergreens cut into small twigs and lay them on the floor where a stout cord is stretched out; then thread a darning needle with small twine, and with this bind the twigs to the cord, making all safe and strong by occasionally passing the twine through the cord. Work in your holly sparingly, so that the effect of the ruddy berries shall not be lost by sparseness, but in trimming with these leaf shades after the holly berries, you had better err on the side of thinness, if at all. Heaviness in such decoration is certain to be gloomy.

Spider's webs of gold or silver wire introduced among the green are novel and quite pretty.

A little glass or diamond powder sprinkled on here and there gives a beautiful frosted effect; but should not be within reach of children.

Very much can be done with gold and silver paint in getting up tasteful decorations. Pine cones and acorns (the latter tied in bunches, gilded and silvered and used the same as berries and scarlet twigs, look well.

Devices associated with good luck and merriment are a bell, a wishbone, a horseshoe fashioned out of cardboard, covered with evergreen twigs and ornamented with clusters of scarlet immortelles.

Sugar Plums for the Holidays.

For white cream candy, take one pint of boiling water and two pounds of granulated sugar. Boil all together for twenty minutes, adding two tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar when it is put on to boil. Try it in cold water; if not brittle, boil a little longer. Flavor with vanilla. Let it cool in a buttered pan. Then pull and cut into sticks.

For cocoanut vanilla creams, add to any number of the whites of eggs the same bulk of cold water; beat in confectioner's sugar until stiff enough to mold into shapes with rolled fingers. Flavor with vanilla. Shape as you please and lay on plates, with waxed paper, if possible.

For peppermints, turn half a cupful of boiling water upon two cupfuls of granulated sugar. Boil five minutes; stir in a tablespoonful of essence of peppermint; stir over the fire until thick, and drop from a tea spoon upon buttered paper to harden.

For molasses candy, use one cupful of molasses to one of sugar and a piece of butter the size of an egg, with any flavor that is preferred.

Cold Plum Pudding.

The remains of Christmas plum pudding may be broiled in slices or converted into fritters. But a very appetizing way of disposing of it is to steam one as 97 cents to the finest silk ones at $45. A Specialty this week in Ladies' Embroidered White Aprons at 25 cents.

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PIANOS BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.

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MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

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IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

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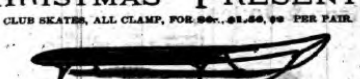
CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 90c., $1.60, $2 PER PAIR.



CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 60c., 65c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.90, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $5.00. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

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CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

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including all the Latest Novelties in Plush Dressing Cases, Shaving and Smoking Sets, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Dolls and Toys of all kinds at Less than New York prices. Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers in endless variety. We are offering Special Inducements on

Plush Sacques and Jackets,

for the next 10 days. The largest and best variety of Ladies and Misses Cloaks and Now Markets to be found in this vicinity. In Umbrellas we have an Immense Assortment, from a 45th cent Gloria one at 97 cents to the finest silk ones at $5. A Specialty this week in Ladies' Embroidered White Aprons at 25 cents.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street

Not Since the War Have

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very

$2.50 SHOE.

best goods made, of Gents', Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

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Schwed Brothers.

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What does inexperience make? A pretender. What does the home owner get? He gets the results. What are they likely to be? Failure after a year's experience and a large amount of a fire or a funeral on the other. Good business is not settled. Material, workmanship and price guaranteed 1889; At the head of the profession 1890.

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Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLATER, Manager

PEERLESS DYE WORKS

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, JANUARY 6. 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—Attend young men's meeting at Y. M. C. A. to-night.

—The Devotional Committee of the Y. M. C. A. meets this evening at 9 o'clock.

—Both engineers at the electric light station are down with la grippe, as well as one of the firemen.

—The regular rehearsal of the Choral society occurs this evening at eight o'clock, at Vincent chapel.

—On account of the service of the week of prayer the union teachers' meeting will be omitted this week.

—The New Market Baptist churches will hold union meetings every evening this week in the Seventh-day church.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening next in the Knights of Pythias Hall.

—A large gilt frame containing portraits of the Holy Cross surpliced choir is on exhibition in the window of Randolph's pharmacy.

—A large flock of black birds was seen flying northward this morning. Some people think that this is a sign of warm weather.

—A horse belonging to Carney Bros. ran away on Somerset street Saturday afternoon, wrecking part of the wagon to which it was attached.

—The postponed business meeting of the Women's Temperance Aid society will be held in Reform Hall to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

—Policeman Lynch Saturday afternoon saw another coachman, apparently intoxicated, abusing a horse on East Front street. He warned the offender that if he did not desist he would be obliged to arrest him.

—It is known that the bellows were used in Egypt in the time of Tothmes III., one of the Pharaohs 1480 B. C. From a picture on a tomb of that date bellows made of leather bags, worked by men standing upon them, are shown.

—The two sides of the face are by no means alike. As a rule, the want of symmetry is confined to the outer part of the face. A most other singular eccentricities is the fact that the right ear is almost invariably higher than the left.

—Prof. William R. Harper, who is to lecture on Bible study in the Crescent avenue church next January 31st, represented Yale University at the recent annual meeting of the Chicago Yale Club in that city, and spoke on "Yale's Poverty."

—La grippe interfered greatly with the attendance at the opening of the public school to-day. It was impossible to learn in time for to-day's issue of the NEWS just how many of the pupils were absent, but at the Bryant school alone only 228 scholars were present out of 275 enrolled. The other schools reported a smaller attendance than usual.

—The new Council of Plainfield will meet this evening to organize. Councilman Henry D. Read is the choice of the Republicans. There is a general disposition to put in a new clerk, to replace Mr. Leonard, whose time is so much taken up in New York as a book-keeper for Mr. Ackerman, of South Plainfield, that he can give the city only occasional evenings. He receives from the office, including the fees, over $1,000 per year, and it seems but fair that for this large a salary for the comparatively small amount of service performed the Council ought to have a clerk who would give the whole time to the office. To-day, it is reported that, aware that it was intended to re-elect some one else, he has secured enough Democratic votes to insure his election. But of course the report cannot be verified. A rumor was current to-day that an attempt would be made by the Democrats to elect a dentist, but Mr. Newhall—who only consented at a Council caucus meeting, to accept the office, on condition that he was favored by both the politicians and Democrats, upon whom co-operation he would depend, and was so assured—will probably be the man.

They've Heard of it in Boston.

The gymnasium now in course of erection by the Plainfield Bicycle Club has started quite a boom in the shape of applicants for membership. Already over 25 applications have been received by the Membership Committee, and they will be voted on at the regular monthly meeting, to be held on Monday evening, January 13th. It was thought that the building could be erected at a cost of about $3000, but after the plans had been drawn it was found that the cost would be $4000.—Bicycling World, Boston.

Officers Installed.

At a recent meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Union the following officers were installed, to serve for the ensuing six months:

President—Thomas J. Hughes.
Vice-President—Dennis Madden.
Recording Secretary—Thomas Walsh.
Financial Secretary—John Gallagher.
Treasurer—George Hughes.
Sergeant-at-arms—Patrick McCourt.
Auditing Committee—Daniel Gallhert and Thomas Whalen.

His Finger Amputated.

Doctors Carman and Murray on Saturday evening last amputated a portion of the index finger of Street Commissioner Conover's left hand. Blood poisoning, the result of an injury, had set in, and it was necessary to amputate the finger to save his life.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Wednesday	22	32	28
Thursday	20	30	26
Friday	18	30	26
Saturday	18	30	26
Sunday	18	30	26
Monday	18	30	26
Tuesday	18	30	26

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH AND LAST MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT.

The Company's Bond for Fifty Thousand Dollars Filed and Approved By the Council—Other Matters of Interest.

The city Common Council met in adjourned session on Saturday evening. It was 9:15 o'clock before a quorum was present, President Dumont immediately called the meeting to order. Present, the President and Councilmen Dunham, Erickson, Jenkins, Myers and Squires, six. Absent, Councilmen Galliger, Moffett, Marsh, Newhall and Watson, five.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, corrected and approved. On motion the regular order of business was suspended.

Mr. Erickson presented the bond and contract of the proposed water company. The bond was for $50,000. Messrs. Jesse Moore, Charles K. Moore and John Keen, Jr., were the sureties. The bond and contract, together with the certificate of incorporation, were referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Erickson and Myers, who rendered a report immediately.

A communication from J. J. Henderson requesting the Council to appoint him supervising engineer at a salary of $200 a month, was read and ordered filed.

Claims were then presented as follows, and referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery:

Evening Post	$43.50
Hosford & Sons	115.00

The Special Committee reported that the bond, consisting of certificate of incorporation and bond been examined by all the members of the Council present, and the Committee recommended that the bond be approved by Council. A motion to that effect prevailed.

A member of the same committee moved that a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation and contract, together with the bond be handed to the Mayor for execution on the part of the city. So ordered.

In reference to the claim of Mr. T. W. Morrison for the services reported that they had had no time to properly consider same, having been busy with other matters, and suggested that it be referred to the next Council. The recommendation was adopted.

On motion the Finance Committee was instructed to audit claims in the absence of the Auditing Committee.

Mr. Myers stated that the Finance Committee had been unable to complete its report, and asked permission to file the same with the City Clerk when completed. The request was granted.

The minutes of the meeting were read and approved and Council adjourned sine die.

State and County Agricultural-ists.

The next annual meeting of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture will be held in the Supreme Court room at the State House, Trenton, on January 30, 30 and 31. A varied and interesting programme is being prepared by the Executive Committee, and able speakers have been engaged for the occasion.

The Union County Board of Agriculture has elected the following officers: President Dennis Long; Secretary and Librarian, Dennis C. Crane; Treasurer, Robert Woodruff; Board of Directors, John O. Magee, Frederick Woodruff, James Bentley, Moses C. Winans, E. P. Bethel, D. P. Wade and James W. Higgins; Representative to the State Board of Agriculture, Noah W. Parcell; Alternate, John O. Magee and Benjamin W. Tucker. The Board proposes to hold two monthly sessions during the winter months in different townships of the county to discuss agricultural topics.

The subject for discussion at the meeting on Jan. 16 will be, "How can we economically and profitably feed our farm stock?"

Fire Department Statement.

The following is a statement of the expenditures of the Plainfield Fire Department since the city assumed control:

EXPENDITURES FROM APRIL '88 TO DEC. 31, '89.

Part of Purchase Consideration	$460.85
Bonds and Interest	2,640.00
Hose	2,100.00
Additions and Alteration to Houses	2,313.16
Engineers, Firemen, &c.	550.00
Horses, Salaries, Rents, Repairs, Gas and Supplies	6,302.99
Total, 18 months	$14,401.90

EXPENDITURES FOR 1889.

Horses	$1,014.57
Rent	270.00
Salaries	704.97
Extra Services	45.10
Janitors	190.40
Gas	173.28
Building and Repairing	2,313.16
Hose	1,050.00
Supplies	442.26
Bonds and Interest	1,415.00
Miscellaneous	456.97
	$8,343.19

Jerseymen's Patents.

Patents granted to Jerseymen for the week ending December 31, 1889. Manufacture of composite metallic pipe, C. J. Baylor, East Orange; bungspout for barrels, C. D. Bowyer (et al.), Camden; drop-forging machine, J. Farrell, Hunterville; printers' attachment, J. Kenig (et al.), Newark; apparatus for producing illusory dramatic effects, J. W. Knell, Highlands; can-feeding apparatus, C. D. Laning Bridgeton; powerbrake, L. F. Lawrence (two patents); fluvial-distillation prop, R. McAlpine (et al.), Trenton; Terry fabric, J. Hellor, Paterson; hydrocarbon-burner, M. M. Monsanto (et al.), Hoboken; roof, W. W. Beswick, Milburn; manufacturing pyroxylin, N. T. White (et al.), Newark; snapshot, J. H. Dunlap, Newark; head-rail-rivet, R. D. Voigt, Newark; electroplating dental plates, J. G. Ward, Newark; tobacco stripping and hooking, J. R. Williams (et al.), Newark; trademark (fertilizers), Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works, Newark.

—A devotional meeting of the "Y" will be held to-morrow afternoon in the rooms at four o'clock.

PERSONAL.

Col. Charles K. Moore, of Fanwood, is suffering from la grippe.

Postmaster Force is just recovering from a severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. John P. McIntyre, of North avenue, is recovering from la grippe.

Undertaker P. Casey, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. H. D. Van Liew, of West Front street, is confined to the house with la grippe.

Mr. William B. Mattox, proprietman at Music Hall, is suffering from la grippe.

Mr. Robert Connolley, of Patchogue, L. I., spent yesterday among Plainfield friends.

Mr. Frank Tallant lies dangerously ill at his home on Manning avenue. He has pneumonia.

Mr. G. Thorn, the photographer, is confined to his home on East Second street with the grip.

Mrs. Oats Schlereth, of, Bayonne City, is visiting his parents on Chatham street, North Plainfield.

Miss Ida Musgrave, of Washington Park, North Plainfield, is on a visit to friends in Washington, D. C.

Ex-President of the Council Tell A. Bogardus has nearly recovered from his recent attack of la grippe.

James H. Cassell died at his home on La Grande avenue yesterday morning from typhoid pneumonia.

John Laible died at his home on Somerset street last night from consumption. A wife and one child survive him.

Mrs. Herman Weber was buried from her late residence on West Front street yesterday afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

George H. Mason, formerly of this city, died at Glendale, Ohio, yesterday. Interment will be at Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati.

Mr. Charles E. Read, of Rahway, clerk of the Union County Board of Freeholders, accompanied by his family, visited Plainfield friends last week.

Thomas Kilmoe, of South Plainfield, was buried from St. Mary's church at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Interment was in St. Mary's cemetery.

Rev. L. E. Livermore and Rev. J. A. Cahberley, of New Market, can sympathize with those of their congregations who have had the grip. Mr. Cabberley is still "enjoying" it, but several members of his family are down with measles.

Mayor Male acted as City Judge for five months during the past year, through the sickness of the late Judge Suydam and since the expiration of ex-City Judge Stillman's term. City Judge W. S. Codington assumed the duties of his office on January 1.

John W. Borst, aged 34 years, died at the home of his mother on Craig place, North Plainfield, yesterday, from effusion of blood on the brain. The funeral will take place to-night at eight o'clock. Interment will be at Westboro, Pa. It was reported in the New York papers that Mr. Borst was attacked ago Mr. Borst was attacked at Orange with a disease that baffled medical science and which, it has been rumored, was leprosy. Dr. Rushmore, who attended the patient here, denied the rumor. He pronounces it without foundation and entirely false.

The Bridgeton Daily Pioneer on Saturday published the following interesting item: Mr. John Probasco, the father of President of Council F. C. Probasco, is eighty-six years old to-day, and the event is being celebrated at his home in Rockdene by his relatives and friends. Among the relatives from a distance are Dr. Probasco, of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Lottie, daughter of W. B. Probasco, of Bloomington, Ill. President Probasco and his family are attending the gatherings. The venerable gentleman is in good health, has his faculties unimpaired and has good eyesight."

Mr. William Moore, better known as "Uncle Billy," died at his home on East Second street at an early hour yesterday morning. He was born in the county Limerick, Ireland, in 1812, and was therefore 77 years old at the time of his death. He came to America in 1839. Mr. Moore was a railroad contractor and engaged in building operations in various parts of the United States, notably in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He was in the Union State that he obtained his first contract. Following is a list of his most important building transactions: The Boston, Hartford and Erie, from Newton to Bennett's Bridge; the Connecticut and Western Railroad from Tariffville to Scotland; the Holyoke and Westfield branch; the line from Chester to Columbian Gap; the High Bridge branch of the Central. Mr. Moore also graded Santiago Pass at Passaic, N. J., for Raymond & Co., of New York. His last contract was completed and Prospect street

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
AND
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,

E. W. NORRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

The New Congressman.

Turner, the iceman recently elected to congress from one of the New York districts, has confessed that he does not feel as comfortable in his new seat in congress as he did upon his ice wagon. Thereupon the funny papers have already begun telling him to keep cool.

Amos Cummings has written in The Sun a vivid sketch of the woes of the member in his first term, which deserves to be read by every fellow up from the dung pile well of experience. There are 330 new congressmen this year.

Months will be required before the new member learns the staircases, labyrinths and passages of the huge Capitol building, and even after months he will sometimes need a guide to show him the way. This will be more apt to occur after a luncheon in the senate restaurant with some of his constituents. It will take more than months for him to get used to the rules of the house. If he attends to business strictly he will have almost no time for social pleasure.

He will be put on a committee, perhaps two, and he can tell no more than a dead man what committee it will be. If he is a skilled lawyer, perhaps he will be one of the gentlemen appointed to look after our great American navy.

Stick close to your desk and never go to sea.
And you'll all be the ruler of the queen's navee.

During the first term he will be snubbed and sat upon from the word go by experienced members. He will not be permitted to make a speech, even though the question is one about which he is the only man in the house who knows anything. A general who commanded the troops that destroyed a certain property during the war was serving his second term. A bill came before the house in which this very matter was involved. The general, who alone knew about it, wished to give some information to the house. He put the case to the chairman of his committee, and asked to address the house half an hour. His chairman replied in that kindly manner long official residence at Washington gives:

"When we want you to talk we'll let you know."

The new congressman finds himself upon a bed of coals and not of roses, says Mr. Cummings. He will be awfully annoyed by women, for one thing. But if at the end of his first term, balancing accounts, he concludes that on the whole he has had more fun than bother, he goes in for it again.

Most of them do go in for it again, including Mr. Cummings.

The elevated railroads of New York city have carried 8,000,000 more passengers in 1889 than they did in 1888. The travel across Brooklyn bridge is increasing at the rate of several thousand a month. Cars and trains in the city are so crowded morning and evening that it is a breathless scramble to get a seat, or even a strap to hang up by. Two or three facts are very apparent: The tunnel under the Hudson will have to be finished to accommodate the increased rush of travel, another bridge must be built between New York and Brooklyn, farther up the sound, and a genuine rapid transit, one capable of accommodating all the travel, must be had from the Battery to Harlem. The trains of the New York Central now go into the city to Forty-second street under Park avenue. Why should they not extend in the same way to the Battery?

The Vassar girls of 1888-9 have undertaken a work that promises to be a public service. They are collecting statistics of household service among women. In co-operation with the American Economic association they distribute circulars asking for information in regard to the hours of service, wages, kind of employment, etc., of women and girls who do housework. They hope to ascertain the reason why clerkships and factory work are universally preferred to housework, which is healthier and in many ways more desirable. They need not send circulars to ascertain that the low social standing of domestic service is the objection to it.

La grippe, the grip, or influenza, that has been imported from Europe along with the other fashions, is something similar to the epizootic that afflicted horses of this country in 1872-73. It is not contagious, but epidemic, apparently. First the patient feels pain and soreness around his eyes and above his nostrils. His eyes become red and watery, and he weeps copiously and involuntarily. Then it is guessing till the afflicted individual thinks he is going to assess his everlasting head off. But, though troublesome, it is not dangerous, so far as heard from, and subsides in a few days. The disease is called the Russian grip.

There is one circumstance connected with the Cronin verdict that is significant. Burke, O'Sullivan and Coughlin deceived their sentence of life imprisonment with signs of satisfaction. It shows, at any rate, their own judgment of their case.

Homes for City Working People.

Whatever in British eyes may have a long and dignified name, hence it is not strange that the "Allotments and Small Holdings' associations" of England mean something much better than at first sound one might suppose. In fact, the association with the long name seems to be one of the best plans yet devised to give comfortable homes in the country to city working people. The plan is explained by Sydney Brookland in The New Review.

He purchases a tract of land within a few miles of a large city. He divides it into streets and squares, and also divides each acre into plots of a quarter acre. On each quarter acre he erects a working man's cottage at a cost of about $700. The cottages are built in pairs, making about a mile of cottages, for the value of cheapness in construction. It is the same idea as that of the blocks of houses in cities, except that here there are only two houses together.

Each cottager will thus possess a house to himself and a garden where all the vegetables he needs can be grown, and where he can gain health and recreation which will renew him day by day for his city toil. The tenure absolutely depends on the plots. The working men will pay no car fare to or from his place of business in the city. That will be included in his rent. The owner of the cottages contracts with the railway to transport his tenants yearly at so much, and he himself pays the sum from the money paid him by his tenants. When the tenant can afford it, he is allowed to purchase his home at cost.

The cottages are well built, have three bedrooms and an ample water supply, the ground is fenced and properly drained. Mr. Evershed believes he can get all these advantages to working men, including the free pass, for a rent of about $1.25 per week, and still clear 4½ to 5 per cent. on the money invested. That is twice as much as many investors in New York are receiving now. They are willing to take even 2 per cent., well secured. Mr. Evershed's plan is in no sense a charity. It is simply a humane Nineteenth century effort to feed and shelter those who do the world's work as well as pigs and horses are fed and sheltered.

Unless something of this kind is done, unless homes in the country are provided in which for working men to rear their families, the race will deteriorate rapidly. The deterioration is seen already painfully in the pale faces and dwarfed, stunted limbs and bodies of the second and third generations of city born and bred working people. Crowding in tenement houses is a sin against nature, which will in time destroy large numbers of our population.

Elevators Bought by Englishmen.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—The Standing Smith system of elevators, "A," "B" and "C" located on the south side, have been sold to the English syndicate. The price paid is not given, but is understood to be more than a million of dollars. Their storing capacity is 2,000,000 bushels. Mr. A. K. Shepard, a former Milwaukeean, who recently returned from London, and who, it is said, represents English capital in some other ventures, engineered the deal. The syndicate is the same that bought breweries in Cincinnati, O., and Syracuse, N. Y., some time ago.

Charlotte Fiske Bates Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Charlotte Fiske Bates, the authoress, of No. 35 West Ninth street, died suddenly in the hospital on Saturday night suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. She died Sunday night. Miss Bates was 51 years old. She wrote for Our Young Folks and other periodicals. One of her volumes is called "Risks and Other Poems." She edited the "Longfellow Birthday Book," also the Seven Voices of Symphony," and "The Centennial Book of Poetry and Song." She also assisted Longfellow in compiling his "Poems of Places."

A Farmer's Tragic Death.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 6.—About noon William Weaver, a young farmer aged about 30 years, was instantly killed while cutting timber in Paw Paw township, this county. A large tree which Weaver was felling crushed against other trees in its descent and the limbs were driven back and they suddenly released. The rebound of a large branch caught Weaver in the forehead, splitting a hole in his skull from which the brains oozed. He never breathed after the blow. He leaves a widow and three children.

The Mississippi Very Low.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 6.—The gauge Sunday marked eight inches lower than any former record of the Mississippi river at this point. It is probably caused by a gorge above and is likely to be only temporary, but much speculation is caused in Rock Island and this city. The water supply of both cities will be cut off by a further fall of a few inches. Workmen are engaged in lowering the pipes which run into the river.

Dr. Ebenezer Dodge Dead.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Dr. Ebenezer Dodge, president of Madison university since 1868, died Sunday at his home in Hamilton, aged 70 years. He was ill but a short time. Death was caused by pericarditis. Dr. Dodge was one of the most eminent divines and scholars of the Baptist denomination in America. He was widely known, and his death is a great loss to the institution of which he was the head.

To Receive Stanley.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Great preparations are being made to welcome Stanley. The Geographical society has already received applications for 6,000 people at the Albert Hall. The main feature of the evening will be a map of Africa 120 feet by 80. Gold medals of Stanley and Emin, with large silver replicas have been struck for presentation to the white officers of the expedition.

Capitalists to Build a City.

PIEDMONT, Ala., Jan. 6.—Several Delaware capitalists have organized a company with $1,250,000 capital all paid in to build an industrial city here, with Preston Lee, of Wilmington, Del., president. Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of town lots were sold within an hour from the beginning of the sale on Saturday.

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK

The Various Things of Interest That May Develop.

A LIVELY ARGUMENT PROBABLE.

Senators Ingalls and Butler Will Try Their Lances on the Race Question.

Result May Come Up Again—The "Canteen" System in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It will take congress almost the whole of the coming week to get down to business again. The senate will take up the current of affairs more quietly and more naturally than the house. There may be a resumption of the Brazilian matter, but if necessity of executive business will doubtless be disposed of and a day will be fixed—probably in the near future—for a discussion of the race question between Senators Butler and Ingalls. An effort will be made at an early day to put through both houses the bill establishing a form of government in Oklahoma.

The Contested Election Cases.

On the house side of the capitol, the ways and means committee will continue its hearings on the tariff, and if there is a quorum present will attack its theme. Very little will be done during the week, except to organize the committees appointed just prior to the recess adjournment and possibly to begin the discussion of the report of the committee on rules. Some four hundred of the Florida contested election cases on a partisan basis before the rules are adopted.

It is possible one rules is not ready to make a report and may not be ready this week. The debate on the rules will probably be protracted.

The "Canteen" System in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The recent introduction of the "canteen" system into the army, or the establishment in that post traders whose calling is thereby endangered, and in some instances superseded, are about to make common cause before congress, has called forth considerable attention to a subject that is fraught with the highest importance to the army. So little is known, however, to the uninitiated, and so little meaning is conveyed by the term "canteen," to the non-military mind, that the following statement, from Adjt Gen. Kelton, concerning the system, will be of interest:

What the System Is.

Gen. Kelton says: "The 'canteen' system of the British army is now regarded as among the most important factors of its administration. On its present basis it is in effect the co-operative store of the regiment. There is a 'wet canteen' and a 'dry canteen.' The former is a gambling and drinking room, and is fitted up with a library and reading room, a room for games and others for refreshments, for all which privileges the soldier pays a monthly subscription of two pence. The bill of fare is of large variety, and the charges exceedingly low; a cup of coffee a penny, tea and bottle of beer or ale, cold late, or a boiled egg, a pint of soup or a herring; for two pence he may receive a plate of ham and egg, or liver, or liver and bacon. If he desires more than a single ration he may procure cooked bacon for ten pence a pound, ham for a shilling and two pence, and cabbage for eight pence.

"Dry Canteen."

"The 'dry canteen' is the same as the post traders store in our service, but where all articles of general merchandise are sold at cheaper rates than under the cost. It is managed by a committee of officers and non-commissioned officers, under the supervision of the commandant; there is a steward, an accountant and a steward. Everything is sold for cash and the money is lodged daily in bank, the amount of profits being credited to the fund of the regiment. Of these profits every penny goes for the benefit of the soldier in supplying extra dinners, papers and games for the mess room; prizes for the regimental sports, dishes for the messes. In short, the 'canteen' is among the most important features of modern life in Europe. In the Aryan and German armies the system is not so thorough as in England, but in all the co-operative features are permanent, and all are under military supervision.

For the Soldier's Greater Benefit.

"Practically, this is the 'canteen' system which is now being introduced into our army, and which, if intimately supported by the post trader system; not because the latter is a special mark for disapproval, but because the 'canteen' is for the greater benefit of the soldier, and because the two systems are irreconcilable."

A Washington Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A man about 30 years of age, who registered at the Tremont house Saturday night as John Smith, of Baltimore, was found lying dead in his room with a revolver by his side and a bullet in his brain. Both the name and place of residence entered on the hotel register are supposed to be fictitious, as telegraphic inquiries sent to Washington fail to bring any response of identity. One hundred and eighty-four dollars was found in his pockets, and from memoranda of expenses he is supposed to have been a traveling salesman for some commercial house.

He Blew Out the Gas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A farmer named Henry Wilson, from Gainesville, Va., was found dead in bed in his room at the Ameri can house here Sunday. He had evidently blown out the gas before retiring, and going to sleep, never recollected, as telegraphic inquiries sent to Washington fail to bring any response of identity. One hundred and eighty-four dollars was found in his pockets, and from memoranda of expenses he is supposed to have been a traveling salesman for some commercial house.

A Pronounced Brooklyn Man Dead.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 6.—Ex-Tax Collector L. V. D. Bergen died in this city Sunday of consumption. Mr. Hardenbergh, who was 65 years of age, has been prominent in business and political circles of Brooklyn for many years.

Another Electric Wire Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The building No. 26 Nassau street was damaged to the extent of about $10,000 by a fire which's the police report to have been caused by a defective electric light wire. Thornton Matley, dealer in railroad supplies, is the chief loser.

Sierra City's Sad Day.

SIERRA CITY, Cal., Jan. 6.—Sunday was a sad one for Sierra City. Six of the seven unfortunates who were killed by the snow slide last Friday were buried. All danger from another slide, for the present at least, is over.

FRENCH-CANADIANS PROTEST.

They Object to Certain Action of the Late Catholic Congress.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 6.—Sunday the Ligue des Patriotes, a flourishing French-Canadian organization, held a meeting, the principal object of which was to express their opposition to the attitude of the Catholic congress recently held in Baltimore, which said that "National societies, as such, have no place in the Catholic church," Canadians feel that this declaration was especially directed at them and their societies which have been a source of pride and different race peculiarity. They consider the declaration a forerunner of some decided stand the church authorities may take in the future against French-Canadian congregations, who always desire clergymen of their own nationality.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. H. A. Dumouchelle, commissioner in the state legislature, and others, all of whom expressed strong opposition to the declaration of the congress. The addresses were enthusiastically received.

TO EXPEL RUSSIA'S ENVOY.

Result Will Not Put Up with the Czar's Insults.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times' Lisbon correspondent says that a Brazilian journal reports that the government at Rio Janeiro intends to expel the Russian envoy on account of his refusal to recognize the new republic. The envoy of the Russian government at Rio is M. Youssa. The report comes from St. Petersburg immediately after the recognition by Russia of Brazil to the effect that she would refuse to recognize the new government.

Private letters from Rio Janeiro say that intense hot weather prevails there and that yellow fever of the most malignant type has appeared in the city.

An Inhuman Husband's Cruelty.

PETERSBORO, Ont., Jan. 6.—A terrible tale of brutality was brought to light at the inquest on the body of Mrs. Elizu Holbrook, wife of Jerry Holbrook, a farmer of this county and a wealthy farmer of this county. Mrs. Holbrook, who was 70 years of age and feeble, left her home, about two miles from Hazelbrook, on Friday to visit a neighbor's house, and on Thursday her body, scantily clad, was found in a swamp about three miles from home. The weather was at the time frought with the highest importance to the army. So little is known, however, to the uninitiated and so little meaning is conveyed by the term "canteen," to the non-military mind, that the following statement, from Adjt Gen. Kelton, concerning the system, will be of interest:

What the System Is.

Gen. Kelton says: "The 'canteen' system of the British army is now regarded as among the most important factors of its administration. On its present basis it is in effect the co-operative store of the regiment. There is a 'wet canteen' and a 'dry canteen.' The former is a gambling and drinking room, and is fitted up with a library and reading room, a room for games and others for refreshments, for all which privileges the soldier pays a monthly subscription of two pence. The bill of fare is of large variety, and the charges exceedingly low; a cup of coffee a penny, tea and bottle of beer or ale, cold late, or a boiled egg, a pint of soup or a herring; for two pence he may receive a plate of ham and egg, or liver, or liver and bacon. If he desires more than a single ration he may procure cooked bacon for ten pence a pound, ham for a shilling and two pence, and cabbage for eight pence.

"Dry Canteen."

"The 'dry canteen' is the same as the post traders store in our service, but where all articles of general merchandise are sold at cheaper rates than under the cost. It is managed by a committee of officers and non-commissioned officers, under the supervision of the commandant; there is a steward, an accountant and a steward. Everything is sold for cash and the money is lodged daily in bank, the amount of profits being credited to the fund of the regiment. Of these profits every penny goes for the benefit of the soldier in supplying extra dinners, papers and games for the mess room; prizes for the regimental sports, dishes for the messes. In short, the 'canteen' is among the most important features of modern life in Europe. In the Aryan and German armies the system is not so thorough as in England, but in all the co-operative features are permanent, and all are under military supervision.

For the Soldier's Greater Benefit.

"Practically, this is the 'canteen' system which is now being introduced into our army, and which, if intimately supported by the post trader system; not because the latter is a special mark for disapproval, but because the 'canteen' is for the greater benefit of the soldier, and because the two systems are irreconcilable."

A Washington Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A man about 30 years of age, who registered at the Tremont house Saturday night as John Smith, of Baltimore, was found lying dead in his room with a revolver by his side and a bullet in his brain. Both the name and place of residence entered on the hotel register are supposed to be fictitious, as telegraphic inquiries sent to Washington fail to bring any response of identity. One hundred and eighty-four dollars was found in his pockets, and from memoranda of expenses he is supposed to have been a traveling salesman for some commercial house.

He Blew Out the Gas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A farmer named Henry Wilson, from Gainesville, Va., was found dead in bed in his room at the American house here Sunday. He had evidently blown out the gas before retiring, and going to sleep, never recollected, as telegraphic inquiries sent to Washington fail to bring any response of identity. One hundred and eighty-four dollars was found in his pockets, and from memoranda of expenses he is supposed to have been a traveling salesman for some commercial house.

A Pronounced Brooklyn Man Dead.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 6.—Ex-Tax Collector L. V. D. Bergen died in this city Sunday of consumption. Mr. Hardenbergh, who was 65 years of age, has been prominent in business and political circles of Brooklyn for many years.

Another Electric Wire Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The building No. 26 Nassau street was damaged to the extent of about $10,000 by a fire which's the police report to have been caused by a defective electric light wire. Thornton Matley, dealer in railroad supplies, is the chief loser.

Sierra City's Sad Day.

SIERRA CITY, Cal., Jan. 6.—Sunday was a sad one for Sierra City. Six of the seven unfortunates who were killed by the snow slide last Friday were buried. All danger from another slide, for the present at least, is over.

WAS GAS FIRED FIRST?

An Alleged Revelation in Trenton's Murder Mystery.

THE LITTLE BOY LENNIE'S STORY.

The Gas Was On But Unlighted in His Mother's Room on the Occasion of Miss Purcell's First Alleged Visit from the Burglars.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Trenton's mysterious murder is in statu quo, and the police, while taking no stock in Miss Purcell's story, plainly feel that mystery as much in the dark as ever. From all appearances, however, they are evidently strongly of the opinion that the pretty typewriter either chloroformed the dead woman or had a hand in some way in her taking off. Another story of Miss Purcell having been chloroformed as she claimed about 4 a. m., she would not have remained under the influence of the drug until late in the morning, when she was found apparently overcome by Dr. Shotwell, under peculiar circumstances, is the following: It is said that when the young woman was found lying on the floor her night clothes had been drawn neatly down so as to cover her completely. They were not disarranged as they would have been had she been sexually assaulted and chloroformed had fallen.

Mrs. Kniffin Was Jealous.

The coroner has been informed that witnesses will come forward to tell of occasions when Dr. Kniffin had quarrels with his wife, of remarkably unconcerned a character that now have a peculiar significance and of her jealousy because of his partiality for Miss Purcell. His friends say that for her his pair of fast horses were noted here. Who the witnesses are the coroner does not yet definitely know. His jury is already so well made up that it would be a hard one, having been formed with even more than usual care.

Dr. Kniffin's Defense.

The father and mother of Dr. Kniffin arrived here from Bordentown, N. J. The body of Mrs. Kniffin is packed in ice. It will be sent to Mount Pleasant, N. J., next Tuesday morning for burial. Miss Purcell has left the home of Myra Murphy before she became Mrs. Kniffin.

Horatio N. Barton, one of the shrewdest criminal lawyers in the state, has retained by Dr. Kniffin in the interest of himself and Miss Purcell, and has advised them not to talk.

The Little Boy's Story.

What may be an important clew was disclosed in a conversation between a reporter and Lennie Kniffin, the 10-year-old son of the dead woman. In speaking of the first alleged visit of the burglars to the house described by Miss Purcell to the police, the boy said:

"Yes, I remember it well. Cousin (meaning Miss Purcell) and I had both gone to bed that night. We always slept there together and mamma was sleeping in the front room. She had not been sick since last Thursday night. Before we went to bed Miss Purcell left one of the windows open a little and mamma said we would have some fresh air. I slept very soundly all night and only on one occasion I thought I felt the bed shake a little. The next morning we got up and I went down for the day Miss Purcell told me about the burglar.

Miss Purcell's Burglars.

"Mamma and cousin had had some conversation that night before she slept and I couldn't make out, and they didn't tell me right away because they thought I would be scared. Miss Purcell then told me that she had been awakened during the night by a burglar who had come up a ladder and in through the open window. She said the burglar drew a knife and threatened to kill her if she said a word. She was pretty much scared that she did not speak, and then the burglar got away."

"And where were you, Lennie, all this time?"

"I was in bed with cousin; but I didn't hear a word, because she told me the next morning about the burglar last night."

Was There a Previous Attempt?

From what Lennie told next it appears that on the night Miss Purcell claims to have seen a robber there was a third burglars what, in the light of subsequent events, looks like an attempt to kill Mrs. Kniffin, was made.

The Gas Was Turned On.

"Mamma could not sleep well that night," said the boy, "but she heard no burglars. She got up once on account of some terrible noise, as she said, but thinking it must come from the heater went to bed again. She went to sleep again and woke very sick shortly after. She looked all over the room, not knowing what was the matter, and soon found, and finally discovered the gas in her bedroom turned on full force, but no light was burning. She told me it was maybe the burglars might have done it, but I remember well that she did not hear any that night."

"And where was papa that evening?"

"He was away. Just like last Thursday night."

Strange, to Say the Least.

The story of Miss Purcell's midnight visitors was told to the police by Miss Purcell and a short account of it was published in the issue papers here. The police worked on the case for a few days, but dropped it again for reasons best known to themselves. Nobody knew at the time that Miss Purcell did not sleep alone while the burglar stood over her with a big knife, nor has it ever before been known that

Law vs the St.

Lawyer—Who discovered America?

Witness—Some say Christopher Columbus, and some say the Chinese.

Lawyer—When the diamond was murdered, on the night of Feb. 1, at the corner of A and North streets, were you anywhere in the neighborhood?

Witness—I was near by, now the blown struck, I knew who committed the crime and I maintain that the prisoner should be brought to justice.—On that night I was somewhere.

Opposing Counsel—I object, it's humor. The question as to whether the witness was standing or sitting is irrelevant.

Judge—That part of the testimony is ruled out.

Witness—On that night I was at the corner of—

Opposing Counsel—I object. The words "on the corner" are too indefinite. If the witness were trying to tell the truth he would be more explicit.

Judge—The witness need not answer the question in that way.

Lawyer the witness—How is the weather outside?

Lawyer—It is raining.

Lawyer—How is the presence of large numbers in open fields on clay or muddy and moist?

Witness—By the low drift theory.

Lawyer—On the night the deceased was murdered, did you hear any disturbance?

Opposing Counsel—I object.

Judge—Did you see anything which would lead any one to assume that a crime—

Opposing Counsel—I object.

The Court—Objections not sustained. Those are the questions.

Lawyer—Where did you get that hat?

Witness—At Sharp, Bargain & Co.'s.

Lawyer—Were you near the scene of the murder when it was committed?

Witness—I was.

Opposing Counsel—I move the testimony of the witness be stricken out.

[And so on for ten days. Verdict, "Not Guilty."]—New York Weekly.

Day and Knight in the Same Flat.

Out on the north side lives a friend of mine named Day. He has a low flat, and in the one above he lives a gentleman named Knight. The fact that these were Day and Knight in the same house never struck my friend Day. He knew Knight, who was connected with some house furnace and stove company, but neither had indulged in any passing on the contrasting names. The other day Mr. Day's door bell rang, and Mr. Day, who happened to be at home, responded in person. He found a gentleman on the doorstep. The gentleman said:

"Is this Mr. Knight?"

"No, sir; this is Mr. Day."

The gentleman smiled significantly, as who should say: "Ah, very good; very good. Really very witty; quite a bon mot. Then he pulled from his pocket some papers and began to talk to Mr. Day about furnaces and stoves and improvements, and extras, and a lot of other things, including profits and percentages. He rattled on so fast that before Mr. Day could pull him up he had passed the hall mile pole. Then he said:

"I don't know anything about all this. What do you want?"

"You're Knight, aren't you?"

"No; Day."

"Oh, come," said the visitor, "is that a joke? Because if it is I've laughed at it already, and it won't bear repeating."

"No joke about it," replied Mr. Day. "It is mine."

"Your name Day?"

"Sure."

"Well, where's Knight?"

"Upstairs. Ring upper bell."

"Whydidn'tyousayso before?" snapped the visitor, as he yanked the bell almost out by the roots.

"You didn't ask me," said Mr. Day. Then he went indoors and smiled.—Chicago Mail.

Too Much "Forgitting" for Him.

Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, delights in telling a story of his efforts at missionary work among the Afro-Americans in the vicinity of his home. He selected as a specimen that "Uncle Gabe," a former slave, who had learned to read in a very crude way, and to whom he had offered $5 if he would read the Bible through the end. Gabe accepted the offer, and took away with him a brand new Bible, and began his wrestle with the Scriptures. Two weeks later Gabe returned, Bible in hand.

"Well, Gabe, how did you like the book?" Gabe hesitated to reply and was pressed further.

"Well, Marse Colquitt, I tells you how it is. I don't like de book nohow."

"Explain yourself: I don't catch your meaning," said the senator. "What part of the Bible did you read, Gabe?"

"I reads, sah, until I gits to wher Abraham forgits Isaac, and Isaac forgits Jacob, and Jacob he forgits Joseph, and den I reads no mo'ah. Dere is too much forgitting, sah, to suit me."—New York Tribune.

A Gory Mishap.

Mrs. Meservo—I'm sure I heard a pistol shot, and as her husband appears—bel-l-lp! mur-r-der! (partially faints.)

Mr. Meservo—Don't carry on so, Emeline. I was trying to open some tomato ketchup, and a bottle burst in my face.—Judge.

A Trifle Discouraged.

Captain (outward bound, to passenger)—Are you feeling any better today, sir?

Passenger (discouraged)—No; worse, if anything.

Captain—Oh, you'll be all right in a day or two; so don't give up the ship.

Passenger—No; I'll hold on to the ship if I can, but, by Shemaker, captain, I've given up about everything else.—The Epoch.

Retaliation Developed.

Paterfamilias—Did my boy buy this white of you or did you give it to him?

Clothing Dealer—I gave it to him, sir.

Paterfamilias—As an advertisement, I suppose? In order to increase your trade?

Clothing Dealer (cheerfully)—Yes sir.

Paterfamilias—Very well. I shall never trade with you again.—Lowell Citizen.

This World is but a Fleeting Show.

The old adage, "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," is a contemptible humbug. We have followed its precepts faithfully for thirty years, and where are we today? We are not feeling at all well, we are not worth a cent, and we do not know a very much any way.—Lowell Citizen.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Henry V. Brower et al., complainants, and Mary Ann Cooper et al., defendants. Fi fa. for sale of mortgaged property. By virtue of the above-stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I will expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1890,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all those tracts or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union, and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a stone in the centre of Park avenue, in the middle of Park avenue, at the corner of lands of Mary V. Taylor's heirs; thence with the middle of Park avenue, south eighty-seven and three-quarters degrees, eighty-one and two-tenths links to a point in the middle of Park avenue, at the corner of lands of the heirs of Seward; thence, northerly two degrees and forty minutes, seventeen hundred and sixty-seven and a half links to a point in the middle of Park avenue, at the corner of lands of the heirs of Seward; thence, north eighty-seven degrees and forty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-one and a half links to a point, in the line of said Taylor; thence, south two degrees and forty minutes, seventeen hundred and sixty-seven and a half links to the place of beginning. Containing a little over three-quarters of an acre of land. Being the same premises conveyed to said Cooper by said Taylor et al., heirs, &c., by deed dated March 1st, 1886, and recorded in Book 9 of Deeds for Union County, pages 348, &c., and of which the said Cooper died seized.

F. P. GLASBY, Sheriff.

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Fees—$5.65. d. &. S.) dec18td

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SKATES, SLEIGHS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, PLATED WARE, CARPET SWEEPERS, CARVERS, BLACKING BOXES, CHRISTMAS TREE HOLDERS. [BEFORE BUYING CALL.]

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WILLIAM G. A. SEE, Counselor at Law, Special Master in Chancery, No. 1 Park place, County Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J. Residence, No. 102 East Front street, Plainfield. 7-7-1y*

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PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 7:45 a.m.; 12:05 noon; 4:00 p.m.; 5:30 p.m.; 11:45 p.m. Arrive at New York at 10:30 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.; 7:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.; 3:30 a.m. Leave New York at 9:00 a.m.; 12:00 noon; 4:00 p.m.; 5:00 p.m.; 12:00 midnight. Arrive at Plainfield at 12:00 noon; 4:00 p.m.; 5:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.; 6:00 a.m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 7:45, 8:04, 8:40, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 a.m., 12:05, 12:40, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:00, 4:40, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:45 p.m. Arrive at Newark at 8:10, 8:30, 9:05, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a.m., 12:30, 1:05, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:25, 5:05, 5:55, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 12:10 a.m. Leave Newark at 6:00, 6:40, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 a.m., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 p.m., 12:40 a.m. Arrive at Plainfield at 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a.m., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 p.m., 12:40 a.m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7:30, 8:40, 9:35, 10:35, 11:35 a.m., 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:35, 4:35, 5:35, 6:35, 7:35, 8:35, 9:35, 10:35, 11:35 p.m. Arrive at Somerville at 8:00, 9:05, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 p.m., 12:00 m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 8:30, 9:40, 2:27 p.m. Arrive at Easton at 11:15 a.m., 1:00, 5:00 p.m. Leave Easton at 8:30 a.m., 12:30, 5:30 p.m. Arrive at Plainfield at 11:15 a.m., 1:00, 5:00 p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9:37 a.m.; 5:00 p.m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

For Boonton, Rockaway, Denville, Dover, Hibernia, Wharton, Stanhope, Lake Hopatcong, Netcong, Waterloo, Stanhope, Andover, Newton, Blairstown, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Phillipsburg, Manunka Chunk, Belvidere, Delaware, Lambertville, New Hope, Trenton, Morrisville, Bristol, Tullytown, Eddington, Bensalem, Bridesburg, Frankford Junction, Holmesburg Junction, Torresdale, Bustleton, Somerton, Tacony, Wissinoming, Tacony, Frankford, Kensington, Philadelphia, Market Street Ferry, Chestnut Street Ferry, Walnut Street Ferry, South Street Ferry, Pine Street Ferry, Kensington Ferry, Richmond Ferry, Delaware Avenue Ferry, Arch Street Ferry, Race Street Ferry, Vine Street Ferry, Callowhill Street Ferry, Spring Garden Street Ferry, Girard Avenue Ferry, Fairmount Ferry

WOMAN AND HOME.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF WOMEN'S EXCHANGES.

This Body of Ours—Antique Oriental Embroideries—Bits of Information About Bonnets—Forehead Fringes—It Is a Good Habit—The Diamond Necklace.

Have for those most directly interested there is still only the vaguest idea as to the real work accomplished by women's exchanges. The casual observer, entering one for the first time, sees in every direction masses of ornamental work, from a decorated rolling pin up to an embroidered portiere. Much of it is beautiful and quite worth the price asked, but as every woman with leisure experiments more or less in precisely the same directions, and every home is already overburdened with its superfluities, one question who is going to buy and if this is all that the new outlet has for women. Often it happens that the inquirer stops right here and goes home with the conviction that women's exchanges are simply another means for the dissemination of brick-a-brac, already an overwhelming fact in all our lives, and that expenditure rather than encouragement should be the order of things.

Certainly the supply of this variety of work far exceeds the demand, though even here the highest excellence in design and workmanship is almost certain of encouragement and reward. But this it, after all, the smallest part of the work of a permanent exchange. It is the order department that is the real source of income, and the display of dainties and substantials of every variety. There is a supply of delicate cakes, pastry, rolls, etc., visible to all, but this is the mere suggestion of what is actually received and delivered. Our women, for instance, make delicious consomme, sent in the form of jelly, and ready to melt and serve. This is a soup apparently beyond the power of the ordinary cook to compass, and there are many housekeepers who prefer to buy this product, which has proved itself absolutely certain in quantity, to venturing upon experiments at home. Then the professional cook often lacks that one thing that is found in the work of those women who supply through exchanges.

"What is it?" asked Sir Joshua Reynolds when asked with what he mixed his colors, and it is just as true that the food into whose composition butter have entered has a flavor, a delicacy, above all an unvarying standard, that no average cook ever attains. It is a little time to secure this result; but it comes before long to every accomplished worker in this field.

Another fact has no less bearing upon the success of such an undertaking. Preparation in small quantities secures a finer and more satisfactory result than is ever possible in larger amounts. For the occult reasons for this there is no room, though we all know the simplest of these facts, and the last is perhaps discovered by personal experience than where a double or treble quantity of any dainty is ordered. It is useless for cooks to make the single rule several times rather than take the whole bulk of material. The exchanges have all been demonstrators of this fact, and they have proved that the experience tested their work minus the great behavior, even those of highest reputation, and gave gladly the added price for the more delicately handling.

The restaurant department has shown itself as one of the most important, at least in the possibilities that it opens. Where it can be utilized, but wherever established it has been shown that, under wise management, the restaurant pays and becomes popular. One difficulty has been in the inexperience of those in charge, and thus a mean that only the least was given that could be called a penny's worth. But this is rapidly passing, beginning, unfamiliar work, has ended after a little experience, and the sharpest critic could not now find fault with the amount served at any well known woman's exchange.

"Why have we been so slow to see their advantages?" writes one of the contributors of Good Housekeeping. "They are so useful a method of helping the better class of women who must earn, why has not every city more of them, and why is there constant suspicion of favoritism?"

This is a popular question and a popular accusation. Inquiry and observation have both been brought to bear and so far as indications go, one becomes tolerably certain that both are very likely to come from those who have done least of the work and been be dignant at its rejection. Favoritism sometimes shows itself, for the managers are human, and may be at times biased by personal preferences. But in general they are singular fairness. The work is much of it voluntary, though the larger ones are finding it well to pay good salaries to competent managers. The idea has appealed so powerfully and is still surrounded by so much question and uncertainty, not in actual fact, but in the minds of those unfamiliar with the workings of exchanges in general, that it is not regarded as possible that every town of any size could support, in great part at least, the contributions to such an undertaking.—Helen Campbell in Good Housekeeping.

It Is a Good Habit.

Without wishing to be slangy, I may say that there is one thing I am tired of. I am tired of hearing men eternally say that the first thing a woman reads in the newspaper is the date and the weather forecast. Now I don't mean to deny it—I glory in it. Your masculine creature dances over to the page with the sporting news, reads about Chicago Gas, then revels in the development of the latest murders or scandals; but lovely woman glances at the marriages, indulges in a chuckle or a sigh as the case may be, reads about the fashions goes on down to the deaths and gives a low sigh of sympathy for each unhappy mother, wife or child.

She says: "Oh, dear me, poor Mr. Brown's dead!" and Tom—that hard hearted creature with his mind fixed on Chicago Gas—says, very peacefully, "Good! Now we can get what he put up for!" By this time Mrs. Tom's off at her desk writing a note of condolence, or, if her acquaintance with the family is more extensive, she goes to see Mrs. Brown and cast and her gone up to see if there is anything she can do beside rendering the hand of sympathy to those who are in sorrow. I am not averse to a man's reading the marriages and deaths first, for just as long as they do it is a proof of the truly feminine reasoning that follows—the truly feminine wish to congratulate the bride or sympathize with the widow.—"Bub" in Philadelphia Times.

Forehead Fringes.

I hear that an attack is being made in London upon curled forehead fringes, by which way hair is sometimes dressed. The fringes are denounced, I also hear, by some of those ladies who would stamp butterflies and dresses out of creation. I have been asked my opinion on this great fringe question. My answer is that one must follow the physiognomy and general style of dress in arranging the hair. A curled fringe, with a sailor hat and tailor made yachting dress and exposed to sea spray, would be unsuitable. But it would be quite suitable with a broad leaf hat worn on the back of the head or with a very dark of a bonnet, running up into a sparkling aigrette and perched on the top of the head.

"A tousled fringe would destroy the repose which the sculptor of the Venus of Milo wanted to depict in her face and whole form. But it would be just the thing for a minois chiffonne, without much of a nose, piquant cherry lips, dancing eyes and curls that are lavishly strewn about the brow.—Paris Gossip.

The queen as a young girl looked best in Madonna hoods. Mrs. Browning, who had a mobile countenance that expressed every emotion, said a radiant physiognomy was delightful with a bunch of corkscrew ringlets falling at each side of her neck. The Empress Eugenie's long, regular features are rather more becomingly obliged her coiffeur to raise her hair up and to brush it back from her temples.

On the other hand, the original physiognomy of the empress of Austria was most attractive when she let her hair fall over her shoulders in mermaid fashion. Mme. Taillen was delighted with her hair cut and curled a la Titus. She chose this mode because it suited so few faces, and was sure to command attention in a room where directory beauties were legion. Sarah Bernhardt's swallow's nest wig Sarah alone could wear. If she and the wig had not been so odd, the result might have been frightful. Somehow it was not. "Where's one man's meat is another man's poison" might be paraphrased into "What's one woman's loveliness is another woman's ugliness.'"—Paris Cor. London Truth.

This Body of Ours.

Without going so far as to say that every article of a man's apparel ought to be woolen, it is an undisputed fact that this material is the best suited for the protection of the body in winter or summer. And the reasons are not far to seek. Neither linen nor cotton is capable of protecting the body from external heat in the summer nor of preserving the warmth of the body in winter, because, being good conductors of heat, they allow it to permeate. Wool, on the other hand, is a non-conductor, and there is little doubt that the death rate in this country would be greatly reduced, and the wards of the hospitals for diseases of the chest less crowded, were woolen garments to be worn by young and old.

But, to parody the words of an ancient adventurer, "Where are for" wool we should use that we get it. Two kinds of articles will be placed on the counter before the intending purchaser—a cheap and a dear. The latter, however, will be the cheaper in the long run, for ten to one the former is a wall pat to gether mixture of cotton and wool. It is easy to show any one how to tell such a mixture at a glance although it is difficult to describe on paper, so the novice in this matter should take some one with him, or her, when going to shop, and should pay a fair price and deal only with respectable tradesmen.

Beware of wearing dyed flannels next the skin. I know there is a great run on red, but this color is just the one that has been proved, on master as any other. Silk for the undergarments of men with tender skins has much to recommend it, though it is also a bad material in which to make the single rule several times rather than take the whole bulk of material. The exchanges have all been demonstrators of this fact, and they have proved that the work minus the great behavior, even those of highest reputation, and gave gladly the added price for the more delicately handling.

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Antique Oriental Embroideries.

The gem of a collection of antique Chinese embroideries is an exquisite robe bearing the imperial or five clawed dragon, with the usual wave border at the bottom; but the robe itself is an intricate mass of the finest silk embroidery on a brown ground, the blending of the colors and the proportion of gold being far more perfect than we are accustomed to in Chinese embroideries, in which gorgeous effects and masses of glittering metal are almed at.

Another beautiful composition in color is in a robe of gold embroidery on a rich, gold colored satin, dark red, or rather manufactured with red at the back, which gives a tone to the satin. With the metal work, which is unusually fine, is a design in blues and greens, eminently harmonious.

A Japanese lady's robe, which finds a place here, is exquisite of its kind, and specially interesting, as showing the different methods of treating the same design. It is on figured satin of pid gold tint, on which a design of wistaria has been extracted, leaving it white; or if they be that the gold has been printed in wax before the satin was dyed, so as to produce the same effect. The foliage is then painted in with low toned greens, and the flowers on the upper portion of the robe are broidered in silk; on the whole of the lower portion the flowers are left white. Here and there slight indications of a trellis in fine gold laid work sustains the general effect without making it heavy. Nothing more perfect than the coloring or more graceful than the design can be imagined.—New York Telegram.

A Diamond Necklace.

A very wealthy man gave to his wife some years since a diamond necklace which cost him $75,000 in Paris.

Her brother under peculiar circumstances defaulted. The family was in unspeakable grief. The great corporation whose assets he had made way with was quite willing to compromise for $50,000 if the bond could be procured promptly. Taking her diamond necklace to a world renowned establishment, she asked for how much it could be duplicated in paste, and was told that for $2,500 a necklace absolutely a reproduction of the costly necklace, save by expert taste, could be made in three months' time. It was ordered, paid for, the original was sold, the brother was saved.

Shortly after that, or perhaps a few years thereafter, this lady, who was in what our contemporaries call "high life"—that is, she was rich—attended a fancy ball. Shining in her box, resplendent in costume, magnificent in tasteful decoration, her necklace so far outshone the jewels of her friends and neighbors as to be alluded in a reportorial description the following day in the chief paper of the city.

But it was paste, all the same.

The sheltered was famous.

Everybody in her set knew she owned it. Her friends congratulated her on its possession, and her critics envied her the same. Never mind how the story came out, it did come, but not until after her husband's death, when whispers circulated through her circle, until, almost on the verge of a fair, she went again to the great concern. Unfortunately the necklace had been broken up and could not be reproduced here for anything like the sum it cost in Paris. Never theless a duplicate was ordered, and for years thereafter she wore over a breast that beat high.—New York Press.

Position of Beds.

Possibly the attention of very few mothers has been directed to the importance of the position of their children's beds. With certain orderly, careful mothers a small alcove adjoining their sleeping room is generally appropriated for placing the main room so much freer for other uses. But to what fate are we consigning our child when we settle him to the alcove! Here lurks all the dark, vitiated air, or, as the nigger calls it, undisturbed by the free current of the main room. The child, breathing this air night after night, experiences a loss of vitality, a tendency to colds, and a languid, depressed condition in the morning, quite different from the refreshed awakening in pure air.

It has been demonstrated that the bacilli scarest the walls in hospitals have the highest rate of mortality; they being subject to influence of polluted air similar to the alcove of the bedroom. The same principle of bad ventilation around the corners and sides of rooms has been so well demonstrated that it has already given rise to the building of rotunda floors, where the current of air along the floors rises as it reaches the wall, effectually ventilating the whole. The first suggestion of this idea came from the capping of a small piece of paper near the center of a rotunda, where it skimmed along the floor and rose as it reached the wall. In an ordinary room a similar experiment with a piece of thistle down will indicate the usual direction of the air current.—Health.

Costumes Worth $1,000.

Miss Mabel Jennett, whose sister is Mrs. Anna Jennett Miller, of divided skirt and all bicycle costume fame, is to be married to one of 120 ladies and a half dozen gentlemen at the Church of Our Father on physical development and dress reform. The handsome bridegroom elect has spent $1,000 dollars' worth of time during her lecture, making a dozen or so changes of costume. She first appeared on the platform erect to be occupied by the speaker's pulpit in a "just awfully fetching" chamber robe, in which she went through a series of the calisthenics that may, perhaps, be learned from James' wonderfully fine shoulders and arms.

She talked a few minutes in a very pleasing, conversational way about this dress and its usefulness, and then went back in the little room behind the pulpit and stood on a sheet spread on the floor while her maid changed her dress for a street costume, in which Miss Jennett told her auditors was proper way to walk. Another change, and she revealed more of her superb neck and arms to the ladies in a ball dress.

The ladies in the audience asked questions of all sorts about how dresses were made to look so well and fit so snugly without certain stiffening appliances that Miss Jennett does not approve, and she told them. The lecturer's movements in all of the dozen different costumes she appeared in during the evening were wonderfully free and lithely graceful.—Washington Post.

The Why of the Tear.

Persons who are in the habit of being upon the Broadway promenade cannot fail to have noticed the great number of Persian lamb skin capes worn by fashionably dressed women, nor can they have failed to notice that a very large proportion of them have tears in them, the direction of which plays having down and disclosing the skin of the fur. The number of coincidences of this sort have frequently caused comment, but it was only the other day that a Herald reporter overheard an explanatory conversation regarding this fashionable tear, in one of the big dry goods stores.

A lady ordering one of these torn capes was accosted by another, who said:

"I beg your pardon, madam, your cape is torn, and should you be in a projection the result would be ruin to your wrap."

"Oh, that is nothing," was the response. "I did that on purpose."

"May I inquire why?"

"Certainly. You see there are so many imitations of this skin now that no one can tell the difference at a glance until the skin of the animal is disclosed. Then I tear it."

That is why it is the proper thing to wear a ragged shoulder cape.—New York Times.

Womanliness First.

Miss Frances E. Willard says concerning the higher education of women: "If, to take the cleanest, she must lay down the dust brush and broom; if, while her mind is brightest, her manners rust; if a taste for Homer is incompatible with a taste for home; if, in fine, she must put off the crown of womanliness ere she can wreathe her brow with laurels of scholarship, then, for the sake of dear humanity, let her fling away the laurels and keep the crown. It is the first gift to her without losing, or all is lost. Be this her motto: 'Womanliness first—afterward, what you will.'"

A Generous Giver.

It is always a pleasure to refer to the kindly acts of those who possess wealth in New York city. One of the most generous of these givers is Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. She has recently provided the means for the erection of a woman's lodging house in this city. The building will cost $200,000, and will have eighty-five sleeping rooms, a restaurant, parlors, reading rooms, etc., for the benefit of poor young women, strangers in the city, to board protection and a home. Such benefactions are a crown of glory to those who devise them. —Leslie's Newspaper.

Working Girls' Clubs.

Working girls' clubs are springing up in every direction and demonstrating their power to alleviate in many ways. Boston has recently formed an association of all these clubs, and held a meeting at which the different clubs were represented by a majority of their members. This association includes more than a half dozen active clubs of working girls.—Good Housekeeping.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

STYLES APPROVED IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

A Number of Handsome Evening Toilets and Short Ball Dresses Briefly Described. Illustrations of Odd and Pretty Things in the Latest Foot Wear.

To give our readers a good idea of the exceedingly pretty evening toilets that are appearing for the season, descriptions of a few notable productions of the leading modistes are subjoined. It should first be stated, however, that dancing dresses are made short; a little longer as the back; but for dinner parties and non-dancers the dresses have nearly all trains—that is, the train is cut in the dress, and not separate.

A pearl gray silk is draped in front in wavy plaits, and round the lower part a deep band of fine silver embroidery; the back of the bodice is cut as a half long canezou, and formed in front as one piece, embroidered to match and coming up high; wide sleeves, narrowing towards the wrists.

EVENING GOWN—FRONT AND BACK.

A short ball dress made of tulle pink with a violet tinge, with silver stars scattered over it, is made over a silk skirt the same color; the bodice and sleeves of silver are garlands of shaded irises, united with bows of cream moire; some flowers round the neck of low bodice. For the hair a small filigree silver diadem, with a bunch of irises arranged pointed and high a la Hilel.

A dress of pompadour brocade—cream ground, with silver gray stripes and small roses, is made of pekin gray canezou at the back, and very open in front, to show a pink gauze skirt draped in waves; the front of the bodice is of the same gauze, puffed, and fastened with small cream bows.

Our cut gives front and back views of a handsome evening dress in which dahlia purple velvet is used for the jacket fronts and the princess back, which is opened V shape, and spreads as an oval train, enriched with gold lace and fringe, and passementerie or trish feather trimming. Puffed sleeves, barchel, and corsid, with tablier are in white crape. The underskirt is in mauve bengaline silk, also enhanced with gold embroidery.

Novelties in Boots and Shoes.

Among the newest boots for women those that have first popularity, along with the buttoned article, but women will wear shoes even in cold weather whenever it is possible, in preference to boots. The topmost boot is in cut, and is made of soft kid, or novelties in fine footwear, is a smart article in tan colored Suede and patent leather laced up the front and very high.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

A house shoe that is pretty and comfortable, without being showy, is the one with a plain vamp and quarter and a fur cut. Directly opposite it is a handsome shoe with lattice work front in a combination of patent and Russia leather. The shoe with a Vandyke or pointed lower front, another forming the front is elaborate and showy.

It is worthy of note that none of these boots and house shoes show particularly high heels.

Fashions in Flowers.

What will be the fashionable flower this winter and how will it be worn? is the inquiry. Violets are, of course, the favorites for morning wear on the street, and will be pinned to the capes front or on the muff. At this season, when banks of golden or snowy chrysanthemums are piled high on the flower vender's tray, it is a pretty custom to stop over buy a cluster, which is carefully pinned under the chin or lower down on the dark walking dress. The artificial flower wrestle here quite successfully with the real flowers for evening wear. Yet it promises, as a fancy, to wear at the corsage two or three very perfect roses, pinned so that the heavy blooms fall gracefully, or carry loose cut flowers caught by long ribbons.

In all the shops flowers for ball gowns are for sale, also long sprays of tinsel, grasses for shoulder knots, and skirt garnitures woven in with blossoms of every size and shade. It is the fancy just now for each girl to wear the flowers best suited to her style of beauty. Wreaths of water lilies, golden buttrushes, camelias and magnolias to suit the best artistic taste, should be worn only by the fair, stately girl who wears gowns of clinging white or faintly shaded silks and muslin. Carnations, forget-me-nots and daisies belong to the pretty, blonde types of girl, while pansies is best suited to the slender, dark eyed soubrette type of beauty.

Worth's Paint Silk Gowns.

Harper's Bazar tells that Worth sends dainty little dresses for the theatre, for afternoons at home, or for walking calls, under cover of a great coat, of fine, flannel quality of plaid silk, cut bias throughout. The skirt is scant on the front and right side, very full behind, and is draped in Greek apron fashion on the left side. The bodice is cut full and laced in front, and a wide velvet girdle is attached to the skirt to extend far up on the waist in front, and crossing behind to hang in short pointed ends. The sleeves are gigot shaped, with six tiny velvet buttons, and loops fastening them at each wrist. One of the prettiest of these dresses is of rich green silk, with satin cross bars of green, blue and brown—and a bois de rose velvet girdle also heads the wide foldal around the bodice.

While Everybody

IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S

22 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.35, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $5.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

No. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN ORDER TO UNLOAD THE LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING UNSOLD BECAUSE OF THE BACKWARDNESS OF THE SEASON, WE WILL FROM NOW UNTIL JAN. 1ST, GIVE WITH EACH PURCHASE AMOUNTING TO $10, A

Handsome Gold-Tip Silk Umbrella,

AT

WERNER'S MAMMOTH

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

Grand Display of Holiday Goods,

including all the Latest Novelties in Plush Dressing Cases, Shaving and Smoking Sets, Pictures Frames, Mirrors, Dolls and Toys of all kinds at Less than New York prices. Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers in endless variety. We are offering Special Inducements on

Plush Sacques and Jackets,

for the next 10 days. The largest and best variety of Ladies and Misses Cloaks and New Markets to be found in this vicinity. In Umbrellas we have an Immense Assortment from a Silk and Linen one at 97 cents to the finest silk ones at $5. A Specialty this week in Ladies' Embroidered White Aprons at 25 cents.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON PARK, Proprietor.

PIANOS BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.

Bought, Rented and Exchanged. Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.

AND

ORGANS The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of CHICAGO, Illinois.

CHAPEL and PARLOR.

Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

$2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes. Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEDY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

While some people are raising their neighbor's coal bills to ward off the ravages of the cold, others are working the more honorable method of buying one of those $12 All Wool Ulsters or an Overcoat for $10 at

Schwed Brothers,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 E. Front Street

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild,

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

FUR CAPS,

Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys. Cheapest at

U. B. CRANE'S,

12 PARK AVENUE.

Perfect Parlor Stoves.

SUNSHINE DOUBLE HEATERS,

Othello Ranges,

A. M. GRIFFEN,

13 EAST FRONT STREET.

Telephone Call No. 6.

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Samuel Dreier,

Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property.

COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET,

UPSTAIRS,

Plainfield, New Jersey. 11-12-3m*

Sanitary Plumbers

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CARNEY BROS.

Dealers in

Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges.

Nos. 7 and 9 somerset st.

NEW STYLES

IN

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

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ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Oil-Cloth and Carpets

GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

H. A. POPE,

corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

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Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal at wide corner. Telephone No. 68.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT"

What does inexperience make? A protester. What does the house owner get? He gets the cheap stove. What are they like? Why, they are like Your memory on one hand; a change of a fire or a funeral on the other. Good stoves are served handsomely. Established 1851; Incorporated 1888; At the head of the profession 1890.)

The Electric Construction and Supply Co., Limited,

Criterion corner, New York.

Plainfield Office, 28 North Avenue

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES

ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue

2d and 3d floors. Box 1888.

INSURANCE.

Isaac Brokaw,

REAL ESTATE

and

Fire Insurance,

30 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DEPT. TEL. & P. A. CO.

Messenger Service

B. & O. Telegraph Co

Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Manager.

PEERLESS OVEN GRATE.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, JANUARY 7 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, EXPEDITIOUSLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—"Josephine" at Music Hall next Monday evening.

—The Young People's Society of Warren Street chapel will hold a meeting to-night.

—There was a large attendance of citizens at the first meeting of the new city Council last night.

—A gang of men are stringing wires between this city and Rahway for the long distance telephone.

—Installation of officers of Howell Division S. of T. will take place this evening. Deputy Cain will officiate.

—A short meeting of the Membership Committee of the Y. M. C. A. will be held this evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—Mr. F. S. Dunn, the agent for F. E. Kinsman & Co., in this city, has just finished wiring the Irving school house for electric lighting.

—A buggy collided with a farm wagon at the corner of Second street and Park avenue this afternoon. One of the carriage wheels was smashed.

—A regular meeting of the Plainfield Bicycle Club will be held on Monday, Jan. 13, at eight o'clock p. m. in club house on Seventeenth street.

—A man whose hand was badly crushed at the Pond Tool Works yesterday afternoon had one of his fingers crushed at Muhlenberg Hospital last night.

—Crescent Division Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias of this city, held a meeting last night. Col. Povey, of Newark, accompanied by several members of his staff, visited.

—In the Congregational church, prayer meetings will be held every evening except Saturday of this week. The pastor earnestly desires that the members of the congregation take pains to attend.

—Chief Engineer Martin, desires, through the columns of THE NEWS, to publicly thank the members of the Plainfield Fire Department and to request that the valuable aid at the No. 3 North Plainfield last night.

—Samuel Dreier, the pawnbroker, corner of Madison avenue and West Front street, thinks that if the warm weather continues overcoats will be unnecessary; and he is ready to advance any reasonable amount on anything left with him for protection against the destructive moth, as elsewhere advertised.

—The annual financial statement of St. Joseph's church, North Plainfield, read last Sunday, shows the church debt to be $5,500, of which $4,000 is due on the church building and $1,500 on the rectory and lot. The receipts for the year were $2,670.79 and the expenditures $2,800.21, including $2,180.33 paid on the church debt.

—A woman got off the 11:30 a. m. train in this city yesterday and desired to take a hack to call on some friends. There were a dozen hackmen willing to take her to her destination. But those one and he pulled back up to the curb, when lo! he discovered something that he had not bargained for. The woman was too stout to get inside. She tried a dozen hacks before she found a door large enough to admit her body.

—The January term of the Union County Court opens in Elizabeth to-day, Judge Van Syckel presiding. After the charge to the Grand Jurors the dates for the trials of various cases were fixed. A large number of suits were left over from the last term owing to the time consumed in trying the Fraser Lee will case and the suit of Elizabeth for the recovery of the public dock property. The petit jurors will meet to-morrow.

—Some time between Friday night and Saturday morning Dr. Oliver, of Scotch Plains, accompanied by his wife, left for parts unknown. All kinds of wild stories have got into circulation and his departure, giving an air of mystery to the affair, though all there probably is in it, is that the doctor found a village of only about 300 inhabitants not large enough to support two physicians, and moved to a more promising field, taking his household effects with him.

—"The attempt to set off Summit township in Union county to Morris, which failed in the last Legislature, is to be renewed this winter," says the Morris Jerseyman. "It is the subject of a few grumbled Democratic politicians in Summit who do not get the recognition in Union in the way of county offices to which they think themselves entitled, and whose ultimate aim is to get a new county with Summit as the capital. There is no the slightest probability that it will meet with any better success in the coming Legislature than it did in the last one."

Occupations of Jersey Legislators.

Of the men who will sit in the next session of the New Jersey Senate four are lawyers, four merchants, three brokers, two real estate dealers, one a dentist, one an editor, one a collector, one a bookkeeper, one a hotel keeper, and one has no business in particular. Of the members of the Assembly sixteen are lawyers, eight merchants, five manufacturers, five farmers, five saloon-keepers, two butchers, two school teachers, one a glass blower, one a brewer, one a wholesale liquor dealer, one a bookkeeper, one a mechanic, one a builder, one an auctioneer, one a milk dealer, one a cigar maker, one a miller, one a carrier, one a real estate dealer, one a physician, and three no business.—Sun.

Officers Installed.

District Deputy Grand Master William Sass and staff, of Elizabeth, installed the following officers at the rooms of Lodge No. 44, A. O. U. P., of this city, last evening:

Noble Grand—John H. Blackford.
Vice-Grand—Joseph Sheppard.
Recording Secretary—Lewis R. Blackford.
Financial Secretary—Wm. H. Brokaw.
Treasurer—T. J. Young.
Trustees—Wm. Roe, Jas. Clarkson and G. W. Tallman.

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION AND ORGANIZATION LAST NIGHT.

Elmore D. Moffett Elected President and Joseph B. Coward Clerk.—Three of the Republican Members Absent.

The city Common Council for 1890 met in the Council chamber last evening. City Clerk O. B. Leonard called the meeting to order at 8:35 o'clock. In answer to roll call eight members responded. They were: Councilmen Dunham, Gallup, Hetfield, Moffett, Roberts, Rushmore, Spangenberg and Smith. Absent, Councilmen Johnston, Jenkins and Newhall.

The clerk then read a clause from the city charter requiring the Council to organize last night. He then called for nominations for a presiding officer.

Mr. Dunham nominated Councilman Henry B. Newhall, Republican, and Mr. Hetfield nominated Councilman Elmore D. Moffett, Democrat. A vote was then taken, with the following result:

Newhall	3
Moffett	6

Mr. Moffett was declared elected.

Mr. Coward then proceeded to elect a city clerk. Joseph B. Coward and Oliver B. Leonard were nominated for the office, and the following ballot was taken:

Coward	6
Leonard	3

Messrs. Dunham and Hetfield acted as tellers in both instances.

W. V. Moody was then unanimously elected janitor.

Mr. Dunham moved that the rules of order which governed the Council of 1889 also govern the Council of 1890. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Hetfield moved that when the Council adjourn it be to meet on Monday evening next. So ordered.

Mr. Dunham moved that the clerk be instructed to print not the bonds of the City Collector and Treasurer at the next meeting of Council. So ordered.

The meeting then adjourned.

To Be Incorporated.

An important meeting of the Plainfield Canoe club was held last evening at their rooms, No. 12 Park avenue. A committee was elected to incorporate the club, and details plans were talked of to enlarge their field of operations. The club now expect to fit up a first-class gallery, with all necessaries for the recreative sport, and will soon be one of the most popular ladies in the profession among people of both state and society. Last October when the Governor, Mrs. Abbett, Mrs. Howard, by the presence, in a box, of the President and Mrs. Harrison; also, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Noble and others. Later in the week she attended a reception given by a lady friend, and had the honor of being presented to Mr. Blaine. She proved so entertaining to the great statesman that he conversed with her for over an hour, and when he finally left her, it was with the voluntary offer to present her with a volume of French history which he had in his library. Which she was unable to obtain in this country.

Mrs. William Moore, nee Miss Katie Garrigan, died at her home on East Second street, shortly after one o'clock this afternoon, from pneumonia. Mrs. Moore, although not feeling well, attended her husband's funeral while during his last illness, and when he died on Sunday morning, she went to bed and did not rise again. She was so ill this morning that she could not attend her husband's funeral and it is thought that the excitement consequent upon the arrangements for the obsequies hastened her death. Miss Garrigan was married to Mr. Moore in May, 1878. She was a devout Roman Catholic and a constant attendant at St. Mary's church. Mrs. Moore was about forty years old and was Mr. Moore's second wife. A large circle of sympathizing friends mourn her loss.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Offices Agreed Upon—Somerset and Union Recognized.

A dispatch to a Philadelphia paper, apparently from an authoritative source, says that an arrangement has been made to have the next New Jersey Senate organized, by permitting Senators from the following counties to name the officers, thus:

Monmouth county, the President; Essex county, the Secretary; Cumberland, the Sergeant-at-Arms; Atlantic county, the Engrossing Clerk; Union county, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; Gloucester county, the Journal Clerk.

By common consent, A. V. D. Honeyman, of Somerset, is to be the Reading Clerk, although Senator Thompson, of that county, is no party to the agreement as to the other officers. The Senators who signed the agreements are Messrs. Martin, Miller, Gardner, Rue, Fowler and Nevius.

It is Col. W. S. Hoppenheimer's idea to have a very short session, so that the people of the people desire it and a reputation for reform in State expenses would be popular. To this end the plan is to have the Legislature for last winter would cost $94,272, and it would have cost even more, and not the financial showing would have been clipped to keep it from approximating $100,000. There is no chance for partisan legislation this year, and in consequence, the Democrats will make a desperate effort to put themselves on record as giving the shortest session and the best. This will be interpreted by them as reform.

Warren Mission Sunday-School.

Mr. E. B. Ryder, secretary of Warren Union Mission, last Sunday rendered his report of attendance during the year 1889, as follows:

Number of scholars enrolled	516
Average attendance	307
New scholars admitted	77
Scholars left school	44
Net gain	33

PERSONAL.

Mr. I. D. Ten Eyck, of Liberty street, is ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. I. H. Bodine, of West Front Street, is suffering from la grippe.

Miss Josephine Fowler, aged 22 years, died at her home on Liberty street this morning.

Dr. Charles R. Theirs, of West Front street, is convalescing from a severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. Walter V. Limbarger, an employe of the Werner clothing house, is suffering from la grippe.

The remains of the late John Borst were taken to Wellsboro, Pa., this morning on the 9:37 train.

The funeral of the late John Laible will take place from No. 94 Somerset street to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

Owing to illness, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gilbert are compelled to postpone this reception from the 9th to the 23d inst.

Warden Newhall, Dr. Dodd, of Elizabeth, accompanied by his wife, attended the funeral of the late William Moore this morning.

Councilman Dunham requests us to state that it was Councilman Rushmore and he who voted for Mr. Newhall for President of the Council at the meeting last night.

Mr. W. C. Tubb, who has just opened a store on the corner of West Front street and Madison avenue, is an old and well-known resident of Elizabeth and he has an excellent business reputation.

Mrs. Althea R., wife of Hiram Du Camp, died at her home in Chester yesterday, aged 57 years, 9 months and 17 days. Deceased was the only surviving sister of Mr. John W. Lane, of West Front street. The funeral will take place at Chester on Thursday.

Mr. James H. Cassiff, of 16 La Grande avenue, whose death was briefly chronicled in yesterday's NEWS, will be buried to-morrow at 10.30 a. m. Mr. Cassiff was a member of Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M., and also of Plainfield Council, Royal Arcanum. He had many sincere friends in this city who mourn his untimely death.

Mr. William Moore was buried from St. Mary's church this morning at half-past ten o'clock. A solemn high mass was celebrated. The Rev. Father Smyth was the celebrant. Rev. Father Stafford acted as deacon and Rev. Father Freeman, of North Plainfield, as sub-deacon. A selected choir chanted the mass. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Smith, of Easton; Councilman D. G. Harris, Mayor Moore, Jas. Whalen, Peter Flynn, Sr., ex-County Collector Sheridan, Messrs. John H. Staats and Mr. Rexhill. A large number of friends gathered at St. Mary's church to pay their last respects to the deceased. Interment was in St. Mary's cemetery.

Mlle Rhea, who will appear in "Josephine, Empress of the French," at Music Hall next Monday evening, is said to be one of the most popular ladies in the profession among people of both state and society. Last October when the Governor, Mrs. Abbett, was honored by the presence, in a box, of the President and Mrs. Harrison; also, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Noble and others. Later in the week she attended a reception given by a lady friend, and had the honor of being presented to Mr. Blaine. She proved so entertaining to the great statesman that he conversed with her for over an hour, and when he finally left her, it was with the voluntary offer to present her with a volume of French history which he had in his library. Which she was unable to obtain in this country.

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THE LATEST SURPRISE

PLAINFIELD STARTLED BY THE NEW COUNCIL.

Charges That the Election of a Democratic President Was a Breach of Good Faith and the Result of a Deal.

A few days after the city election last month, the new Council were invited to a conference at the residence of Councilman Roberts.

It was understood that if the Bosse Republicans would agree to vote for Bossse to hotels only, the Republicans who hitherto voted against all licenses would thus far yield.

In the interchange of views, it was evident that no such arrangement could be made, since the majority of the Republicans favored licensing hotels and saloons.

Councilman Newhall, who led the no-license Republicans during the past year remarked that as the gentlemen who favored license were in the majority, they had the matter clearly in their own hands, and he would only hope that whatever they did would be for the best. It was decided that license would be given to all applicants who complied with the requirements of the ordinance.

Mr. Newhall was asked to accept the office of President. He was disinclined, to do so, suggesting that as he was a member of the Council it would seem more appropriate to select a license man. He did not wish the office, and would only accept it, if at all, on condition that it was the unanimous wish of both Democrats and Republicans. The Republicans declared that they wanted no factional fight, and the Democrats, one after another, as we are informed, remarked that he would suit them, and, under such circumstances, he consented to serve.

On the question of City Clerk those present were virtually unanimous in their determination to get rid of ex-City Clerk Leonard, who had made himself particularly obnoxious during the past year, and while Mr. Joseph B. Coward was spoken of as a desirable person to fill the office, the matter was left open for future consideration.

Since that time there have been, it is said, secret meetings held at Force's Hotel by the Democrats and two of the Republicans, to which the other Republicans were not parties. These two Republicans were Councilmen Roberts and Smith, and it is a singular fact that they have hitherto been looked upon as the most loyal of Republicans. Mr. Roberts is sixty-five years old, has been a Republican from the birth of the party, and has probably never voted a Democratic ticket in his life, while Mr. Smith received the largest majority given any Republican who was opposed at the last election. That is what makes their action of last evening all the more difficult to understand.

Yesterday afternoon one of the Democratic Councilmen said on the streets that a deal had been made whereby the seven Republicans were to be ruled by a Democrat as President, and he (Councilman Moffett, the one who had led the fight for the saloons during the past year. The Democratic daily also intimated yesterday afternoon that Mr. Moffett was to be President. That gave color to the charge of a deal, freely made on the streets early, leading Republicans without exception referring to it as the worst disgrace that has ever been put upon the Republicans of this city. Every Republican seems to feel it keenly, because they look upon it as selling the seven Republicans to the four Democrats.

After the meeting last evening hot words passed between the Republicans over the matter.

Councilman Roberts and Smith say that the people will be satisfied by the end of the year that what they have done is the best thing for the city. Mr. Smith says Mr. Newhall did not wish the office, and no Republican cared for it. The people elected a license Council, and as Mr. Moffett let on the license side of the question last year, he was properly the presidency, under the circumstances, should go to him. After the meeting Mr. Smith replied to the charge of being a Democrat in disguise by saying what was done was just what the people sent them to do, to defeat the wishes of the Republicans to remove him. They had elected a good Republican City Clerk, and the Democratic president could do no harm with a Republican majority of three. The President has the appointment of the committees, and it is understood that these were agreed upon beforehand, and were acceptable to the license Republicans. They will not be announced until the next meeting.

Representative Democrats on the streets today remarked that there are more surprises. It is said Republicans to Democrats Roberts and Smith, and it is not to be believed that men in whom the Republicans of Plainfield have shown so much confidence should be at their time of life political renegades, especially where they have everything to gain by loyalty, and everything to lose by a traitorous course.

One of our most prominent Republicans, when he heard of the matter last evening, remarked to Councilman Roberts on the street, that it is the first time this Republican of Plainfield have been led to suffer such a disgrace. But, if the election of a Democrat by a Republican Council is considered in that light, it is not the first time. In 1874 the Council stood two Republicans to one Democrat. The Democrat was Judge Nathan Harper. He was elected President, and it was regarded as a compliment to the party. Where is the logic in logic which makes the act graceful in the one case and disgraceful in others, unless it be a question that the saloon-keepers are controlling the matter.

Both Councilmen Roberts and Smith deny that they have ever held conferences with Democrats in Force's saloon, as has been charged by other Republicans who considered that they have been betrayed. We are assured that they will prove of pure motives before long by the work they do, and they have had a chance to show their motives. There is no doubt but that they have honestly believed that by the best, wherever they see our misgivings. "All's well that ends well."

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

During the past year 15,870,530 quarts of milk were received in Camden.

The Cumberland Nail and Iron Works at Bridgeton resumed work yesterday.

Pansies, violets, myrtles and other spring flowers are in full bloom in Bridgeton gardens.

Vineland is enforcing the city ordinance forbidding bicyclists from riding on the sidewalks.

George W. Letts, a New Brunswick painter, has been missing from his home in Railroad avenue since December 4.

Local Assembly No. 31, Knights of Labor, of Camden, has passed resolutions protesting against the sale of the Camden Water Works.

Mrs. Rhea Ringold, who died recently at Swedesboro, is said to have been the oldest person in South Jersey. She was 119 years old.

William Mullaney, one of the most violent patients in the Camden County Insane Asylum at Blackwoodtown, escaped from that institution on Saturday.

The free postal delivery system now in vogue at Asbury Park is to be extended to West Asbury Park, West Ocean Grove, Loch Arbour and Interlaken.

The vestry of Christ church, East Orange, at a meeting held on Friday evening, unanimously elected Dean Alexander Allen, of Colorado Springs, Col., to the rector of the parish, the Rev. Horace S. Bishop.

The South Jersey Poultry Association will hold its third annual exhibition at Bridgeton on January 14, 15, 16 and 17. Dr. J. H. Nevius, of Philadelphia, will be the judge of the birds, and will probably be assisted by H. S. Ball, of Massachusetts.

The directors of the People's Bank, at East Orange, organized on Friday evening by the election of Edward Hunt, president; William M. Franklin, Vice-President, E. F. Alling, Secretary, Frank Q. Barstow, Treasurer, and Edward H. Ayres, solicitor. It was appointed to select a cashier, and it was decided to open the doors for business on February 1st.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

THREE INDICTMENTS FOUND.

The Election Fraud in Middlesex County.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 6, 3.30 p. m.—The Grand Jury to-day brought in three indictments for complicity in the Sixth Ward Ballot-stuffing case.

The indicted men are Justice of the Peace Hayzer (Dem.) and Election Officers Tennyson (Dem.) and Reed (Rep.)

There were found in the ballot box 316 ballots that were neither rolled nor punched, and it is alleged that they were put into the box at the noon recess.

The fraud resulted in the election being declared in favor of Patrick Convery as County Clerk instead of John H. Conger, the Republican nominee.

Great pressure had been brought on the Grand Jury to find these indictments, and they had adjourned for two weeks to find out from Judge Scudder whether they had jurisdiction.

Died.

LAIBLE—In North Plainfield, January 5th, 1890, John Laible in his 59th year.

Funeral services to-morrow afternoon from his late residence, No. 94 Somerset street, at 3 o'clock.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Members of Franklin Council No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M.

CANNIFF—In this city, Jan. 5th, of pneumonia, James H. Cannift, aged 48.

Funeral from his late residence, 25 La Grande avenue, Wednesday, Jan. 8th, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Fairmount cemetery, Newark.

Semi-a-Week Column.

A LARGE SQUARE base-burner, double heating stove, with tubes and all the trimmings, in perfect, nearly new, for sale cheap. Will heat two large parlors and room above. Sold because furnaces has been put in. Address "Comfort" care of EVENING NEWS. 13-17-tf

FOR SALE cheap. Glass case, cash drawer, oil tank, refrigerator, chest, safe, scales, and other goods. Must be sold. Apply at 74 East Front street. 7-3

GOOD BUILDING LOTS for sale cheap. Seven minutes walk from depot at Dunellen, On installments if desired. Inquire of I. D. Thesis. 7-4

MILK ROUTE, cows, horses, etc., sell cheap. Doorey care of EVENING NEWS.

PLAINFIELD Steam Laundry, corner Sycamore and Somerset streets, with first-class board, at 91 Broadway. 13-31-tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 20 Craig place. 7-3

WANTED—A chambermaid and waitress. Apply to Mrs. G. C. Martin, 32 Eighth street. 7-3

WANTED—Colored girl for general housework. Apply at 107 Broad way. 7-3

WANTED—An experienced monthly nurse. Address immediately, Box 261, Plainfield, New Jersey. 7-3

WANTED—A woman for general housework. With reference. No. 7 West Second street. 7-3

WANTED—A girl for housework in a small family. Inquire at 203 Broad way. 7-3

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of three adults. Must have good references. No. 146 West Front street. 7-3

WANTED—Good cook and laundress. Reference required. Call 126 Park avenue.

WANTED—Good white cook and laundress; reference required. Apply 179 West Front street. 4-6t*

Special Notices.

JR. O. U. A. M. NOTICE.

All members of Franklin Council, No. 41 Jr. O. U. A. M. are hereby notified to assemble in their meeting room, corner of Front street and Park avenue, Wednesday, January 8th, at 1.00 p. m. to attend the funeral of our late brother, John A. Laible.

JAS. D. ANDERSON, Councilor.

DANCING AND ESTHETICS.

Prof. Segalla's school, 17 East Front street, Plainfield. Classes for new beginners Saturday afternoons, 1 to 5 o'clock. Advanced every Wednesday afternoons, 4 to 6 o'clock. For terms etc., send for a catalogue. Address 22 West Park street, Newark, N. J.

PACKER'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Large Assortment,

Reliable Goods,

Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR

WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,

in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—BEGINNING ON TIME:

First train from Hillside ave. and Broadway—7:00 a. m. to meet 7:58 a. m. train. Round Hillside ave. and Broadway—Delivery to 9th st.; to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	9.03 a. m. train.
3d "	9.15	do	9.58 do
4th do	10.05	do	10.37 do
5th do	11.00	do	11.34 do
6th do	11.45	do	12.09 p.m. do
7th do	1.45 p. m.	do	2.15 & 2.35 p. m.
8th do	2.45 do	To the Ford Office.	
9th do	3.30 do	meet 3.51 p. m. train.	
10th do	4.20 do	do 4.50 do	
11th do	5.07 do	do 5.37 do	
12th do	6.46 do	do 7.03 do	

Stage will also leave Plainfield Avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues, North Plainfield, according to the above time table, and make same connections.

Hearse will make funeral trips over above route, starting from Depot, Plainfield, at 8.07, 8.30, 9.37, 10.15, 11.30 a. m. 2.05, 2.35, 3.55, 4.35, 5.20, 6.00 p. m.

Horses and Carriages kept expressly for ladies' pleasure and calling purposes. Saddle Horses a specialty, for gentlemen and ladies.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 2d and 3d. Telephone Call, 24. 1-3m

MUSIC HALL, M.H.A.

Monday, Jan. 13,

Special Engagement of the Peerless Artiste and Universal Favorite,

RHEA

In the Grand Historical drama by Albert Rowland Haven, Esq., entitled

JOSEPHINE

EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Rhea, as Josephine, supported by the popular American actor, Mr. WM. HARRIS, and her own powerful company. Under the management of Mr. Frank G. Cotter. Brilliant setting! Magnificent Costumes! Superb Appointments! Grand and Realistic Scenery! Prices 25, 50, 75 and $1. Seats on sale Thursday. 1091

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building,

81 and 83 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Heyniger. 1-6-1m

PLAINFIELD

BARGAIN HOUSE.

Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.

Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.

Van Emburgh & White

18 WEST FRONT ST.

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on approved security. Cor Front street and Park avenue.

THE DAIRY,

On West Front Street, Corner Madison Avenue.

Gilt Edged Butter, Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese every day. Orders left at 74 West Front Street, or Telephone Call, 24, will receive prompt attention. Fresh Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.

DELICATESSEN.

Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Sloat-wurst, Liver-wurst, Rolled Ham, Smoked Beef and Fish Sardines. All kinds of Pickles, Canned Fruits and Salads, Swiss, Edam, Munster, Brie, Neufchatel, Pineapple and Hand Cheese.

W. C. TUBB,

Plainfield and Elizabeth, N. J.

ALLEN,

The Stationer,

KEEPS

Books, Music, Toys, Fancy Memorandusm Etc., at Low Prices.

28 EAST FRONT STREET.

WE ARE READY

and willing to supply you with any articles in

PLUSH GOODS

at prices that will surprise you. Want to enter for a Christmas Present than a Plush Toilet Case, or a Sewing Box? For Gentlemen we also have a fine line of Smoking Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes in Plush Goods.

A nice Lacquette Box and Comb, Satin-Lined, 60c each.

Children's Silver-Plated Knives and Forks in Satin-Lined Boxes for 50 cents.

In Rubber Goods

we have the Electric Gossamer Circulars for $2.25, and Newports for $1.50.

Children's Electric Circulars $1, and Boys' Rubber Overcoats for $1.25, at

THE BEE HIVE

38 WEST FRONT STREET

LICENSED

PAWNBROKER

Samuel Dreier,

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 NORTH AVENUE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

E. W. NORRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS PAPER ARE HEREBY RESERVED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT THE RATE OF $2.00 PER YEAR.

A Pan-American Dollar.

The silver coinage of Canada and the United States are of the same value, and on our northern border Canadian silver circulates freely. Our greenback dollar also is readily taken in Canada. A uniform dollar is most advantageous for trade between the two countries.

It has been suggested that one of the subjects that should occupy the careful attention of the three American congresses is the fixing on a common silver dollar for all the countries. The coin should be of uniform size and weight in all the republics, but each would stamp its own national device on its own dollar.

The South American countries are at present unfortunately suffering from a depreciated paper currency, but, following the example of the United States, they could resume in due time. The time need not be long if they resumed on a silver basis. All the countries of the American continent united in a common silver coinage would, undoubtedly, have a powerful influence on the silver market of the world. They would have an important bearing on the question of the bi-metallic standard also.

The influence of such a pan-American dollar on our trade with the countries south of us would become more and more favorable.

Alaska wants to have a delegate in congress, and be placed on an equal footing with the other territories. The request ought to be granted. Alaska pays to the United States government every year enough money to cover the interest of her purchase money. She pays it from the seal fisheries, and it is a larger sum than any of the other territories pay to the government, or ever did pay.

Uranium is a very rare metal, worth $12,000 a ton. It can be used as a substitute for gold in alloys with platinum and copper. This makes it valuable, as also does its high electrical resistance. A vein of the metal in a very pure state has recently been discovered in Cornwall, England.

Losses by fire in Massachusetts alone amounted to $20,000,000 last week. The Thanksgiving blaze in Boston was the most destructive there since 1872. A strange circumstance is that the district burned out on Thanksgiving day is very near where the fire in 1872 raged.

The new fast mail train from New York to San Francisco will cover the distance in 4½ days. Soon there will be no more pleasure in travel because of the swiftness of locomotion.

The first name of provisional President Fonseca, of Brazil, is Deodoro. It sounds to our ears too much like deodorizer to be altogether pleasant.

America has not been supposed equal to the task of setting fashions for the world. Especially one would not have expected the American cowboy to fix the styles for fashionable Europe, but he has done both. The sombrero hat now coming in fashion for men is a modification of the headgear worn by Buffalo Bill's wild western boys in his show at Paris. Many of the young bloods in Paris and London are so pleased with the cowboy hat that they are wearing it in those cities in its original shape, in all its untamed glory of slouch and broad brim.

Brazil has an established church—the Roman Catholic; but the only distinction the empire made between that and other sects was that other denominations might not have steeples to their churches or ring bells. Other religions than the Roman Catholic might be good enough to let a man slip into heaven, but they were not good enough to be deserving of consideration in this world.

The greatest runner in civilization today is Sidney Thomas, the young English amateur champion. His claim was to run at the rate of ten miles an hour, but at the Manhattan club grounds in New York, on a heavy track, he covered fifteen miles in 1 minute, 48 3-4 seconds and kept it up for one and a half. "He ran like a ghost," it was well said. So far as known, only the Indian couriers of South America and in India have equaled this feat.

Owing to continued emigration and to the persistent efforts of philanthropists, pauperism in Great Britain is diminishing at last. This is hopeful. It shows that an impression can be made on the poverty and crime of a nation. Until recently one person in every thirty-three in Great Britain was a pauper. Now the tide has really turned the other way at last.

Stanley nearly died of the dinners that were given to him when he was in Europe before. Now the dinner fiends do not even wait for him to get back to Europe. No sooner does he set foot in Zanzibar than there is another dinner, with speech making, in his honor. No wonder he likes the African negroes. They scarcely took his life several times, but they never forced him to go to dinners some months ago.

A young colored man proved his impunity for the higher civilization a few days ago by committing suicide. There is scarcely a case on record in which one of the negro race has killed himself. They cling to life with a tenacity that is extraordinary, owing how little civilized life has to offer them. Many of them live to a very advanced age, and they are indolently resolute and free from care when in the midst of labor that they carelessly scorn if industrious, that they do not enjoy and find like white people.

Our British brothers can no longer talk to Americans about race prejudices and a race war. They have a race war of their own on their hands, and one of large proportions, too, although there has been little open violence as yet. It is not easy to foresee how and when the trouble will end. It is the dissension between the Anglo-Saxon and French Canadian, a difference of blood, language, religion even, enters into the quarrel. At present French Canadians are migrating to the United States in large numbers.

The anti-slavery conference which met recently in Brussels passed resolutions favoring the establishment of military stations in Africa, by the states that have settlements in that country. These garrisons are for the suppression of the slave trade. The next step will be the strengthening of the garrisons to protect white merchants. After that it will not take long to complete the civilization of Africa.

Society owes thanks to Mrs. Harrison for her thoughtful consideration of its requirements. It cannot be agreeable to her to mingle in a gay social life so soon after the death of her sister, yet she will not on that account cast a gloom over the social atmosphere of the capital, as would surely be the case if she shut herself up for a period of conventional mourning. Therefore she announces that the receptions at the White House will take place as usual this winter, and she will do her part in the social world.

A western genius has applied for a patent for throwing, by means of electricity, mottoes, signs and pictures upon the heavy smoke clouds that overhang cities. The effect would be weird and wonderful beyond description. It would be the greatest godsend to the advertisers. Think of a man who has been defeated at every turn in life, raising his eyes to heaven at last for help, and seeing graven in letters of fire on a dark pall the words: "Sold Everywhere." Or how will it seem to the despairing wretch about to take his own life and end his misery, when he lifts his glance for a last look at earth and sky, and beholds, writ as by a pen of fire, the lurid motto: "100 Doses, One Dollar."

Little by little electricity is coming into its kingdom as the universal motive power. In Europe two farmers have succeeded in working a threshing machine by electricity transmitted from a motor 1,000 yards away. It is said now that F. S. Bates, of York, Pa., has invented an electric motor that excels any yet discovered. It is claimed that, once started, Bates' motor will work 100,000 hours without requiring attention.

They Think Miss Jackman Romancing.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—It is alleged that the second abduction of Allie Jackman is disproved by the facts. Witnesses were present at Brouthers' house last night when Miss Jackman claimed to have been taken there, and they deny the story. Just where the girl was during the first half of the night or what her motive would be for telling a story now coming in fashion for men is a modification of the headgear worn by Buffalo Bill's wild western boys in his show at Paris. Many of the young bloods in Paris and London are so pleased with the cowboy hat that they are wearing it in those cities in its original shape, in all its untamed glory of slouch and broad brim.

Mamarred by Mistake.

Fort Davis, Tex., Jan. 7.—A band of Mexican horse thieves ambushed a camping party consisting of three men, two women and four children in a canyon near Chihuahua, Saturday, and shot and killed two of the men. The murderers told the remainder of the party that they supposed these officers. A military guard was sent to arrest the Mexicans, and if captured they will be summarily dealt with.

Two Girls Suffocated by Gas.

New York, Jan. 7.—Lizzie Cunningham, aged 20, of 306 Eighth avenue, and Mary Fallon, aged 23, of 749 Sixth avenue, went to sleep Sunday night in the bedroom of the former, and in the morning Mary was found dead and Lizzie dying from the effects of gas, which in some manner had been left turned on but unlighted. Lizzie was taken to the New York hospital.

Closed by the Sheriff.

Oneida, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The dry goods store of E. S. Bates has been closed by the sheriff. Clark came here about two years ago and bought the dry goods business of S. H. Goodwin, and has apparently been doing a thriving business. The liabilities are estimated at $22,000, and the assets at from $12,000 to $15,000.

Three Railroad Men Injured.

Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 7.—There was an accident on the Shenandoah Valley railroad near here, by which a train ran into an open switch and struck a bowsider. The engine and several cars were smashed. Harvey Gardner, engineer, Alvey Funk, fireman, and Charles Mullins, brakeman, were injured, the latter fatally.

Dr. Rochester's Widow Dead.

Buffalo, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Margaret Rochester died yesterday at her residence in this city. Mrs. Rochester was born in Philadelphia in 1813. She was the daughter of Bishop Delancey, the predecessor of Bishop Coxe in the diocese of western New York. In 1832 she was married to the late Dr. Rochester.

A Trackmaster Killed.

Jersey City, Jan. 7.—John Rogers, trackmaster on Bridge for the New York and Long Branch railroad, was struck and instantly killed yesterday by a north bound train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mormons Object to Idaho's Proposed Constitution.

INDIANA'S ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Alleged Violations of Law to be Investigated—Mr. Hyman's Resolution in the House—The Silk and Sugar Interests at the Tariff Hearings.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The senate committee on territories held a meeting for the purpose of taking final action on the bill for the admission of the territories of Idaho and Wyoming into the Union. The committee had anticipated making a favorable report on these bills at once but President Bishop Budge, the head of the Mormon church in Idaho, appeared before the committee in the morning and asked that he be given a hearing in opposition to the Idaho constitution, which has a clause prohibiting polygamy. Accordingly the committee postponed final action of the bills until Monday next, when Bishop Budge will appear by counsel and present an argument against the Idaho bill.

Mormon Opposition to Idaho's Bill.

In speaking of the bishop's objections Delegate Dubois, of Idaho said: "The position taken by Bishop Budge only strengthens us. It answers very effectually the objection to the admission of Idaho, that she has been put forward by The New York Tribune and others that the constitution was not strong enough to crush out Mormonism. Bishop Budge is a confessed, four ply polygamist, and has long been under indictment. His action will only delay the report of the bill for a week, I think."

Divided on Party Lines.

The house committee on territories has not yet taken up the Idaho and Wyoming bills. The chairman thinks the committee will be divided on party lines when the report is finally made.

In the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Among the measures reported favorably to the senate from the committee were the following: Granting land to the state of Colorado for the support of a school of mines, and granting the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., land for water reservoirs. The bill increasing the pay of army chaplains to $1,500 a year was adversely reported.

A Boom for St. Louis.

Among the petitions presented were two from Kansas and Texas respectively, the first urging the selection of Chicago and the second the selection of St. Louis as a site for the World's fair of 1892. Mr. Platt presented a petition of the constitution adopted at Boise City for the proposed state of Idaho, and it was referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Hunton offered a resolution (which was agreed to) directing the managers of national soldiers' homes to report on the advisability of establishing a hospital in the Hot Springs, Ark., for disabled Union soldiers. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution (which went over) setting forth the fact that advantages are presented for land for the seal privileges in Alaska, and that under existing conditions no company had any chance in the bidding with the Alaska Company, and calling upon the secretary of the treasury to proceed no further until congress shall have taken further action, and in the meantime to make a full report to congress as to the manner in which the Alaska company has discharged its duties.

A Warning to Germany.

Mr. Call offered a long resolution setting forth the existence of a bonded debt of the Island of Cuba was held by German bankers; that they controlled the financial and political condition of Cuba; that if the people of Cuba nor Spain would be able to repay this money an alliance between the German empire and Spain would be the result, and declaring that it was against the settled policy of the United States and must be discountenanced. Mr. Sherman objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went to the committee on foreign relations.

An Important Pension Bill Passed.

The bill increasing the pay of census supervisors from $1,000 to $1,200 was passed. Mr. Stanford incidentally introduced a discussion of the silver question. The bill increasing the pension of soldiers and sailors totally helpless to $72 per month was passed.

The Brazilian Question Again.

Senator Morgan today addressed the senate again on his resolution in relation to the recognition of the republic of Brazil. Senator Morgan will either address the senate at the latter part of this or the first part of next week on the race question. He will be followed by Senator Ingalls on the same subject.

The World's Fair Hearings.

The senate committee on the quadri-centennial, of which Senator Hiscock is chairman, will begin its hearings on the rivalry, Washington, New York, St. Louis and Chicago to the World's fair of 1892, on Wednesday next. The rule has been adopted as to its hearings, but a time limit will probably be put on all speeches, and each of the cities represented will be allowed a certain length of time in which to present its claims. Each of the cities is hopeful and there is wide difference of opinion as to the outcome of the fight.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The house committee on appropriations today agreed to report on the Perkins bill for the settlement of town site controversies in Oklahoma. The chaplain invoked divine protection for Mr. Kelley, who is reported to be seriously ill. On motion of Mr. Carlisle (Ky.) the speaker was authorized to administer the oath of office to Randall L. Gibson. Messrs. Wilbur (N. Y.) and Whitthorne (Tenn.) were authorized to take the oath of office before proper officers. The speaker announced the appointment of Hon. Spencer Baird as the Smithsonian institution. Representatives Butterworth, Lodge and Wheeler.

Indiana's Election Frauds.

Mr. Bynum introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges against Smiley N. Chambers, United States district attorney for Indiana, and his predecessors in office, in connection with certain prosecutions in connection with certain prosecutions for the violation of the Federal election laws in Indiana in 1888.

The Tariff Hearings.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The ways and means committee gave a hearing to the silk men. F. W. Cheney, of South Manchester, Conn., president of the Silk Association of America, favored the duty proposed by the senate tariff bill, which makes a reduction of 10 per cent. on silks. Mr. Brinton Richards, secretary of the same association, advocated establishing a compound duty on silk. Mr. A. E. Kurzbeck, of New York, a manufacturer of braids, laces and other millinery, spoke in favor of increasing the duty on silk from 50 to 75 per cent. ad valorem.

The Sugar Interests Represented.

A number of sugar cane growers from Louisiana, among them ex-Governor Warmoth protested against any reduction of the tariff on sugar. Representative Peters, of Kansas, argued that if congress would let the sugar tariff alone the sorghum industry would take care of itself. He estimated that the 1,200,000 pounds of sugar alone produced in Kansas last year was at a cost of from 4 to 6 cents per pound. He wanted the same protection to the sorghum industry that congress gives to the manufacturers in Pennsylvania. Professor Wiley, of the agricultural department, next addressed the committee. The growth of the sugar industry, he said, was very slow and uncertain at first, but if properly protected it grew rapidly. All that is required, he said, is that the farmers raise the beet and the capitalists erect the factories. If this is done, the home market will supply the full sugar demand and there would be some left for exportation.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

Five Miners Dragged from a Burning Mine by Plucky Companions.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 7.—At the Nottingham mine, Nanticoke, this morning the disastrous cave-in occurred last week, a terrible accident was averted last evening. About 7 o'clock a terrific explosion of gas took place by which the entire heavy fall of coal, and this forced the gas toward the shaft, but on its way it was ignited by the naked lamps of the miners and exploded. The breakers and timber caught fire at once and burned fiercely. Five men were caught between the cave-in and the fire and all means of exit cut off.

The report spread that the men were dead, and in a few minutes hundreds of men, women and children gathered at the mouth of the shaft, where the fire and dense bodies hoisted out. The wives and children of the imprisoned men became frenzied, and their grief was terrible to behold. About half an hour after the fire broke out John D. Humphries and John Richards were lowered into the mine.

When they reached the fire they heard shouts on the other side. Putting their hands before their faces they rushed through the fire and dragged the five imprisoned men out one by one unconscious. When they reached the anxious crowd above the rescued men and heroes were received with shouts of welcome. Thomas Richards, who was in another part of the mine, was severely burned by the explosion, and it is feared he cannot recover.

A TRAIN OF DEATH.

It Left Dead Bodies Behind as It Swept Along.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 7.—The mail train, westbound, on the Pennsylvania railroad, last night killed two men at Tyrone, one of whom is a Hungarian, the other of whom has not been identified. The men were walking on the track when struck.

At Bell's creek, about twelve miles east of Altoona, a train also struck and instantly killed two men, supposed to be Hungarians in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. The men stepped in front of the engine. The engineer, upon discovering the train was stopped, the bodies taken aboard and brought to Johnstown, where they now lay awaiting identification.

Two miles further down the road from Johnstown the same train struck an omnibus which runs between Johnstown and Morrellville and almost killed a woman.

To Watch Public Officials.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—An organization has been formed in this city, embracing in its membership all the labor and several of the German bodies. Its purpose is to watch public officials and exercise its influence by means of the labor and kindred bodies. It is claimed by its leaders that 30,000 Cincinnati voters can be reached within ten days, so perfect is its organization. The following is the organization that inaugurates the league which is known as "The Municipal Congress:" Central Labor council, Amalgamated Council of Building Trades, District 48, U. M., National club, Single Tax club, League for Liberty and Right. The organization is thoroughly democratic.

A Blow at the Sugar Trust.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—Judge Wallace in the superior court has decided the case of the state against the Spreckels company. The action was commenced by the state some time ago to compel the forfeiture of the charter on account of the company having issued stock to the sugar trust. The court finds that by joining the trust the company abandoned all the purposes and objects for which it had been created by the laws of California and has therefore forfeited its corporate franchise. Judgment for $5,000 and costs is also rendered against the company.

A Boy Poisoner's Awful Crime.

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 7.—Edward Church, a 17-year-old boy living with his father near this place, charged with poisoning entire family by putting "Rough on Rats" in their bread. One little girl is dead and four others of the family are believed to be dying. The young murderer confessed his crime to a friend and then fled. He has not yet been apprehended.

He Fatally Shot His Wife.

Conors, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Cerelus Willett, an ex maker, followed his wife down Mohawk street at 6:30 o'clock last night and fired five shots at her. One took effect in the back and high up, and she fell dead. Willett was arrested and jailed. He says the reason he shot his wife was that she refused to live with him, and preferred outside company.

A Fatal Lamp Explosion.

Manistee, Mich., Jan. 7.—The explosion of a lamp in the residence of Mrs. Bridget Flinterton Manufacturing company's factory in this city, and the sacrifice of the life of an unfortunate employe named William Chambers. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $18,000.

A Pittston Man Missing.

New York, Jan. 7.—The police have been requested to search for Robert B. Ranken, a wealthy lumberman, who resides at Pittston, but left his home Dec. 16 to purchase goods in New York, and has not since been heard from. He had a large sum of money on his person.

An Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 7.—Albert Miller has been arrested at West Fairview charged with having murdered Christian Drum at Hampden twp., in August last. Miller declares that he is innocent of the crime.

Raising the Duty on Coffee.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 7.—A prominent coffee dealer in Baltimore claims to have a dispatch from Brazil stating that the new government has increased the duty on coffee from 11 to 15 per cent.

KNIFFIN TRIES SUICIDE.

Poison and a Razor Were Both Ineffectually Used.

ACT THIRD IN TRENTON'S DRAMA.

The Suspected Husband Makes a Weak Attempt to End His Earthly Troubles. The Strange Drive Remains as Much a Mystery as at First.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 7.—Excitement in Trenton over the Kniffin murder case was increased yesterday by the attempt of Dr. Arthur B. Kniffin to commit suicide. Dr. Kniffin and David Purcell, brother of Miss Emma Purcell, met up until after midnight in company with Dr. Parmer, who was to take the 1:37 train for New Brunswick. After Dr. Parmer left them Dr. Kniffin went into the bathroom and Mr. Purcell prepared to go to bed, as he and Dr. Kniffin were to sleep together. Mr. Purcell got into bed, and some time afterward heard Dr. Kniffin come in and sit down.

MRS. A. S. KNIFFIN.

Kniffin kept rolling about in the bed in such a nervous manner that Purcell could not sleep.

With Razor and Poison.

A short time after Purcell heard a noise in the room where he had left Dr. Kniffin, and he hurried into the room, finding Kniffin sitting on the bed with his night shirt covered with blood, which flowed from a wound on the right side of his throat. Dr. Kniffin told Mr. Purcell that he had first swallowed a dose of aconite and then slashed his throat with a razor while in the bathroom.

Nothing to Live For.

When Mr. Purcell asked him why he had attempted to take his life Dr. Kniffin said he had nothing to live for. He said that he had thrown off the poison soon after he had swallowed it. Mr. Purcell sent for Drs. Shepard and Cooper, who are both intimate friends of Dr. Kniffin, and when they arrived they said that as Kniffin had got rid of the poison they did not consider his condition as dangerous, as the wound in his throat was not a serious one. Kniffin told the doctors that he had become despondent because his friend had "gone back on him."

An Interrupted Tete-a-Tete.

After Dr. Kniffin had been attended by the physician he became more cheerful, and after daylight took a light breakfast. Detective Lenhey arrived at the house about 8 o'clock. He says that when he went into the room Dr. Kniffin was lying on the bed, and Miss Purcell, who was sitting on the bed, was conversing with him in low tones. Detective Leahey told Miss Purcell that she would have to go with him before Justice Hutchinson. She broke down and cried excitedly exclaimed: "What is she wanted for?" The detective told Kniffin that friends of Miss Purcell were with the judge to look after her interests. Kniffin said to his wife: Miss Purcell, but what was said could not be learned.

The Inquest Adjourned.

Coroner Bower has adjourned the inquest until Wednesday at 10 o'clock. The coroner said that the reason of this was that he did not in any way desire to interfere with the funeral of the murdered woman. The investigation promises to be a long one, as the coroner has summoned many witnesses to testify, particularly as to the movements of Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell before and since the murder.

Arrests to Be Made.

Chief McChesney has men stationed in front of the Kniffin house, and it is believed that after the funeral of the murdered woman some arrests will be made. Although County Physician Cooper has made public the result of the autopsy, he admitted that in his opinion Mrs. Kniffin was killed by chloroform or ether, as indicated by the purplish tinge about the lower part of the face.

The Prosecutor's Odd Theory.

Prosecutor of the Pleas Stockton says that he would not be surprised if it turned out that Miss Purcell, in attempting to cause a sensation, chloroformed Mrs. Kniffin so that she would be found comatose when the family would lead to the belief that burglars had been in the house. Prosecutor Stockton thinks that perhaps it is the nature of the girl is of a very emotional temperament, and that if she administered the chloroform to Mrs. Kniffin it was done to startle the community. The prosecutor has created considerable excitement by announcing that burglars had entered the house with knives and pistols on Saturday night of Nov. 26.

Driven to It by Trouble.

While preparations were being made to begin the inquest Dr. Kniffin was seen by a reporter at his residence. He did not appear to be suffering much from his attempted self destruction.

"Doctor, they say your attempted suicide was a 'fake' that you never really meant to take your life," said the reporter.

He earnestly, calmly and deliberately set about making his interviewer believe that he really had intended to end his life, and that he was driven to do so by his grief and trouble. He said he was not crazy, and if he is really in earnest about killing himself there is no reason why he should not do so yet, as he is not guarded in any way in his room.

Defended by a Friend.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—F. A. Davis, a publisher of this city, speaking of the Kniffin case to-day, said: "I am intimately know Dr. and Mrs. Kniffin for ten years or more, and have been intimately associated with the Purcell family for over twenty-eight years. Miss Purcell is a cousin of Mrs. Kniffin, and they have always been very fond of each other. There is no foundation for the many reports of undue intimacy between Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell, and any person knowing them, their most intimate friends and relations, know such scandal to be false. The responsibility for Dr. Kniffin to go to New Village and Miss Purcell to come from there to Trenton without their meeting in Philipsburg. Nobody acquainted with the families believes any insinuations against Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell."

A Large Sum from Boston.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 7.—The Boston Merchants' association, in a letter from President Hand to G. J. Brown, sends $1,000 to the Grady monument fund. This is the largest subscription yet received.

A Desperado Rescued by a Mob.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 7.—A masked mob rode into Hamilton at 9 o'clock in the morning and rescued Will Wallace from jail. Wallace was a noted desperado.

THE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

They Have Seven Clubs and Wish One More—Will Brooklyn Be Selected?

Rochester, Jan. 7.—The American Base ball association is in session here. The seven clubs thus far selected for the American association are St. Louis, Louisville, Athletic, Syracuse, Rochester, Columbus and Toledo. Syracuse was admitted to the association on motion of Mr. Frank. Baltimore applied for membership, with the condition that the association should be composed of twelve clubs. This application was laid on the table. The eighth club will probably be Washington, Newark or Brooklyn.

The committees elected at the fall meeting in New York resigned. President Phelps held over, and Messrs. Henry Brooker, of this city, was elected vice president.

Board of directors—Athletic, Toledo, St. Louis and Columbus.

Columbus signed its place in favor of Rochester. The representatives in the board will be selected hereafter by each club.

The following board committees on rules was selected: Louisville, Columbus and Rochester. Board of arbitration—J. J. O'Neill, of St. Louis; Allan W. Thurman, of Columbus, and Henry Brooker, of this city, was elected vice president.

Board of directors—Athletic, Toledo, St. Louis and Columbus.

Finance committee—W. H. Whittaker, Chris Von der Ahe, Ralph Lazarus and Zack Phelps. Schedule committee—Athletic, Columbus and Louisville.

It was decided that each club must file an approved bond for $10,000 to guarantee that it will remain in the association throughout the season. It was also decided that the association should have but eight clubs for 1890. The single umpire system was adopted.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

Several Amendments to It Are Suggested by the Commission.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The interstate commerce commission in their third annual report to congress suggest the following amendments to the interstate commerce law:

First, an amendment to the first section so as to correct some ambiguities of language and make more definite and certain the transportation both interstate and international, intended to be subject to the provisions of the act. Second, an amendment to the fourth section of the act, to allow routing and interchange of traffic between carriers, so as to better provide for through traffic at through rates over connecting lines. Third, a modification of the provision for payment of commissions by one railroad company to ticket agents of another company for passenger transportation. Second, the abolition of ticket brokerage by requiring ticket a seller to be duly authorized by a railroad company, which assumes responsibility for his acts. Fifth, that not more than a single assessment shall be paid for cars used belonging to private companies or individuals. Fourth, the extension of the law to make it apply to common carriers by water routes.

A Maine Gang of Train Robbers.

Fairmount, Me., Jan. 7.—Emery E. Oakes, of West Philips, arrested a few days ago for placing obstructions on the track of the Franklin and Megantic railroad in Salem, has confessed that himself Silvester, Oakes says he is in a gang of three, composed of himself, Henry Buzzell, of Salem, and Jesse Doyen, of West Phillips, bound together by oaths to wreck passenger trains, rob mails and passengers. Their headquarters, he says, are in an old lumber camp on Mount Abram. Buzzell and Doyen have been arrested and brought here.

The Guests Assembled for Life.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 7.—A special to The Star from Plattsburg, Mo., says: Fire was discovered issuing from the staircase of the principal hotel here early in the morning, and the guests were obliged to jump from the second and third story windows to save their lives. Among those most seriously hurt are Dr. Wilder, of Chicago, badly burned about the face and hands; Fred Brooks, of Hastings, Neb., and H. Whelan, of Hiawatha, whose injuries are dangerous. The total loss will be about $20,000, with an insurance of $7,000.

Two Burglars Break Jail.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 7.—Two noted burglars, Frank Hall and Mike Peterson, have escaped from the county prison here by cutting through the ceiling of their cell and then breaking through the roof. They were caught a few days ago with the plunder they secured by blowing open a safe in a jewelry store at Freeland, and were awaiting trial. They are Philadelphia "crooks."

Wished Well by the President.

Bath, Me., Jan. 7.—The ship Rappahannock has just been launched at Sewall's yards. As an outcome of President Harrison's visit here the builders of the vessel received a handsomely framed portrait of the president with the following autograph inscription: "May every voyage of the Rappahannock be prosperous." The portrait is hung up in the cabin of the ship.

An Old Business Firm's Failure.

New York, Jan. 7.—Edgar M. Crawford, dealer in leaf tobacco under the name of E. M. Crawford & Son, at 168 Water street, has assigned with $40,000 in preferred liabilities and about $60,000. Mr. Crawford has been in business forty years, and is held in high esteem in the trade. He is president of the Leaf Exchange of New York. A meeting of creditors will be held Thursday.

Waterbury's New Mayor.

Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 7.—Mayor-elect Charles R. Baldwin, treasurer of the United Press and president of the Manufacturers' National bank, was inducted into office last evening. His inaugural address was a very strong document, and among several important recommendations is an appeal for the consolidation of the city and town governments.

A Big Judgment Awarded.

Hartford, Jan. 7.—Judge Shipman, of the United States circuit court, has given a decree for the plaintiff in the case of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company against the American Telegraph company. The decree is for a principal sum of $3,000,000, with interest amounting to $1,136,383.

Fellows on the "Boodlers."

New York, Jan. 7.—District Attorney Fellows said in an interview that he believed it would be a waste of public money to bring any more of the "boodle cases," as an acquittal or, at least, disagreement would certainly result in every case. He will not go on with the trials.

Miss Ellen Bayard's Engagement.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 7.—The engagement is reported of Miss Ellen Bayard, youngest daughter of ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, to Count Lowenhaupt, formerly an attache of the Swedish legation at Washington.

THE ASSASSIN'S DIARY.

The Last Written Words of John Wilkes Booth.

THE BOOK FOUND ON HIS BODY.

A Very Interesting Story Which Is Either a Fact or a Fake—Booth's Account of His Flight With Harold—It Has a Very Theatrical Sound.

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—The American has received from its Washington correspondent the following extract from J. Wilkes Booth's diary, found in his clothing after his death. It is now in possession of the department of justice:

"Our Country's Wrongs."

"April 14—Friday, the 14th.

"Until today nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we had worked hard to capture our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done. But its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of the friends, was stopped, but pushed on. A colonel was at his side. I shouted sic semper before I fled. In jumping broke my leg. I passed all his pickets. Rode sixty miles that night with that leg. Was I not paid for it? Did I shirk or even jump. I can never repent it. Though we hated to kill, our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment.

"Its or the South.

"The country is not what it was. This forced union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me. I have no desire to outlive my country. The night before this dawn I offered up my life. All I left in it for one of the editors of The National Intelligencer, in which I fully set out our reasons for our proceeding. He or the South.

Hunted Like a Dog.

"Friday, 23.

"After being hunted like a dog through swamps, woods, and last night being chased, till I was forced to borrow, cold and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair; and for why? For doing what Brutus was honored for, what made Washington great. Yet I, for striking down a greater tyrant than they ever knew, am looked upon as a common cutthroat. My act was purer than either of theirs. One hoped to be great himself; the other had not only his country's, but his own wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no gain. I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country, and that alone. I have warning given me in time of this tyranny—and prayed for this end. And yet, now behold the cold- hand they extend to me.

"God cannot pardon me if I have done wrong. Yet I cannot see any wrong, except in serving a degenerate people. The little, the very little, I left behind to clear my name the government will not allow to be printed. So ends all. For my country I have given up all that makes life sweet and dear to a man. My mother, my family, and am sure there is no pardon in the heavens for me since man condemns me so.

His Creator's Forgiveness Asked.

"I have only heard what has been said (except what I did myself), and it fills me with horror. God try and forgive me, and bless my mother. Tonight I will once more try the river with the intention of crossing, though I have a greater desire and almost a mind to return to Washington and in a measure clear my name, which I feel I can do. I do not repent the blow I struck. I may before my God, but not to man. I think I have done well, though I am abandoned, with the curse of this upon me. Then, if left to reason calmly, I feel that one blow would have made me great, though I did desire no greatness.

Harold Often Prayed.

"Tonight I try to escape these bloodhounds once more. Who can read his fate? God's will be done. I have too great a soul to die like a criminal. Oh, may He, may He spare me that and let me die bravely. I bless the entire world. I have never hated or wronged any one. This last was not wrong, unless God deems it so, and it is with Him to damn or bless me. I pray for this brave boy Harold with me, who often prays (ps. before and since) with a true and sincere heart, as well as crime to him. If so, why can he pray the same? I do not wish to shed a drop of blood, but I must fight the course. 'Tis all that's left me."

These are the last words in the diary, and probably the last he ever wrote, as he was shot very shortly afterward.

A Big Furniture Failure.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Frank A. Helmer has been appointed receiver for the firm of R. Deimel & Bros., extensive manufacturers of parlor furniture. Mr. Helmer will be appointed on a bill filed by Simon Deimel, who has charge of the New York branch, and claims that the business here is now been promptly managed. The bank liabilities probably exceeds $300,000 while the assets at the most liberal estimate cannot exceed $250,000, and may not reach $200,000. The heaviest claims are held almost entirely by Philadelphia and New York firms.

Fire During Jewelry Thieves.

Boston, Jan. 7.—Charles A. Keene's jewelry store, 1,301 Washington street, was robbed of property valued at $1,000 last night by fire thieves, who fired the building. A door outside with a bar of wood and broke in the show window, grabbed all the watches, etc., they could gather up, and fled down the street. The fire started in the store could get outside. The robbers have not yet been captured.

Another Hudson River Tunnel Fatality.

New York, Jan. 7.—A cave-in occurred in the Hudson River tunnel Sunday morning which caused the death of one man and an arch way. They all escaped but one—Christopher Nelson, of Hoboken—who was caught in the air lock and terribly injured. He cannot recover. Several tons of sand fell and it was hours before the workmen could be induced to re-enter the tunnel.

A Heavy St. Louis Failure.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—The Lee-Deming Wholesale Grocery company has failed, with liabilities estimated at $750,000, and assets $250,000. The failure is due to slow collections and an attempt to carry on a big business on a small capital. The chief creditors are located in New York and Boston. One of St. Louis. The assets are $115,000 stock, and the balance in bills receivable.

Superintendent Farley Resigns.

Hartford, Jan. 7.—Superintendent G. W. Farley, of the western division of the New York and New England road, has resigned, and will re-enter the employ of the Pennsylvania road, to take charge of the construction of a great iron bridge near Pittsburg. Mr. Farley succeeds Charles H. Platt as division superintendent.

The Irony of the Dog.

"Darling!"

There was a tremor in the full, rich, mealy tone. He looked up with beseeching eyes. It would the fairest specimen of a true girl in all the fair, peachy type of all that could be lovely in woman that stood before him, and as he looked long, earnestly, intensely, his voice broke in a trembling treble. Outside on the brick-asphalt pave, could be heard the low, dull sag of the raindrops and the soft, plaintive gurgle of the organ grinder's gyrating. The fire fell clear and bright, while the many invitation of the "next door to "have mercy on the poor" broke upon his ears with a startling distinctness that made his tread back.

"Pyrlin!"

"What is it, Clarence?" said the beautiful girl, turning the rare and dazzling loveliness of her face toward him, and the sound of her voice thrilled to her very heart. "Have you a pain? Perhaps a porous plaster or a pill?"

"Do you mock me still?" he cried, springing to his feet, while all the pent up agony that had tortured his fastness into an awful lull of despair. "You know how madly, fondly, I love you. It is true, you are rich, and I—"

"Yes for your last week's board," came the cold, calm, matter of fact and business like reply.

"True, alas! too true. But it will not always be thus. I am young—"

"And rather," chipped in the maiden.

Here the interruption he continued:

"I will work, carve a name for myself, and gain it on each successive rung on the ladder of fame until wealth and position are mine. For you I—"

"Listen to me, Clarence Coughdrop"—and there was a cold, steely glitter in her eyes—"I have a question that might an simple everyday question that every schoolboy and schoolgirl in the land could have answered with their eyes shut—you stared at me in blank amaze. You remember it, do you not?"

"Yes," he faltered, "I remember. It was whether I favored the league or the brotherhood."

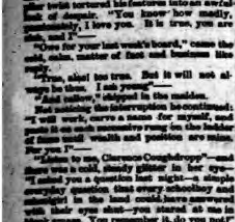
"And you told me—told me without the shadow of a jest, but in dead earnest—that you never heard of the league or brotherhood and did not know what they meant. Is it not so?"

Clarence bowed his head. He could not speak.

"And you expect me to marry you," continued the now thoroughly aroused woman. "You! A man who confesses himself actually ignorant of the existence of the league or brotherhood. You, must think I'm a dunce."

And they parted forever.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Trying It On.



Female Novelist—Darling, I have been untrue to you. I love another.

Husband—W-h-a-t! ! !

WONDERFUL RIVERS.

The River Lys on its entrance into Belgium disdues abruptly over a precipice and is lost to sight for nearly half a mile.

In Colombia there is a river so exceedingly sour to the taste that it has been very appropriately termed the Rio de Vinagre, or Vinegar river. The bitterness of the water is caused by an admixture of sulphuric acid.

A very remarkable river is situated in the Mammoth cave, in Kentucky. It flows a distance of 300 feet beneath the earth's surface, between banks about thirty feet apart, and in a volume of water forty feet deep.

Many varieties of fish abound in the large Orange river, of South Africa, until the river passes through a rocky region containing copper ores, below which the water is said to be poisonous and to kill the fish that venture into it.

In Algeria there is a small stream which the chemistry of nature has converted into brine. In its forward course the addition of two small rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, running through a large peat marsh, imbibes a deal of gallic acid.

A very curious river is the Webbe Shebeyli, of East Africa, a deep and rapid stream abounding in fish and crocodiles. Though it flows for hundreds of miles through fertile lands, the immense volume of water never reaches the sea. A little north of the equator the river loses itself in a desert region a few miles from the Indian ocean.

The Meuse also has a subterranean course it has formed for itself, extending to a distance of six miles, while the River Dromme, in Normandy, on nearing the sea, plunges into a hole thirty feet in width, known as the «Pit of Soucy, from whence it never reappears, except in the form of new springs, which are supposed to arise from the lost waters.

China's Sorrow is the name that has been given to the great Hoang Ho, which rises in the mountain of Thibet and follows a wonderfully circuitous course of 2,500 miles to the sea. The waywardness of this mighty volume of water makes the river a source of constant anxiety and danger to over 100,000,000 of people inhabiting the central plain of China.—The Earth and Its Wonders.

PARISIAN FUR NOTES.

Caps worn by young ladies harp the crown made of seal and the rim of some dark fat fur.

Among the furs used for ladies' garments, the principal ones are seal, Persian, caracul and otter.

As trimmings for jackets, wraps, etc., sealskin and Persian astrakhan are taken. This latter pelt is especially adapted for jackets.

Muffs are made of all fashionable furs and have not grown any bigger; the attempt to bring into fashion large muffs has failed entirely.

Shoulder capes are pointed in front and reach to the waist. They are made of genuine or imitation sealskin, Persian astrakhan or otter.

Linings are as a rule made of squirrel, rat, astris, fitch and mink, and for trimming Mongol goat, Persian, different fox species and skunk are generally employed.

Muffins have false sleeves falling down as far as the ground. Gold and silver embroidery is used on seal. Very expensive and garments have inlaid patterns of natural seal.

Fancy muffs have little astrakhan heads to show in front. Most of these are pear shaped, a few V shaped. For muff trimmings either furheads or silk ribbons are used. For neckwear a simple fur strip with a bow in front is seen.

Ladies' jackets are tight fitting, with high turned down collar. Visites have sleeves with cuffs and shawl collars a la Medicis. Persian lamb visites are very stylish with a bunch of violets and fur cords across the chest.

Boas are made of Mongol goat, bear, foxes, skunk and lynx. The fine, soft fur of beaver, otter, nutria, chinchilla, are made up in flat boas. They are made in lengths of two to two and a half meters and are, as a rule, fastened around the neck by ordinary hooks and eyes.—Hatter and Furrier.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

Mr. Stead has resigned his position as editor of The Pall Mall Gazette.

Lord Tennyson is very hospitable in his old age and likes to entertain young people.

Thomas Brown Peacock, the poet of the prairies, is a young man not yet 33 years old.

Balzac lived to be 50 and wrote twenty-seven books. Night work and strong coffee killed him.

The late Cuthbert Bede was a well known contributor to English periodicals. His real name was Edward Bradley.

Mayo W. Hazeltine, the well known literary critic of The New York Sun, is in the prime of life, a bon vivant, a Bohemian and a man who talks, if possible, better than he writes.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will not follow in the footsteps of Tennyson and Browning and publish a volume of poems in his old age. He has not given up his literary pursuits, but it is said that he now destroys whatever he writes.

Athens has a modern Aristophanes, who is one of the best known characters in the Greek capital. His name is Floris, and he is proprietor and editor of the comic paper Romice, every line of which, including the advertisements, he writes himself in verse.

A friend and admirer once said to Robert Browning: «I have studied long upon this passage in your poem, and am unable to comprehend it. Pray, tell me, what is the idea embodied in it?» Mr. Browning read the passage over and replied: "Really, I cannot tell; but I believe it will be worth your while to keep on studying it."

Mr. Joseph Lee, of Boston, who visited the great Emperor of Japan, Tokugi, last long ago, found him looking older and thinner than he is represented in his pictures. His long hair was parted in the middle, and this, with his unhappy, careworn and strong, rugged face, gave him the look of an animal. He has about forty followers and disciples.

GASTRONOMICAL TID-BITS.

Grain fed beef is better than grass fed.

Vineland sends the best sweet potatoes.

Water cresses make a choice garnishment.

The Florida orange crop about one-fifth short.

Mandarin oranges are beautiful as well as good.

A brace game and brace of game are not idle fowl.

Foreign cheese finds a lively market if it's old enough.

Glaring effects in table decoration are avoided now.

The production of Brazilian coffee has been doubled within the last ten years.—Hotel Mail.

YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN.

HALF AN HOUR'S PLEASANT READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Home in Which the Inventor of the Steam Engine, the Copying Press and Many Other Useful Appliances in the Manufacturing Arts Was Born.

The inventor of the condensing low pressure steam engine was certainly one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. James Watt was born at Greenock, on the Clyde, in 1736. The house in which he was born, No. 15 Dalrymple street, in that town, has lately been pulled down by the Greenock improvement commissioners. A sketch of it was first made, which is here reproduced for the benefit of young readers who may entertain some curiosity about the birthplace of one of the world's noted men.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF JAMES WATT.

The position of the building will be marked by a memorial tablet on the new building to be erected on this site. James Watt, in his youth, was apprenticed to a maker of mathematical instruments. He began, at the age of 20, to make experiments with steam as a motive power. In 1770 he commenced practice as an engineer. In 1774 entered into partnership with Mr. Matthew Boulton, of the Soho works, at Birmingham, where his grand inventions were applied with speedy success and results of amazing magnitude. James Watt retired from business in 1800 and died in 1819. He was the inventor also of the copying press, the first step in the process of bleaching and of many useful appliances in the manufacturing arts.

Geography in Rhyme.

On Scandinavia's rugged coast fair Stockholm's gardens smile,
Where Swedish maids leave made their homes on many a sunny isle.

And Christiana, Norway's town, a name of comet good,
Whose creeks and fiords to fishers brave must yield their daily food.

And Copenhagen, Denmark reared upon her rocky strand,
Where dwelt the good Hans Anderson, who sang of Fairyland.

Old Moscow yields to Petersburg on Russia's outstretched plains,
Where from Baltic sea to Arctic wave its mighty Czasar reigns.

And Rome, a glorious name of yore, in Italy so prone,
A name to fire the scholar's soul, to wake the poet's dream.

Constantinople! then whom might dared once the world defy,
Thy sinful power may pass away, thy beauty cannot die.

Majestic Athens! joy of Greece! what names in days of old,
Of poet, sculptor, hero, sage—thy splendid annals told!

From east to west, from north to south, may peace and plenty reign,
And love and fair fair pinions spread o'er Europe's fair domain.

A Simple Experiment.

An interesting little experiment or trick is that of floating a needle. Get a glass of water and a needle and try to make the needle float. All that is required is a little skill, which practice will give. In the same way an ordinary steel pen may sometimes be floated in water. If you have a magnet and rub it on the needle it will float when placed in the water, it will point, like a compass, to the magnetic pole when floating, no matter what way it may point when first placed in the liquid.

Two Faithful Dogs.

Little Men and Women tells the very little folks a story about two faithful dogs, of which it gives a picture. The dogs were lost in the snow with their master. The snow was so deep he could go no further, and sank down, quite tired out.

The day passed and he could not go on, and no help came, and by and by he died. But the dogs would not leave him. They sat by him, and licked his cold face and hands, trying to rouse him.

THEY CARRY THE MEAT TO THEIR MASTER.

Nobody knows how long they staid there. But one day some men found them. They saw them a little way off and called them. The dogs could hardly crawl, they were so lean and weak, for all this time they had had nothing to eat. They would not leave their master to look for food.

But when the men gave them meat, did these starving dogs eat it? No; they took it in their mouths and laid it beside their dead master, thinking, I suppose, that then he would open his eyes and speak to them.

Facts and Figures.

Colleges of music for training young bullfinches to sing are established in certain parts of Germany as regular institutions. There are twenty-two Protestant places for worship open within the walls of Rome. The latest figures of the Mormon church give 13 apostles, 70 patriarchs, 3,719 high priests, 11,905 elders, 9,009 priests, 2,932 teachers and 11,610 deacons, or a total of 39,187 officers for a population of 170,000. In the section of the Paris exhibition devoted to the Histoire du Theatre there is a collection of wax models of feet of noted ballet dancers. The British Women's Temperance association has now 400 branches and 25,000 members. Japanese auctions are conducted on a novel plan; by which each bidder writes his name and bid upon a slip of paper, which he places in a box; when the bidding is over, the box is opened by the auctioneer, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Jefferson Davis' grave is guarded night and day by a detail of police.

William Morris, the poet Socialist, is one of the busiest men in London.

Lord Rosebery is rapidly coming to the front as Gladstone's probable successor.

The late Theodore Christlieb was the only theological professor in a German university who knelt in a prayer meeting.

Mr. Bouicicault expresses the opinion that in making plays the writing of the dialogue is a matter of small importance.

Emin Bey, it is said, has two relatives in the United States—his father's sister and a brother who has served as mayor of Terre Haute.

James Whitcomb Riley is spoken of as "the gentleman who travels around with Bill Nye in order to convince people that Nye is not the homeliest man in the world."

Frank van der Stucken, the American composer and conductor, recently received a cable dispatch from Paris announcing his nomination as officier d'Academie by the French government.

It is said that Jay Gould never looks at a stock ticker, and has never been known to ask the price of a stock, and yet his brokers assert that he always knows within an eighth the quotation of any stock on the list.

The late Francis B. Gowen made a scrap book of the hundreds of threatening letters which he received during his prosecution of the "Mollie Maguires," and in after years often looked it over with grim amusement.

Dr. James McCosh has severed entirely his connection with Princeton college, of which he was the head for twenty years. The venerable ex-president is living quietly in a little cottage overlooking Princeton valley, and is devoting his remaining days to literary work.

The Royal library at Berlin possesses a manuscript which proves that autograph fiends existed as early as four centuries ago. It is in Luther's hand writing and contains, besides his signature, only these six Latin words: "Manum meam pietati, sese nanum labori"—"You asked for my autograph; here it is."

Sir Henry Aarton Isaacs, the new lord mayor of London, is acquiring much popularity by his capacity for singing comic songs in a good baritone voice and playing a capital rattlebybang obligato on the piano at the same time. At a dinner the company was agreeably surprised at the lord mayor's rollicking rendering of "The Low Backed Car," which he gave when called on for a speech. His intimates say that the way he sings "Wives Both Here These Before" and "Where Did You Get That Hat?" would be worthy of the finest music hall artist impersonator.

A FEW CLAM NOTES.

The most beautiful clam shells are found in West Indian waters. One pair of shells is valued at $5.

There are 100 different varieties of clams and 1750 different fossil remains of clams have been discovered.

The concentric rings which run around an ordinary clam shell indicate successive stages in the growth of the clam.

The largest fossil clam in the church of St. Sulpice, in Paris, is made of two large shells of the chama gigas, or giant clam.

That portion of the clam which is so highly prized by the anger because it is hard and gristly and will remain on the hook a long while, is the clam's foot.

The Arctic fox and the hawk, when sick, have been observed to dig for the fresh clam, thus indicating that even the animals and birds recognize its medicinal qualities.

A little salt dropped in the holes which perforate the sand, indicating that a clam is at home, will bring it to the surface in a lively manner. The soft clam never completely closes its shell.

The mouth of the clam is located on the side. When the clam takes the water through its mouth and into its stomach. After extracting what food substance it requires the water is passed out of the other hole through the tube or siphoon.

The largest clam in the world is found in the West Indies. It is called the chama gigas, or giant clam. This species is quite common in West Indian waters. Lord Banks, of England, owned a pair of these shells which weighed 507 pounds. The animal which grew therein weighed twenty pounds.

The West Indian species has a shell of exquisite beauty. This clam is captured by means of long, thin poles. As he lies upon the bottom the clam can be seen from the top. The diver puts his mouth open in the act of feeding. The native thrusts down his pole between the shells, which close immediately, and so the clam is raised to the surface.—New York Evening Sun.

THE NAMING OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Lake Michigan, persistently called at first "Illinois," was called "Michigan" first by Senex in 1744, since which time it has been generally known by that name.

Champlain, the first geographer of Lake Superior, called it "Grand Lac." The wonderful Jesuit map called it "Tracy or Superior." Coxe and Senex called it by an alias after the Sioux, or, as they were then called, Nadoussians, on its shores.

Lake Erie received its name from the Erics on its banks, and uniformly retained the name. The Erics were known as a cat nation; therefore some early writers call it "Felis" and "Du Chat." Senex called it "Cadaraqua," Washington's journal, Mitchell and Pownall called it "Ontario."

The early discoverers of Ontario called it "St. Louis," and afterwards the early French called it "Lake Frontenac," after the governor. The English, when they first claimed dominion, called it "Cataraqui," and Pownall the same, but the name "Ontario" was always used.—St. Louis Republic.

THE LATEST IN JEWELS.

Coil bracelets of gold, simulating skeins of worsted, are all innovation.

Apples and bananas constitute a pretty pair of variegated gold cuff links brought out recently.

Alternate strips of plain white enamel, diamonds and sapphires on a horseshoe lace pin produce an attractive effect.

Silver half dollars, with certain portions enhanced with variegated enameling, are fine pins that command attention.

A delicate gold chain, by which are suspended diamond and ruby lilies of the valley, makes a pretty present for a young lady.

A silver ring recently introduced represents an ordinary straight linen collar, such as is commonly worn by dudes. Where the buttonholes meet a diamond or ruby is set.

An enameled scarf pin of recent make—one receiving much attention from literary folks—represents a plain and pencil. Owing to the perfection of the enameling, the colors are admirably reproduced.—Jewelers' Weekly.

STRAY BITS.

Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

The population of Japan is just under 40,000,000.

The general depth of the Suez canal is twenty-six feet.

The oldest inhabited town in the world is said to be Damascus.

Three men and one surveyor laid out the largest part of Manhattan Island in 1813.

The aggregate wealth of seventeen members of the senate is estimated at $78,000,000.

A farm near Macduff, Scotland, has been handed down from father to son for 300 years.

The dimensions of the electrical execution building inside the walls of Sing Sing prison are 30 by 30 feet and 20 feet high.

The year 2118, according to the president of the Manchester Geological society, will see the exhaustion of the English coal.

A large tract of land in the neighborhood of Canton in the year 1889 yielded $1,000 per acre in tea leaves of the rarest quality.

A stalactite cave has been discovered in in Auerbach, near Halle, in Westphalia. It is reported to be more than 100 metres long.

The statement is made that more than 65,000 elephants are killed in Africa every year, of which the ivory, in a raw state, is worth $4,000,000.

The thickest octavo volume in the world known is the last edition of Whitaker's "Reference Catalogue of English Literature." This book, which weighs twelve pounds, is eleven inches in thickness.

The contract for the organ for Talmage's new Tabernacle in Brooklyn has been awarded to the firm that built the old one. It will have 5,075 pipes and 119 stops, and it is said it will be the largest ever built.

The fecundity of the sunfish is amazing. A sunfish six and one-half inches long, weighing about a pound and one-half was found known to produce in a single spawn 44,000 eggs, a most enormous number for so small a fish.

The latest London wrinkle in the way of insurance is a scheme to insure against burglary. A private residence and its contents are insured for 62 cents a year. Articles specially insured, like jewelry and plate, cost extra.

An officer who bought for a trifle an old desk in Montreal was led by marks on the cover to make an investigation that proved the existence of much historic interest that the English government has given him $1,000 for it.

Several important manuscripts showing Kant's struggle with the royal censor at Berlin in 1792 have recently been discovered in the university library of Rostock. Professor Dilthey has undertaken the editorship of the papers.

The gravestone which marks the last resting place of John Bright in the Rochdale graveyard is a model of neatness and simplicity. It is of white marble, 2 feet long and 2 feet in breadth, and the name is inscribed on its surface in plain lettering.

The cannon used at Columbia, S. C., in firing the Davis memorial salute recently exploded. The cannon was that used in firing the salute when South Carolina seceded from the Union. It was fished out of the river some years ago, where it had been thrown when Sherman's army was about to enter the city.

"Goliah," one of the big trees of California, is a solid tree measuring 31 feet through at the ground, 25 feet at the height of the spreading base, and 17 feet still higher up. It has been estimated that its weight is about 300,000 tons, and it would make 1,500,000 feet, board measure, of clear lumber, the branches and top piling up 100 cords of wood.

DIETARY HINTS.

Do not wash down each morsel of food with a swallow of water; drink what you want at the conclusion of the meal, and not while it is progress.

Eat slowly, and masticate your food thoroughly. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, gives thirty-two bites to each piece of meat that he puts into his mouth.

Remember that meat broths contain little or no nutritive properties; they are simply mild stimulants. With the addition of vegetables, bread or boiled rice, however, they become valuable foods.

Milk should not be drunk in copious draughts, but in sips, so that it will coagulate in small lumps or flakes, and thus be more easily digested. It is best eaten with a spoon, in the form of bread and milk.

Do not overload the stomach; it is best always to leave the table with the feeling that you could eat a little more. The proper quantity of food eaten at each meal will stimulate a normal appetite and prevent digestion, as does labor too soon after eating. Rest for twenty or thirty minutes after meals.

By swallowing your food without chewing it you deny your palate as well as your body. You fail to prepare the meat for the action of the gastric juice, and you do not permit the salivary juices to mix with the starch foods, to prepare them for further elaboration and assimilation.

During the spring months, after living all winter on meats and stale vegetables, the system needs a radical change of diet. At this season one should eat fresh fruits and succulent vegetables for their effect on the liver, the bowels and the blood. Oranges, lettuce, tomatoes, lemons and radishes, grown of various kinds, including dandelion, are all valuable.—Youth's Companion.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The use of firearms in war in England was introduced as early as the reign of Edward III (1327).

Windmills were not known in England at the conquest, but were introduced in less than a century afterward.

A trade with Norway is known to have been carried on by the Scotch in the beginning of the Thirteenth century.

The coast of Connecticut was first explored by one of the early Dutch navigators, Adrian Block, who, in 1614, was the first European to sail through Long Island sound.

The principal legislative acts in the reign of Henry III of England are his confirmation of the great charter and of the charter of the forest. There are also some additional laws of this king yet extant which much polished the common law.

Gloves appear to have been very rare among the Anglo-Saxons. Among the representations of male figures they are never met with, but from a law of Ethelred the Unready it may be inferred that at the close of the Tenth or the beginning of the Eleventh century they were great rarities, five pairs forming a considerable part of the duty paid by a society of German merchants for the protection of their trade.

While Everybody

IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S

22 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50 & $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.50, $3.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $8.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN ORDER TO UNLOAD THE LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING UNSOLD BECAUSE OF THE BACKWARDNESS OF THE SEASON, WE WILL FROM NOW UNTIL JAN. 1ST. GIVE WITH EACH PURCHASE AMOUNTING TO $10, A

Handsome Gold-Tip Silk Umbrella,

AT

WERNER'S MAMMOTH ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

Grand Display of Holiday Goods,

including all the Latest Novelties in Plush Dressing Cases, Shaving and Smoking Sets, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Dolls and Toys of all kinds at Less than New York prices. Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers in endless variety. We are offering Special Inducements on

Plush Sacques and Jackets,

for the next 10 days. The largest and best variety of Ladies and Misses Cloaks and New Markets to be found in this vicinity. In Umbrellas we have an Immense Assortment from a Silk and Linen one at 37 cents to the finest silk ones at $5. A Specialty this week in Ladies' Embroidered White Aprons at 25 cents.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON PARK, Proprietor.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

BRADBURY, HAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.

Bought, Rented and Exchanged. Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.

The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, OF CHICAGO, Illinois.

CHAPEL and PARLOR.

Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

M Y $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. MENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

While some people are raising their neighbor's coal pile to ward off the ravages of Winter, others are working the most honorable method of buying one of those $10 All Wool Ulsters or an Overcoat for $10 at

Schwed Brothers.

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

7 E. Front Street.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild,

221 and 223 EAST FRONT ST.

[Clocks below Post-Office.] TELEPHONE

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

FUR CAPS,

Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys. Cheapest at

U. B. CRANE'S,

18 PARK AVENUE.

Perfect Parlor Stoves.

SUNSHINE DOUBLE HEATERS,

Othello Ranges,

PLUMBING, TINNING & GAS FITTING

PERFECT HOT WATER HEATERS,

A. M. GRIFFEN,

18 EAST FRONT STREET.

Telephone Call No. 6.

READER KNOW

That I have secured the exclusive sale in this section for the sale of the GILMAN FARM

CANNED GOODS

which have an established reputation, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Baby Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at

Howell's Grocery,

NO. 57 NORTH AVENUE.

Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers AND Metal Workers,

CARNEY BROS.

Dealers in

Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges.

Nos. 7 and 9 somerset st

NEW STYLES IN FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Oil-Cloth and Carpets

GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

H. A. POPE,

corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

A. D. Cook & Bro.

LUMBER and COAL,

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal of all kinds cover. Telephone No. 28.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT"

What does inexperience make? A pretender. What does the house owner get? His pain the money. What new (by 10 years) firm takes the lower money on one hand; a chance of a fire or a funeral on the other. Good judgment prevent neither. Experience has gained. 1881; incorporated 1888; At the head of the profession 1890.)

The Electric Construction and Supply Co., 32 Cortlandt street, New York.

Plainfield Office, 38 North Avenue

FOR TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue

2d and 3d floors. Box 1288.

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20 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

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Park avenue. W. S. SLATER, Manager

PEERLESS DYE WORKS

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, EXECUTED AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—Somerville, it is said, is soon to have a new passenger station.

—The "Y's" held a devotional meeting yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

—A large horizontal boiler to be used in heating the new Hand building arrived to-day.

—Sixty employes at the Pond Tool Works were unable to work yesterday on account of la grippe.

—The Woman's Temperance Aid Society held a postponed meeting at Reform Hall yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

—It is reported that twenty-six employes at the Potter Press Works have been compelled to quit work on account of la grippe.

—At the next meeting of the city Common Council the various hotel and saloon keepers in this city will make applications for licenses.

—A. M. Griffen has secured the contract for plumbing the new building now being erected by Charles Hand on West Second street.

—The Middlesex county Grand Jury have refused to take any further action in the Hughes-Fourcade case, which was thrown out at the last session.

—Perseverance Lodge No. 74, K. of P., and Plainfield Lodge No. 44, I. O. O. F., have leased rooms in the new Hand building on West Second street.

—The Plainfield Reform Club will hold its regular monthly meeting in Reform Hall at eight o'clock to-morrow evening, at which time the newly elected officers will be installed.

—The Women's Home Mission Society of the Crescent avenue church will meet at the residence of Mrs. H. B. Newbold on West Seventh street, Friday afternoon, for the regular meeting.

—It may be of interest to Plainfielders to know that Dr. P. H. Cronin, who was put to death by his enemies in the Clan-na-gael at Chicago on May 4 last, was a member of Aleyone Council, Royal Arcanum, of Chicago.

—The Union county Democratic executive committee met on Monday at the Sheridan House, Elizabeth, and organized for the ensuing year. The following officers were unanimously re-elected: Mr. Thomas B. Budd, chairman; Mr. Charles A. Ryan, secretary; Mr. J. Williams Crane, treasurer.

—Col. Charles K. Moore, of Fanwood, informed a NEWS reporter that the work of constructing the Worsted Works in this city would be begun immediately. He said the first thing he would do would be to rent a building suitable for an office and store room. Then, said he, a number of test wells will be driven to find where the best water can be got.

Behind the Scenes.

People who are unacquainted with the business have but little idea of the numerous details connected with the proper stage presentation of a play like some of those recently given at Music Hall. Proprietress W. R. Mattox favored a NEWS reporter yesterday with an examination of the list of "properties" required in a forthcoming play, and it was a long one. In addition to the thousand and one articles always kept on hand in every well-equipped theatre, there were many accessories called for that are never dreamed of by the audience, who are usually too intent upon the development of the plot to think how much labors involved in its production. There was also a printed circular of instructions for the man who manages the lights, and who so ingeniously turns "daylight" into "night," and vice versa. The stage carpenter's directions were likewise elaborate and complete, with printed designs of the settings for each scene, position of the stage furniture, and other mechanical effects dependent upon his skill. Mr. Mattox has had thirty odd years' experience in this peculiar line of business and what he does not know about stage "fixings" is not worth knowing.

A Church Trap.

During the absence of Rev. Mr. Schenck last Summer sundry changes were made in the pretty Reformed church on Second street. One of these was at the southerly entrance, and is a series of steps. They are dangerous and ought to be removed. Saturday, Dec. 20, Mrs. Chas. H. Schermerhorn and a friend were visiting the church. Mrs. Schermerhorn in stepping up to read a notice about pews and sittings directly above the steps, walked off, and was thrown headlong to the floor, re-ceiving injuries from which she still suffers. She strained her neck, shoulder and hip. Her pebble eye-glasses in her pocket were crushed to powder, showing the force of the fall. She desires this publicity, as a warning that others may not be injured by the same trap. No doubt the church authorities will take steps to remove the danger.

Somerset County Court.

The case of Francis Hickling vs. the Hicking Hose Coupling company, for wages due the former, which was to have been tried before a jury in the Somerset County Court at Somerville yesterday, will, by mutual consent, be tried before Judge Depue in his office in Elizabeth next Thursday. The jury will be dispensed with. The court adjourned until January 21st and the petit jurors were discharged until that date.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Wednesday	22	28	24
Thursday	22	28	24
Friday	22	28	24
Saturday	22	28	24
Sunday	22	28	24
Monday	22	28	24
Tuesday	22	28	24

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
A NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 "NEWS BUILDING," STREET.

E. W. NORRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THIS CITY AT THE PRICE OF ONE CENT EACH, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

Six new Atlantic racers are in process of construction in the shipyards of Great Britain, France and Germany.

In a hotly contested will case not long since it was put in evidence and accepted that an old lady was of unsound mind because she told the same stories over again repeatedly. There is a frightful suggestion in this. Are all people who tell the same stories over again fit subjects for the lunatic asylum? If so, then heaven have mercy on us! It is generally understood, however, that when a person is caught repeating the same story twice or more, it is a sure sign that he is getting old.

Agricultural products in the twelve southern states amount this year to $946,000,000. It is a gain of 54.7 per cent. since 1880. This represents a still greater gain than appears, for prices this year range lower than they did in 1880. When to this agricultural improvement we add the progress in mineral development made by the south since 1880, the sum total shows a gain unprecedented even in America. To both these must still be added the vast development of southern manufactures as well.

The vigor of brain of Mr. Gladstone has been accounted for by the fact that at Hawarden he chops down trees bareheaded. Both the fogs and the winds of Great Britain kiss his brow and sport at will with his gray hair. He is not bald headed, he does not have headache, he seldom takes cold. He refuses to bundle up his head and throat like a North Pole Esquimaux, therefore he is in robust health, and has no colds or catarrh. In this respect he is wiser than most young men of his generation. He retains his mental powers in full vigor. And the Grand Old Man is 80 years old the 29th of this month.

Whittier.

John Greenleaf Whittier was 82 years old Dec. 17. He is our oldest living literary man of distinction, except George Bancroft, who was born in 1800. His 82d year finds the beloved Quaker poet in good health for so old a man, but feeble and somewhat deaf. His eyesight is slowly failing him, too, but he is still straight as an arrow. He is now engaged on what will almost certainly be his last long poem. It deals with the discovery of America by Columbus. If ever finished it will be the ode that celebrates the opening of our World's fair in 1892. But he works slowly. He has finished no more than half a dozen stanzas, and can only work half an hour at a time.

Beyond price to his countrymen will be the Columbus ode, if he lives to finish it.

He has always been interested in politics, and has held political office to the extent of being a member of the school board of Amesbury, Mass., his home. He is delighted with the Australian ballot system recently adopted in Massachusetts. He never fails to vote.

Whittier is a bachelor. The only sweetheart he ever had died in early girlhood. It was the child who spelled him down and went about him in the chase, as mentioned in his poem. He says of himself:

> I am grateful to the divine Providence and I sympathize with the close of a life which has been happy and, on the whole, happier than I had reason to expect, although far different from that which I dreamed of in my youth.

Remarkable Surgery.

To a New York hospital was brought lately a little lad of 6 years, suffering from epilepsy. A hurt to his head a year or two before was believed to be the cause. He was put into one of the wards, his faithful nurse with him, and carefully watched. For some time he remained. Every convulsion was noted. It was set down in a book how the attacks seized him, which way he threw up his arms, which way he tossed his head, which part of his body stiffened and became helpless under the paroxysms.

The surgeon in attendance decided, from a study of these notes, that the injury to the child's head had caused a lesion in a certain part of the brain, and that was the source of the epilepsy. He located to his own satisfaction the spot where the brain lesion existed.

On a given day an operation was performed. The boy was rendered insensible by ether. Then a piece of his skull was delicately and skillfully cut out over the place where the doctor had located the lesion. The piece of skull was deposited in a vessel of warm, sterilized water while the operation was in progress.

It was a moment of intense interest when the brain was uncovered to view and there, exactly where the surgeon had located it, was the wound he had expected. The injured part was removed by the surgeon's knife, the circular piece of skull quickly and skillfully sewn on again, the head bound up and the little patient allowed to come to life.

To prove that the surgeon was right in his diagnosis as to the cause of the epilepsy, the convulsions ceased after the injured brain was removed, and the child was recovering rapidly at last accounts.

TO THE DARK CONTINENT.

Senator Morgan's Novel Solution of the Race Problem.

THE NEGRO SHOULD GO TO AFRICA

The Southern Senator Says There Is an Irrepressible Conflict Between the Races, Which Final Separation Alone Can Cure.

Business of Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the senate, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, spoke at great length on the bill of Senator Butler to provide for emigration of colored people from the southern states. He expressed himself in favor of voluntary emigration of the colored people from the south, and in support of the conclusion that there was a natural incompatibility and an irrepressible conflict between the races which nothing could save except their final separation. The return of the negro race to Africa was the final and only solution of the problem. It was undeniable that the aversion between the races had greatly increased since the abolition of slavery, and it would increase so long as a large proportion of the population was of the African race. This feeling was not attributable to prejudice in the north. It was not so strong between the negro and his former masters as it was between the negro and those who had never owned slaves.

Negroes Should Return to Africa.

He maintained that Africa was the natural home of the negro, and the quickening of the Congo basin from Henry M. Stanley, concluded that that would be the best location for the American negroes as by their efforts, individually and collectively, they would be made rapidly promoted in Africa than through any efforts of the whites. Mr. Morgan maintained that Central Africa was destined for the future occupancy of civilization, and complimented the efforts of the king of Belgium in that direction.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The feature in the house proceedings was the debate on Mr. McCormick's motion to fix the appointment bill under the rules of the last house. The motion prevailed. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of two additional members on the committee on commerce. The speaker stated that in accordance with authority vested in him he had appointed Mr. Smith, as a substitute for Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Randall was sitting up and appeared very comfortable. He expressed himself as being annoyed by the statements concerning his illness which have been going the rounds of the press.

A Row Over the Rules.

Several bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, when Mr. McComas moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill—the committee to proceed under the rules of the last house. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, raised the question of consideration, which the speaker decided was out of order, because the resolution was in the nature of a motion regulating the business of the house. Mr. Breckenridge appealed from the decision. Mr. Cox yielded the floor to Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, who attacked the speaker's ruling. He severely criticised the house for its failure to adopt rules. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, said the majority protested against the practice which intended to the speaker the power of determining what was and what was not in order.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said the bill in question had remained on the table for three weeks, and when the Republicans wished to proceed with the business of the country the other side held up their hands in horror because there was a rule. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, said the committee on rules would report a code of rules within a reasonable time, and the only question was whether, while awaiting that report, business should be suspended. The discussion was continued by Butterworth, of Ohio; Heard, of Missouri; McAdoo, of New Jersey, and others, the stand taken by each being entirely partisan. The decision of the speaker was finally sustained by a vote of 135 to 134.

Mr. Brewster' Pension Bills.

Mr. Brewster introduced a bill providing for the payment of a pension of $72 per month to disabled soldiers requiring the aid of an attendant. Mr. Brosius also introduced a bill providing that the widows of soldiers of the late war who are unable to support themselves by their own exertions, and are without other adequate means of support, shall be entitled to a pension, to be rated according to the degree of disability, not, however, to exceed $15, nor be less than $6 per month.

A New Custom House for New York.

Mr. Lansing introduced a bill amending the act approved Sept. 14, 1888, providing for the erection of an appraiser's ware-house in the city of New York, so that the secretary of the treasury shall be directed in lieu of and instead of the purchase of a site (for an appraisers' ware-house) by condemnation or acquire by condemnation, a site embracing an area sufficient for the erection of a new custom house, and in addition thereto an appraisers' ware house, or to purchase such sites. The bill increases the appropriation from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Indians Entitled to Grievances.

The committee on Indian affairs heard the grievances of a large number of Indians. Those who addressed the committee were Standing Horn, head of the Standing Rock agency; John Grass, of the Cheyenne agency, and Little Chief, of the Pine Ridge agency.

John Grass said he had come to ask the committee to see that the provisions made by the Sioux commission, and accepted by the Indians, were honestly carried out. When asked if he had reason to doubt that this would be done he replied that he had been fooled once and did not wish to be fooled a second time. He also wanted the government to pay them for the 9 cents, which he claimed had been run off by Gen. Terry, and valued at $40 apiece.

John Grass on Indian Education.

He was asked what he thought of the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians. He said that as was not able to reply to this question, as it was "too quick." He said the Indians wanted to be educated and to have some self supporting. He thought this could be done in about fifteen years. In regard to schools, he said that he did not favor sectarian schools for Indians, but wanted schools on their reservations.

A Prominent Farmer's Suicide.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—William Colgy, aged 70 years, a prominent farmer, shot himself dead in the woods near Gallatin, Sumner county. No cause is assigned for the deed. Colgy leaves a young widow.

Fire at Brooklyn, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 8.—At Brooklyn, Conn., fire destroyed the carriage house, engine house and hot house of C. J. Rush. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,000.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH DEAD.

The Last Act in Brooklyn's Sensational Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Hanna B. Southworth, who on the morning of Nov. 22, 1889, shot Stephen Fetton, died in her cell at the Tombs yesterday. When she expired her mother, Mrs. Martin, and her brothers, George E. and William, were by her bed-

MRS. SOUTHWORTH. S. FETTON.

side. The coroner was notified as is usual in such cases. Her death is described as having been peaceful. The aged mother's grief at first was painful to witness. She was carried from the prison and then manifested glad that her daughter's misery had been brought to an end. Buoyed up by this thought the aged woman's composure was restored.

The emaciated condition of the body after death was demonstrative of the suffering Mrs. Southworth had endured. It was stated away almost to a frame. The remains will be taken to Louisville, Ky., for interment. Death resulted from anæmia and heart failure. Mrs. Southworth was 30 years of age.

Thus ends a tragedy that was one of the great sensations of the year in New York and Brooklyn, as well it may be remembered. Mrs. Southworth claimed that Stephen Fetton, who was one of Brooklyn's prominent business men, had dragged, and then ruined her. On Nov. 22 she called at the legal office of Fetton Street, New York, and shot him five times, killing him instantly.

PANIC ON A FERRYBOAT.

Wild Steers and Runaway Horses Start a Reign of Terror.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A panic was created among the passengers on the Camden ferryboat Columbia while the vessel was midway in the Delaware river by a band of steers attacking a fine team of horses attached to a carriage in which were Mrs. Beulah Canfield, Miss Gertrude Browning and Miss Wright. The team became unmanageable and made a wild dash to escape from their tormentors. A large number of passengers were standing near the railing in the front part of the boat as the infuriated animals dashed forward. Men, women and children tumbled over one another in their efforts to escape from the path of the brutes, which dashed through the iron railings and plunged overboard and were drowned.

Several people were severely bruised. The ladies in the carriage saved their lives by jumping before it went overboard. The team and carriage was valued at $3,000. During the uproar the steers that started the trouble rushed into the ladies' cabin and caused some of the ladies to faint, although no one was injured. It was almost miraculous that many persons were not seriously hurt by the horses or steers. The latter were from the west and very wild.

The First State Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The first state dinner of the present administration was given at the executive mansion last night. The dinner was given in honor of the vice president and the members of the cabinet. The floral decorations in the dining room were superb. The full Marine band was in attendance. Covers were laid for thirty-six, and besides the president and Mrs. Harrison there were present the vice president and Mrs. Morton, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Windom, the secretary of war, the attorney general and Mrs. Miller, the postmaster general and Mrs. Wanamaker, the secretary of the navy and Mrs. Tracy, the secretary of the interior and Mrs. Noble, the secretary of agriculture and Mrs. Rusk, the speaker of the house and Mrs. Reed, Gen. Schofield, senator and Mrs. Sherman, senator and Mrs. Cockrell, senator and Mrs. Hale, Hon. J. G. Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss, Mr. Russell Harrison and Mrs. Charmeler, Mrs. Henry G. Davis, Mrs. McKee.

Barnwell Negroes Raided.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 8.—The murder of J. S. Brown, a white planter near Midway, Barnwell county, on Dec. 19, was alleged to be the cause of the recent wholesale, reprisal butchery of eight negroes confined in the Barnwell jail. Yesterday four negroes charged with being implicated in the murder of Brown, and under the action of Judge Walker and Charles Jones were admitted to bail in $500, Lewis Rivers and Hezekiah Abel, two other men deeply implicated, were required to furnish $1,000 bail. The negroes were then escorted back to Barnwell.

A Lady Train Dispatcher's Fatal Error.

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 8.—A report on the bodies of Engineer Slate and Fireman Gibson, killed in the collision near Tenth station, showed that the accident was caused by the error of the telegraph operator at Westmoreland in copying an order sent to the trainmen of No. 9 freight, substituting Westmoreland for Tenth station as the place where the local freight should pass the wild cruiser. The operator received and repeated the train dispatcher's order correctly, but immediately made the fatal change in copying it. The operator, Miss Cook, has been employed there fifteen years without making a mistake before.

The Denver Board of Trade's Banquet.

DENVER, Jan. 8.—The annual banquet of the Denver board of trade was given at the Windsor hotel last night. Plates were laid for 300. Among the invited guests and those who responded to toasts were the Hon. Horace Hamlett, ex-Mayor Harrison, of Chicago; Hon. R. R. Paddock, mayor of Fort Worth; Governor Cooper, of Colorado, and ex-Governor Alvah Adams.

Sherman Must Come Back.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 8.—Judge McDougall has given judgment in the extradition case of Wilson H. Sherman, the Buffalo elevator manager, charged with forging elevator receipts, ordering that the prisoner be turned over to the American authorities after the lapse of fifteen days, during which time he might produce additional evidence, if he could, against his extradition.

Haverhill's Strike Still On.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 8.—The situation at J. H. Winchell & Co.'s shoe factory is still unchanged. The boycotters are being met out with little prospect of returning to work. The Shoe Manufacturers' association have unanimously voted to sustain J. H. Winchell & Co. in refusing to sign the price list presented by the officers of the Shoemakers' union.

DEATH CLAIMS ROYALTY

Dowager Empress Augusta Passes Away.

SHE WAS INFLUENZA'S VICTIM.

The Last Moments and Personal Characteristics of the Widow of Emperor William I—Her Many Deeds of Charity and Kindness—Sorrow in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The Dowager Empress Augusta died yesterday at 4:30 p. m. Her nearest relatives were kneeling at her bedside and Chaplain Koegel was praying when death came. There was no struggle. The body rests on an open couch, shrouded in white, and presents a picture of absolute peace. She was 79 years of age.

Influenza Caused Her Death.

Though, from the nature of her illness and considering her advanced age, the event was not unexpected, it has caused a profound feeling of sorrow in Berlin. The attack of influenza, with which she was seized with the utmost virulence of the malady, gave early indications of developing into pneumonia and overwhelmed in that disease despite the efforts of her physicians to avert it.

Birthday Festivities Abandoned.

In consequence of her death all the preparations which were already making for a brilliant celebration of the birthday of Emperor William II, on Jan. 27, have been abandoned.

A Sketch of the Deceased.

The dowager empress was the daughter of Charles Frederick, grand duke of Weimar, and was born in 1811. In 1829 she married the then Prince William of Prussia, who was 32. The queen empress spent most of her time at Coblentz, and made herself popular in the Rhine provinces by associating with men of letters and dispensing royal charity with open hands and affable grace.

She Was the Queen Consort.

Queen Augusta was but little spoken of, even in Germany, before her husband addressed his famous telegrams to her from the battlefields of Bohemia and France, and until she herself took more active part in public life by organizing the relief for the wounded soldiers during this period of bloody conflict.

She had always been, above all things, the queen consort. Wedded from political necessity, and ruled with a rod of iron by her husband, she had never been especially devoted to the two children born of that loveless union. She had taken delight in the exercise of official functions, first as queen and afterward as empress.

All Germany Mourns.

All Germany sincerely mourns the good woman's death. The remains will be laid temporarily beside those of the late emperor. The date of the funeral has not yet been fixed.

AGAINST THE STANDARD.

George Rice Wins One of His Suits Against the Great Trust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The suit of George Rice against the Standard Oil trust to compel the latter to transfer to him five of the trust's certificates which he bought in the open market, and to allow him to obtain such new scrips of the trust's affairs as a shareholder is entitled to, has been decided by Judge O'Brien in the supreme court. The court orders that the shares be transferred to Mr. Rice on the trust's books and that he be paid the dividends thereon. The court holds that it cannot make any order in the present action to compel the trust to give Mr. Rice the information sought, but there is no doubt that as a shareholder he will be entitled to it.

The defense was that Mr. Rice's object in acquiring the stock was to harrass and impede the trust, as he was doing by various suits at law. Judge O'Brien holds other wise, and says the suits were apparently justified by discriminations against Mr. Rice.

The Trouble at Punxsutawney.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch to The Times from Punxsutawney, Pa., says: The petition of the employes of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Coal company at Walston and Adrian, asking for a rule to show cause why the evictions should not be stayed, was refused by Judge Wilson, of Brookville. "When a miner signs one of these leases," said the judge, ex-judicio, "he practically verifies the language of the good old hymn, 'Here, Lord, I give myself away. 'Tis all that I can do.' If the miner does not take place it will not be because the law does not warrant them. The general opinion is that they will not be delayed much longer. Robert Watchorn, of the national executive board, Knights of Labor, asked for an interview with Superintendent Rossiter. Rossiter replied that he would meet him socially and talk to him as an individual, but not as the representative of any organization.

They Wish Free Wool Degras.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Boston Merchants' association the following resolution regarding the proposed tariff on wool degras was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That wool degras, or degras, being an article absolutely necessary for tanning leather, for which no known substitute exists; that the domestic production of degras being so limited as to necessitate the importation of the greater part that such importation does not injure nor conflict with any domestic industry; that, therefore, the board of trade is in favor of the admission of degras or brown grease free of taxing free of duty.

A Big Philadelphia Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A general assignment for the benefit of the Glamorgan Iron company. The liabilities of the company are $280,000, exclusive of wholly overdue paper issued by the company and endorsed by the principal stockholders. The assets are estimated at $350,000. The $75,000 fraudulent paper confessed to have been issued by the former treasurer, C. B. Wigton, will be settled pro rata by C. B. Wigton, father of the defaulter, Charles C., Mr. Roberts and Mr. Long, the principal stockholders. The affairs of the concern will be wound up, and C. B. Wigton will not be prosecuted.

"The Gondoliers" at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—"The Gondoliers," Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera, was presented at the New Park theatre last night, and drew a large audience of well known first nighters. The opera was well received, although put on by a rather weak company, but the general verdict was that the opera is just a fairly successful and pleasing one.

A Terrible Diphtheria Epidemic.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 8.—The physicians sent by the county into the mountain district along the Cheat river, in which diphtheria was reported to be epidemic, tell a terrible stories of suffering. A temporary hospital has been erected. Thirty deaths have occurred in two weeks.

WORLD'S FAIR GOSSIP.

Chicago's Scheme to Buy Off Washington—Depew to Speak for New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The St. Louis World's fair delegation was heard by the senate committee today. The speakers were Governor Francis, of Missouri; E. O. Stannard and Charles H. Jones. The Chicago delegation will appear Saturday or Monday. Mayor Dreger will be the principal spokesman. The New York delegation will not be heard until Saturday. Chauncey M. Depew will be the representative of New York. The representatives of the Washington board of promotion expect to be heard to-morrow. The committee will meet in the room of the committee on the District of Columbia.

"The building is to be commenced in 1891, and the laying of its corner stone is to be made a national occasion, by the presidential invitation of the quadri-centennial. The exposition itself is then to be held in Chicago in 1892."

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, has introduced a bill to provide for a three Americas and world's exposition at the national capital in 1892. It is similar in all its principal points to the bill introduced by Senator Gorman, except that instead of providing for the issuing of $15,000,000 in district bonds to provide an exposition fund it is intended to fund the obligation: "That the sum of $15,000,000 out of any money in the treasury not otherwise provided, or so much as may be necessary, be appropriated for carrying out the object of this act."

Lewiston's City Building Burned.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 8.—The Lewiston city building, containing the city hall, the rooms and offices of the veterans of the military organizations, the Mechanics and Manufacturers' association library rooms and the postoffice was destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the attic. The building ten years ago cost $250,000. There was no insurance on it. The military companies lose all their equipments. The 11,000 volumes of the library were destroyed. They were insured for $6,000. Many of the volumes were rare works, not easily duplicated. Portraits valued at $10,000 hung in the halls and most of the government property. The fire also destroyed Tracy's block, adjoining, occupied by F. L. Hoyt, with a picture store, and by printing offices of The Daily Advocate and the Androscoggin poultry exhibit. The building was owned by Cyrus Grosly and J. Y. Scruton.

Fatal Collision at Belvidere.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 8.—A fatal collision occurred yesterday between a passenger train and a construction train near here. The two trains came together with a fearful crash, and the locomotives and cars were badly wrecked. Engineer Walton and Fireman Neck Chance, Gold and Silverware at DICKINSON'S, at the old store, 15 Park avenue. Dr. King's specialties always on hand. 11-10-1m

PLAINFIELD

BARGAIN HOUSE.

Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.

Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.

Van Emburgh & White

18 WEST FRONT ST.

BUY YOUR

Holiday Presents

such as Diamond Rings, Lace Pins, Bead Neck Chains, Gold and Silverware at DICKINSON'S, at the old store, 15 Park avenue. Dr. King's specialties always on hand. 11-10-1m

CALL and SEE

our New MERCANTILE PASS BOOK, which will save you money.

R. W. RICE & Co

CORNER

Duer and Emily Sts.

NORTH PLAINFIELD,

Leading Grocers.

All kinds of First-Class groceries at Bottom Prices.

Goods delivered promptly in all parts of the city free of charge.

USE SCATTER-CORNS

Best Corn Killer on Earth; removes Hard or Soft Corns or Bunions in three applications; no pain after first application. Sold by druggists. 15 cents. Manufactured by W. H. HINDLEY & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thousands in Successful use

The CELEBRATED PERFECT RANGES

WARM AIR FURNACES

HOT WATER HEATERS

MANUFACTURED BY

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON CO.

NEW YORK 283 & 284 Water St. New York

FOR SALE BY

A. M. GRIFFEN,

18 EAST FRONT STREET.

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE

Money to Loan on approved security. Cor. Front street and Park avenue.

MUSIC HALL FURNITURE STORE,

C

Our Chairs, Desks, Etc., Etc., 34 West Front St.

Powlison & Jones

Our Box Paper

called CLEVELAND No. 220 is already well known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper for 50c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain and we test what we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 40c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Crushed Stone

The undersigned having leased the Chase Stone Crusher, is prepared to furnish Crushed Stone of any size at short notice at Reasonable Prices. Stone for Walks and Carriage-Drives a Specialty.

P. T. B. NEVIUS,

RESIDENCE, 97 JACKSON AVENUE

P. O. Box 792.

SEE THE COMPARISON.

EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Texas Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Grass.
Jersey Pork.	Chicky Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Prozen.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Ham-Trimmed.

FAIR PRICES. N. B. Smalley's, 94 Somerset street. Dear at any Price. At McGinty's.

J. P. LAIRE & CO.'S

Stock of Holiday Goods is Complete.

SKATES, SLEIGHS, CARVERS, BLACKING BOXES, CHRIST-MAS TREE HOLDERS, (STOVES DOWN CHEAP.)

RICHARD H. DAY'S

City Livery Stables,

24 West Fourth street.

Telephone call 121. Plainfield, N. J.

Special attention given to boarding horses. Orders left at A. Titsworth's, North avenue, will receive prompt attention.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

Fine Groceries,

18 North Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DRINK THE THREE R. TEA.

Are you Troubled

with Rough, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? Is your skin harsh and sore after Shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use

GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA,

the quickest, surest and best cure for all such troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by

L. W. Randolph,

at the City Pharmacy.

21 W. FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

A Notorious Prosecutor.

"But you must have been a prosecutor of Gen. Cole, of whom Col. W——, of the register corps, told me the other day. The latter had been cast down to a certain depth in the mire of misfortune, out of which he was pulled by one of the river and harbor police, with instructions to gauge its depth. 'What's the matter with Hackensack?' asked the old fellow' along with a face as wide drawn by a single tug on which was a good quantity of wood. 'Nothing that you can notice,' he replied. 'Then how did you get there?' 'Why, I was prosecuting Gen. Cole.' 'Prosecuting Gen. Cole! Why, you must have been a prosecutor of Gen. Cole!'

A Wonder.

Half Dollar—Pocket piece, genuine dimes of solid wood.—Judge.

Some Fish's Wonderful Instinct.

I went fishing in Wawayanda last August, and fearing that large bright bullah my point might do I took it with me, I bought a Waterbury watch for $2.50 and wore it. One day I dropped it in the bottom of the boat and it came all apart, with a succession of terrifying reports. I never before saw so symmetrical a case of instantaneous and complete dissolution. The finer Swedish agencies over the bottom of the boat and curled up over the starboard side. As it lay quivering and groaning there, I fancied for a moment that I had shipped a monster eel or some other kind of marine reptile. I towed the debris ashore and showed it to a doctor from Hamilton Grove. Derw, a scientific man of profound research, and he has assured me, after critical examination and analysis, that the function of the Waterbury watch closely resembled the human bowels, being provided with a mesm, a colon; a sigmoid flexure and all that sort of thing.

Some years ago I had a great deal of quiet fun with a watch of my own devising. I had Giles Bros., of this city, put a stiff spring into a large, hollow, silver watch case. Whenever I turned the stem the spring would make a noise loud enough to be heard thirty feet away. I used to wind up this awful thing between acts at the theatres, and people wondered what kind of a watch it was. Occasionally I would let the watch drop on the floor; then I would pick it up nonchalantly and resume winding it. Eventually I gave the device to Henry E. Dixey, the actor.

Just before going to bed at night is the time I wind my watch, and it is a duty I never forget or neglect. My watch gains five minutes every two days, so upon every second day I set it back five minutes, thereby cheating the jeweler, insuring correct time, and preserving my watch from baleful tinkering. My 10-year-old boy has a Waterbury watch, which he wears proudly. Very often when I come home at night I find a note from him pinned to my pillow. "Dear Papa: The wind my watch for me I am to tired."—Jewelers' Weekly.

Worse Than Death.

"Merciful powers! Miss Keystone, the rope that held the balloon has broken! We are adrift!"

(A shriek.) "Is there no help, Mr. Spoons more?"

"None! None!"

"No way of escape?"

"None."

"Have you no resources whatever?"

(Despairingly.) "A ten mile ticket to Hoboken, $7.50 in cash, a receipted gas bill and a conference."

(Wringing her hands.) "In what direction are we moving?"

(With forced calmness.) "Miss Keystone, can you bear a dreadful shock?"

"What is it? Quick! Are we over the lake?"

"Worse!"

(Wildly.) "Is the balloon about to burst?"

"Far worse! Miss Keystone, we are—we are—I dare not tell you!"

(Frantically.) "Keep me in suspense no longer, sir!"

"We are moving straight toward St. Louis!"

A piercing shriek broke from the pallid lips of his companion in misery, and before the young man could prevent her she had flung herself over the side of the car and disappeared.

Even in that dreadful moment his self possession did not forsake him. He stood erect, with heaving chest and glittering nostril, and took a last, long, undimming look at the sun that shone in cloudless glory overhead. With an exultant shout at the prospect of an immediate and happy deliverance from the fate that threatened, he threw himself from the car of the balloon and found himself a moment later at rest in the lake. Ah, he had taken a much prudence for supper. Oh, young men, let this be a warning!—Chicago Tribune.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE.

: Piping Hot :

Given from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy,

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

SURE CURE

for

RHEUMATISM

Breaks up complaint and builds new system in the blood. RISE QUICKLY.

Sulphur Vapor Baths

Fifth street, cor. Pa 10-12tf

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between John F. Hyde, complainant, and The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company et al., defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Somerville, on

WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY A. D., 1890,

at two o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, all those several portions, pieces, lots and parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Plainfield, County and State of New Jersey, numbered, bounded and described as follows:

First—(Part of No. 39) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue, where the same is intersected by the centre of Fourth avenue, running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.

Second—(No. 40) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue at the distance of one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Third—(No. 41) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Fourth—(No. 42) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Fifth—(No. 43) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Sixth—(No. 44) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Seventh—(No. 45) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Eighth—(No. 46) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Ninth—(No. 47) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Tenth—(No. 48) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Eleventh—(No. 49) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twelfth—(No. 50) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Thirteenth—(No. 51) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Fourteenth—(No. 52) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Fifteenth—(No. 53) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Sixteenth—(No. 54) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Seventeenth—(No. 55) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Eighteenth—(No. 56) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Nineteenth—(No. 57) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twentieth—(No. 58) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twenty-first—(No. 59) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twenty-second—(No. 60) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twenty-third—(No. 61) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twenty-fourth—(No. 62) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twenty-fifth—(No. 63) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twenty-sixth—(No. 64) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twenty-seventh—(No. 65) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twenty-eighth—(No. 66) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Twenty-ninth—(No. 67) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Thirtieth—(No. 68) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Thirty-first—(No. 69) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of beginning.

Thirty-second—(No. 70) Beginning at a point in the centre of the said Park avenue at the distance of three hundred and fifty (350) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue from the intersection of the centre of Park avenue with the centre of Fourth avenue, and running thence (1) along the centre of Park avenue north seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (2) south fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes west one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (3) south seventy-five (75) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue and one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, and running thence (4) north fifteen (15) degrees thirty (30) minutes east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point or place of begin

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

The Duchess of Rutland is one of the most active women in England.

Lady Margaret Byng has invented a butter tub with a wooden hand for making butter.

Miss Popelin, the accomplished young Belgian lawyer, has a sister who is a successful pharmacist.

The Duchess of Rutland is becoming almost an authority on horticulture and public parks as a cabinet minister.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is now 77 years of age. She was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812.

Lady Aline Nevitte, the bride of the late Lady Baden Powell, is an enthusiastic cricketer, and selected cricket costumes for her bridesmaids.

Mrs. Cleveland's wedding present to Mrs. Bayard was a beautiful Pompeian vase. All the families of the Cleveland cabinet sent gifts to the bride.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the popular story writer of a generation ago, is living in Milton, Mass. She is the daughter of Enoch Train, an old ship owner of Boston.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, says his daughter is about as skilled in the law as he is; she acts as his amanuensis and advises with him when doubtful legal points arise.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, wife of ex-Senator Platt, is an enthusiastic amateur photographer. She is said to be the best lady artist in the country, and has taken some pictures that would do credit to many professionals.

One of the three American sculptors who received honorable mention at the Paris exposition this year was Miss Thea Alice Ringgles, daughter of Mr. C. W. Ruggles, of Brookline, Mass. She is only 18 years of age.

Ida Stowell is one of the most successful real estate agents in St. Paul, and recently sold one lot for $150,000. She was originally a school teacher, and made her first purchase with what she had saved from her meager salary.

Elizabeth Thompson is perhaps the best known woman philanthropist in America. There is no good work in which she is not interested, and her money and time have always been given for the benefiting of humanity.

Mrs. Harrison keeps three scrap books, in which she has every speech delivered in reference to the Harrison, Scott and McKee families. An entire page is devoted to Baby Benjamin, in which poets, editors, paragraphers and correspondents have said his infantile charms.

Baroness von Glumer, who was in her youth Miss Frances Bartlett, daughter of United States Naval Commander Bartlett, and married a wealthy Cuban planter, who died years ago, now lives with her second husband near the City of Mexico, and writes in one of the leading daily papers in the Mexican capital.

SOME ENGLISHMEN'S COLLARS.

William Harcourt's collars are a mere strip of linen turned down all around, about 1¾ inches deep. His size is 12.

The Duke of Portland wears a high, stand up all-round collar 3¼ inches high, and his takes 17½.

The Prince of Wales' collars are made specially for him in Paris. He takes a large size in a standing collar of somewhat more height.

Lord Randolph Churchill wears an ordinary front collar, only the space between the points is greater than the orthodox make.

John Morley, the speaker, wears a double stand up collar, with rather stiff joints, 2¾ inches in front and 2¼ behind. The size is 17.

Prince Albert Victor wears the Jampot, the highest collar ever known to be worn by man. It is 3¼ inches high in its narrowest part.

Henry Irving wears a large collar of the stand up shape. It is 2¼ inches high at the back and 1¾ inches high at the front. His shirts are cut with a very large neck band.

One of the oddest collars is that worn by Lord Londesborough who has had the same shape for thirty-five years. It is a turned down collar 2¾ inches deep, and is fastened by two studs.—Chicago Times.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

One of the most remarkable feats of photography on record is the taking of that terrible explosion at Antwerp of, if not the explosion, the immense cloud of smoke produced at the moment.

Plans of money, medals, cameos and any small objects in relief can best be photographed if they are illuminated by the light of a good lamp or by gas, and the photograph has better plasticity than if done in the glass gallery, where it is difficult to close the light off.

A French paper proposes, in time of war, to make use of photograph tracts of country by attaching to them miniature cameras, in which the thin spool of sensitized paper shall unwind and be exposed as they fly over the country. The pictures can afterward be enlarged.

When it is desired to intensify only certain portions of a negative the parts which do not need touching may be painted over with a solution of India rubber and benzine, which renders them impervious to the intensifying solution. When dry the waterproof covering may easily be rubbed off with the fingers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Emma Rigdon, who was an actress last season, has become a journalist on a Pennsylvania country paper.

Marie Prescott, who well knows actresses has just completed a book called "The Mammon of Unrighteousness."

Mr. Denman Thompson's dressing rooms at the Academy of Music in New York city are said to be the handsomest in town.

Adelaide Cherie, who was once a great favorite in the east, continues to create sympathy for "Only a Farmer's Daughter." She continues to be a star.

Mrs. Kendal always appropriates to herself the first $30 taken in at any theatre where she plays. She changes the money into gold, and this, with her share of the receipts, she places into her glittering coin—is sent to England for safe keeping.

COLORS FOR MOURNING.

Deep blue, Bokhara mourning.

Pale brown, the withered leaves; used in Persia.

White, emblem of "white handed hope;" China.

Grayish brown, earth; Ethiopia and Abyssinia mourning.

Scarlet, mourning color occasionally worn by French kings.

Black expresses privation of light; worn throughout Europe.

Yellow, the sere and yellow leaf; Egypt and Burmah. In Brittany widows' caps among the peasantry are yellow.

Purple and violet, to express royalty; worn only by certain members of France. Violet, color for mourning in Turkey.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

VIEWS OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS, BANKERS AND LAWYERS.

Women Can Buy or Sell Realty and Borrow Money Just the Same as Men—They Are Not Deprecated Because of Sex—Experience of a Female Real Estate Agent.

A recital of the hindrances encountered by women in business which has been made by Mrs. Sewall in The Woman's Magazine is refreshing as showing how many of the statements therein made. Mrs. Sewall says that, "having lately heard that certain large business firms, divers great loan companies and numerous brokers declined to have any business dealings with women," she has taken pains to ascertain the facts, and finds that no false rumor has been spread, but that in very truth "many of the wealthiest corporations bear orders to every office and every agent in the employ under no circumstances to loan money to a woman." This rule is said to be final, to apply to all women, to spinsters and widows as well as to married, and to be enforced without regard to the security that may be offered.

Business men are said to justify this discrimination on the ground that first because a woman is never satisfied that she is being treated fairly, cannot count a roll of bills accurately, will avail herself of the slightest inability to meet a credit—or, if not, to rush into lawsuits and perjure herself on the witness' stand, and, second, because in a suit instituted to recover money from a woman any jury will take the woman's part, without considering either the law or the evidence.

Such a condition of things seemed to call for investigation, and investigation shows that while individual firms or corporations may have been discovered which have put, as they had a right to put, certain limitations on their transactions, yet men in general will certainly adopt and maintain only such business rules as are profitable.

A LAWYER'S EXPERIENCE.

The law firm of S. M. & D. E. Meeker, of Brooklyn, are counsel for the Williamsburg Savings bank, which bank has a considerable real estate and investment business for private clients and for estates in trust. Speaking from such wide experience, an attorney of the firm said that in New York state at least no discriminations between persons was made by corporations or others loaning money. In the case of a contract to perform certain obligations, the firm would prefer to deal with a man rather than his wife, for instance, but the preference was not too strong and let a case of the latter category recur, was all. In many cases the woman had the better business or moral sense of the two, and in such cases the firm would unhesitatingly prefer to transact any legal business with her. So far as the bank was concerned, probably the majority of its depositors, as well as a large proportion of those obtaining its loans, were women, and in its experience women were quick to learn business forms and rules, and willing to conform to them. Women were becoming more and more responsible business relations every day, and they were as steadily proving that they were no more to be distrusted or trusted than their business obligations than men. They were no more prone to rush into litigation than men, perhaps less so, and in cases involving property rights a jury would not favor the woman's side unduly.

Miss Agnes K. Murphy, New York's woman real estate agent, who is the pioneer member, girl that she is, of her set in the Real Estate exchange, and whose sign is one of the forty-four that the 1,121 members have voted to allow to adorn the walls, has never heard of a business man who boycotted women. At the Emigrants' Savings bank, and in other business houses, she has met men who insisted they would rather deal with her than with most men. As a business woman she has been treated with such general courtesy by the other sex that she says, with a modest little smile, they may some time make her vain.

She acknowledges, however, that the infantile ignorance of many women of business affairs is frequently a cause of serious annoyance, and that when a broker has sent an appraiser to value a piece of property prior to drafting a mortgage he does not always receive the news with entire equanimity when the woman, after subjecting him to expense and trouble, discovers that she didn't know her own mind and doesn't want to mortgage her land after all.

ODD IDEAS OF BUSINESS.

"As an illustration of the business ways of some women," continued the brown haired and bright eyed broker, "take the case of two who were here this morning. They were educated and refined ladies and had inherited a piece of property worth about $8,000 in conjunction with their brother. This they entered into a ninety days' contract to sell, and before the expiration of the period the tax for 1889-90 was confirmed. The share of each woman was $7.50, but this they absolutely refused to pay, declaring that it was some contrivance of their brother's, and that he was trying to defraud them, and, being wholly unable to understand that under the contract the tax must fall on the sellers, they actually threw up the bargain. One lawyer left, swearing that he would sue for partition of the property; the purchaser left threatening to bring suit for damages, he having raised money from a building and loan association to conclude the transaction, and everybody turned round on me and said, 'That's what comes of dealing with women.'

"But," went on Miss Murphy in a consolatory tone, "women do not monopolize ignorance by any means. It is no long time since I bought a piece of property as agent for a man who is highly successful in his own peculiar line. When the purchase was to be concluded he objected to paying over his money unless he could walk away with the deed then and there. 'But,' I said, 'title deeds must be recorded; it will be weeks before you receive it.' 'Then,' said he, 'for all that time I shall have nothing to show for my money.' 'It is not possible,' I asked him, 'that you don't understand the record of a deed?' 'The last time I bought land,' he answered, 'I didn't pay for it until the lawyer had the deed recorded and it was ready for delivery to me.' 'That is impossible,' I told him; 'there is no person who would let the title to land pass away from him before receiving the consideration.'"—New York Mail and Express.

Anti-Kissing Societies for Women.

There is one joke on women, which appears in the same column with the mother-in-law and spring bonnet business, which is justifiable and well aimed. This is in regard to the foolish habit of kissing which prevails among women when they meet. Why it is done. If you ask women about it, one in four will tell you that she does not like it and would like to drop it, but that "they expect it, you know." Indeed, so far has the objection to indiscriminate kissing among women gone that there are anti-kissing societies in many places, the women who belong pledging themselves not to kiss any woman in public, and only those whom they really care for in private.—The Housekeeper.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

The Fatal Autograph.

"Will you write in my autograph book?" said she,
And he dared not answer nay,
Though his heart beat quick, and his breath came thick,
And he trembled in dismay;
For he loved the maid, and was sore afraid—
And he dared not answer nay.

So he took the book and prayed for a thought,
And long for a thought did pray,
And long did he look in the dictionary book,
And the cy-clo-pedia.
"I will write a verse," said he, "that is terse
And bang-up and O. K."

And he search-ed thro' the "Library of Song,"
And he search-ed many a day,
"I will show the maid that the poetry trade,"
Said he, "is just my lay.
I will find a verse that is sweet and terse,
If I hunt forever and aye."

And he search-ed long, and he found a verse
At the end of the fortieth day.
"She will think every line," he chuckled, "is mine,"
And he laughed full loud and gay.
"I'm a gifted bard, by the by, I've heard
To write good verse. Hoo-ray!"

Then he turned the page, and his rival's name
Was writ with much display
'Neath the very same verse, and it made him curse,
And his raven locks turned gray;
And he fell on his side, and quickly died
Of hy-po-chon-dri-a.
—S. W. Foss in Puck.

Quite Delicate.

Mrs. Gabb (hostess)—Your little son does not appear to have much appetite.

Mrs. Gadd—No, he is quite delicate.

Mrs. Gabb—Can't you think of anything you would like, my little man?

Little Man—I would. You see, mom made me eat a bull lot before we started, so I wouldn't make a pig of myself.—New York Weekly.

An Every Day Romance.

Maud Muller on a winter day
Hastened to the store
She little dreamed that there she'd find
The judge in just the seat behind.

She and the judge, so it was said,
Were very shortly to be wed.

He greeted her with kindly smile,
And gayly chatted they a while.

But soon the play in front was on,
When, lo! the judge's smile was gone.

In patience for a while he sat,
Hid from the stage behind her hat.

Then muttered he a fearful word,
Which Maud in fear and trembling heard.

He hastened from the place away;
They have not spoken since that day.

And Maud, now of his love bereft,
Regrets that she is sadly left.

And often sighs: "It might have been!
I'll never wear that hat again."
—Chicago Herald.

No Room for Doubt.

Customer (hesitatingly)—I think this cloak is about what I want, provided it is in style and not too expensive.

Salesman—We've sold six of them to hired girls, mostly on credit, since Monday.

Customer (regretfully but decidedly)—The style is all right, then, but you'll have to excuse me—making a great deal cheaper.—Chicago Tribune.

Properly Punctuated Poesy.

The . is now at ease
When ? ! like these
Is every ½ of the land
Is dotted over o'o,
Come from the —ing scribe whose name
No ; has found,
But he's an ! of his fame
On 0 more renowned.
—Chicago Herald.

Opposite Dispositions.

Prisoner—I don't care to explain, your honor, what the cause or causes was or were which led me to become so, as you express it, hopelessly intoxicated. I'm a very non-committal man.

His Honor—Well, I am not a non-committal man. Thirty days, or $10, and you are to stand committed until the fine is paid.

A Seasonable Wail.

Now the misanthropic plumber, looking glumsier and glummer every day, bewails the phony summer now will pack its duds and go.
Hear him muttering and growling, see him petulantly wowling, for his wild, despairing howling: "Oh, for ten degrees below!"
—Chicago Tribune.

In Case of Fire.

Brownlow—Higgins, I wish you would go over to that inventor chap and tell him that the fire escape he wanted me to try on the new building is no good, and he may as well come and take it away unless he can fix it.

Chief—Yes, sir. I'll go over and tell him to make good his escape.—Americe.

More Sense.

The poet who wrote of
"The kiss as it lingers"
And "was thrilled to his sight finger tips,"
Would never describe
More sense, I declare,
If he'd taken his kiss on the lips.
—Kearney Enterprise.

No Health There.

Mrs. De Fashion—So you were at Health Springs during the summer. How did you like it?

Mrs. De Style—Well, the place is pretty enough, but I didn't think much of the water. It didn't taste bad at all.—New York Weekly.

And Apologies Inside.

One cause of many failures,
You need not look for more,
Is the low price in the window
And the high price in the store.
—Philadelphia Press.

Better Than He Thought For.

Patient—That medicine you gave me for my cold, doctor, cured me entirely.

Doctor (in surprise)—Did it! Well, blamed if I don't believe I'll try it myself. I can't get rid of mine.—Time.

Proof Positive.

'Tis evidence quite certain,
Of a wooing rather rash,
When you see a man's powder
On a young man's dark mustache.
—Judge.

Flattering.

Visitor—What a lovely baby! So sweet, so bright, so pretty!

Young mother (pleased)—Whom do you think it resembles, Mr. Blunderheiss?

Visitor (unthinkingly)—Nobody. Mrs. McGlue. It is just its own dear little self.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Voluntary.

"There goes a man who has served the state for many years."

"We'll see, in the legislature!"

"No, in prison."—Boston Democrat.

Unkind It.

Here is a kind to straighten out—
A contradictious vent:
How is it that in making shoes
The first "rule" is the last?
—Lippincott's.

PACKER'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
Large Assortment,
Reliable Goods,
Low Prices.
CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.
23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR
WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.
PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.
Edsall's 20 West Front St., Edsall's.
The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,
in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

While Everybody
IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.
DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S
22 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 50c., 90c., $1.20, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $5.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.60, $3, $7 and $10.
J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,
NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 106.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.
IN ORDER TO UNLOAD THE LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING UNSOLD BECAUSE OF THE BACKWARDNESS OF THE SEASON, WE WILL FROM NOW UNTIL JAN. 1ST, GIVE WITH EACH PURCHASE AMOUNTING TO $10, A
Handsome Gold-Tip Silk Umbrella,
AT
WERNER'S MAMMOTH
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

W Y $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.
We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.
Call and examine our goods.
JOHN J. MENNEY,
Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,
Bedroom Suites,
Parlor Suites,
Tables and Chairs.
While some people are raising their neighbor's coal pits to ward off the ravages of Winter, others, wearing the same, have the sensible method of buying one of those $12 All Wool Ulsters or an Overcoat for $10 at
Schwed Brothers,
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
7 E. Front Street.

R. R. Fairchild,
21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.
4 doors below Post-Office.
SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

FUR CAPS,
Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys. Cheapest at
U. B. CRANE'S,
124 PARK AVENUE

Perfect Parlor Stoves.
SUNSHINE DOUBLE HEATERS,
Othello Ranges,
PERFECT HOT WATER HEATERS.
PLUMBING, TINNING & GAS FITTING

A. M. GRIFFEN,
12 EAST FRONT STREET.
Telephone Call No. 6.

READER KNOW
That I have secured the exclusive right in this section for the sale of the GOLDMAN FARM
CANNED GOODS
which have an established reputation. Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Soup Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at
Howell's Grocery,
NO. 37 NORTH AVENUE,
Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers
AND
METAL WORKERS.
CARNEY BROS.
Dealers in
Hot Air Furnaces,
Stoves and Ranges.
Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST.

NEW STYLES
IN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Oil-Cloth and Carpets
GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.
H. A. POPE,
corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
A. D. Cook & Bro.
LUMBER
and COAL,
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal at sash cover. Telephone No. 26.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT"
What does inexperience make? A mistake! What does the house owner get? He gets the results. What are they likely to be? Vexed flues; your range or heater needs a change of a fire or a funeral on the other. Good intentions prevent neither. Moral: (repeated and illustrated 1889; At the head of the profession 1890.)
The Electric Construction and Supply Co., Telephone Building, Corner second street, New York.
Plainfield Office, 28 North Avenue

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES
ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue
2d and 3d floors, Box 1292.

INSURANCE
Isaac Brokaw,
REAL ESTATE
and
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20 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service
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Office second floor, New York.
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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, JANUARY 9 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—The State Legislature will convene on Tuesday next.

—The Union County Grand Jury is in session at Elizabeth.

—City Clerk Joseph S. Coward was sworn into office by Mayor Mole to-day.

—On Tuesday next the annual election for directors of the First National Bank will be held.

—The annual meeting of the Plainfield Reform Club will be held to-night at eight o'clock.

—The Ladies Bible Training class will meet as usual at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow at four o'clock. Visitors will be welcome.

—The meeting of the Directors of the public Library which was to have taken place last evening was postponed for one month.

—The second of the six league games to be played this month between the Union County bowling teams will take place at Westfield to-night.

—City Judge William R. Codington has made extensive improvements in his office, in order that he may be enabled to hold court there.

—It is said that 300 scholars were absent from the public schools in this city yesterday, suffering from the foreign importation, la grippe.

—Don't fail to read the advertisement of Schwed Brother's on this page to-day, if you have a call on overcoat or any other seasonable garment.

—The Crescent League held a meeting last night. Among other business transacted it was decided to give a minstrel entertainment in February.

—The Soldiers' Memorial Monument Committee will hold a meeting to-night. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

—A few days ago Mr. B. R. Force, of Park avenue badly crushed one of his fingers while closing the door of his safe. The accident temporarily deprives him of the use of his hand.

—Y. M. C. A. members are requested to reserve Thursday, January 30th, for the members reception, to be given at the association rooms. An exhibition by the Camera Club will be a feature of the evening.

—A Stewart's paper says that a large cinnamon bear is roaming through Middlesex county. We would like to hear that buffaloes, prairie dogs and wild Indians are at liberty in the backwoods of uncivilized Essex county.

—The contractors who have charge of the Union county road between Elizabeth and Rahway have added a number of men and teams to their force, and the end of the work to complete the road at an early date is being pushed with a vim.

—A convention of Somerset county constables was held on Monday in the Court House at Somerville. All the townships were represented. It was agreed to take 30 cents for a summons and 50 cents for a capias, the Sheriff to pay direct to the constables.

—A wreck occurred last night on the Central Railroad at Elmora. A locomotive and several freight cars were derailed. The accident was caused by the breaking of the engine's driving-rod. William Ahls, the engineer, was slightly hurt. Trains were considerably delayed.

—Constable Moffett, at the instance of Samuel Dreier, the pawnbroker, served a writ of attachment on the goods and chattles left by the absconding Brown Bros. a few days ago, and T. J. Gillespie appraised the goods. A hearing in the case is set down for January 27th, before Justice Nash.

—Anna L. Carr and Thomas Carr, of Plainfield, have signed articles of separation, withdrawing all suits pending between them. By the agreement the wife relinquishes all right to dower in consideration of $75. The agreement was signed in the presence of Justice Sutphen —Somerset Messenger.

—At a recent meeting of Jerusalem Lodge No. 36, F. and A. M., Past Master Henry Woodland installed the following officers: W. M., Henry S. Mason; S.W., W. J. Ford; J. W., Charles Largen; Treasurer, C. H. Rugg; Secretary, B. F. Coriell; Trustees, John Chandler, Henry Woodland and Jos. A. Hubbard.

—The following officers are to preside over Plainfield Lodge, No. 205 Order of Tooti, for the ensuing year: Past President, George H. Stillman; President, W. H. Codington; Vice-President, J. A. Hubbard; Secretary, J. C. Randall; Treasurer, F. A.—Dunham, Chaplain, Rev. Cornelius Schenck; Marshal, E. D. Pine; Guard, Thomas B. Gardner; Sentinel, L. T. Tilsworth; Trustees, Robert Gotthall, R. W. Titsworth, L. A. Summer.

Must Be Inspected.

According to members of the New Jersey State Veterinary Association, the reputation of the State's cattle may soon be blasted because of flagrant inaction on the part of the Legislature in failing to pass laws providing for a through system of inspection. They say that the ravages of pleuro-pneumonia, or tuberculosis, are appalling, and that there is not a district in the State unaffected. The milk from affected cows is being sold extensively, so only an expert eye can discover the existence of the disease.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
Wednesday	22	24	22
Thursday	20	24	20
Friday	18	22	18
Saturday	16	20	16
Sunday	14	18	14
Monday	12	16	12
Tuesday	10	14	10
Wednesday	8	12	8
Thursday	6	10	6
Friday	4	8	4
Saturday	2	6	2
Sunday	0	4	0
Monday	2	6	2
Tuesday	4	8	4
Wednesday	6	10	6
Thursday	8	12	8
Friday	10	14	10
Saturday	12	16	12
Sunday	14	18	14
Monday	16	20	16
Tuesday	18	22	18
Wednesday	20	24	20
Thursday	22	26	22
Friday	24	28	24
Saturday	26	30	26
Sunday	28	32	28
Monday	30	34	30
Tuesday	32	36	32
Wednesday	34	38	34
Thursday	36	40	36
Friday	38	42	38
Saturday	40	44	40
Sunday	42	46	42
Monday	44	48	44
Tuesday	46	50	46
Wednesday	48	52	48
Thursday	50	54	50
Friday	52	56	52
Saturday	54	58	54
Sunday	56	60	56
Monday	58	62	58
Tuesday	60	64	60
Wednesday	62	66	62
Thursday	64	68	64
Friday	66	70	66
Saturday	68	72	68
Sunday	70	74	70
Monday	72	76	72
Tuesday	74	78	74
Wednesday	76	80	76
Thursday	78	82	78
Friday	80	84	80
Saturday	82	86	82
Sunday	84	88	84
Monday	86	90	86
Tuesday	88	92	88
Wednesday	90	94	90
Thursday	92	96	92
Friday	94	98	94
Saturday	96	100	96
Sunday	98	102	98
Monday	100	104	100
Tuesday	102	106	102
Wednesday	104	108	104
Thursday	106	110	106
Friday	108	112	108
Saturday	110	114	110
Sunday	112	116	112
Monday	114	118	114
Tuesday	116	120	116
Wednesday	118	122	118
Thursday	120	124	120
Friday	122	126	122
Saturday	124	128	124
Sunday	126	130	126
Monday	128	132	128
Tuesday	130	134	130
Wednesday	132	136	132
Thursday	134	138	134
Friday	136	140	136
Saturday	138	142	138
Sunday	140	144	140
Monday	142	146	142
Tuesday	144	148	144
Wednesday	146	150	146
Thursday	148	152	148
Friday	150	154	150
Saturday	152	156	152
Sunday	154	158	154
Monday	156	160	156
Tuesday	158	162	158
Wednesday	160	164	160
Thursday	162	166	162
Friday	164	168	164
Saturday	166	170	166
Sunday	168	172	168
Monday	170	174	170
Tuesday	172	176	172
Wednesday	174	178	174
Thursday	176	180	176
Friday	178	182	178
Saturday	180	184	180
Sunday	182	186	182
Monday	184	188	184
Tuesday	186	190	186
Wednesday	188	192	188
Thursday	190	194	190
Friday	192	196	192
Saturday	194	198	194
Sunday	196	200	196
Monday	198	202	198
Tuesday	200	204	200
Wednesday	202	206	202
Thursday	204	208	204
Friday	206	210	206
Saturday	208	212	208
Sunday	210	214	210
Monday	212	216	212
Tuesday	214	218	214
Wednesday	216	220	216
Thursday	218	222	218
Friday	220	224	220
Saturday	222	226	222
Sunday	224	228	224
Monday	226	230	226
Tuesday	228	232	228
Wednesday	230	234	230
Thursday	232	236	232
Friday	234	238	234
Saturday	236	240	236
Sunday	238	242	238
Monday	240	244	240
Tuesday	242	246	242
Wednesday	244	248	244
Thursday	246	250	246
Friday	248	252	248
Saturday	250	254	250
Sunday	252	256	252
Monday	254	258	254
Tuesday	256	260	256
Wednesday	258	262	258
Thursday	260	264	260
Friday	262	266	262
Saturday	264	268	264
Sunday	266	270	266
Monday	268	272	268
Tuesday	270	274	270
Wednesday	272	276	272
Thursday	274	278	274
Friday	276	280	276
Saturday	278	282	278
Sunday	280	284	280
Monday	282	286	282
Tuesday	284	288	284
Wednesday	286	290	286
Thursday	288	292	288
Friday	290	294	290
Saturday	292	296	292
Sunday	294	298	294
Monday	296	300	296
Tuesday	298	302	298
Wednesday	300	304	300
Thursday	302	306	302
Friday	304	308	304
Saturday	306	310	306
Sunday	308	312	308
Monday	310	314	310
Tuesday	312	316	312
Wednesday	314	318	314
Thursday	316	320	316
Friday	318	322	318
Saturday	320	324	320
Sunday	322	326	322
Monday	324	328	324
Tuesday	326	330	326
Wednesday	328	332	328
Thursday	330	334	330
Friday	332	336	332
Saturday	334	338	334
Sunday	336	340	336
Monday	338	342	338
Tuesday	340	344	340
Wednesday	342	346	342
Thursday	344	348	344
Friday	346	350	346
Saturday	348	352	348
Sunday	350	354	350
Monday	352	356	352
Tuesday	354	358	354
Wednesday	356	360	356
Thursday	358	362	358
Friday	360	364	360
Saturday	362	366	362
Sunday	364	368	364
Monday	366	370	366
Tuesday	368	372	368
Wednesday	370	374	370
Thursday	372	376	372
Friday	374	378	374
Saturday	376	380	376
Sunday	378	382	378
Monday	380	384	380
Tuesday	382	386	382
Wednesday	384	388	384
Thursday	386	390	386
Friday	388	392	388
Saturday	390	394	390
Sunday	392	396	392
Monday	394	398	394
Tuesday	396	400	396
Wednesday	398	402	398
Thursday	400	404	400
Friday	402	406	402
Saturday	404	408	404
Sunday	406	410	406
Monday	408	412	408
Tuesday	410	414	410
Wednesday	412	416	412
Thursday	414	418	414
Friday	416	420	416
Saturday	418	422	418
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Wednesday	468	472	468
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Friday	472	476	472
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Tuesday	480	484	480
Wednesday	482	486	482
Thursday	484	488	484
Friday	486	490	486
Saturday	488	492	488
Sunday	490	494	490
Monday	492	496	492
Tuesday	494	498	494
Wednesday	496	500	496
Thursday	498	502	498
Friday	500	504	500
Saturday	502	506	502
Sunday	504	508	504
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Thursday	540	544	540
Friday	542	546	542
Saturday	544	548	544
Sunday	546	550	546
Monday	548	552	548
Tuesday	550	554	550
Wednesday	552	556	552
Thursday	554	558	554
Friday	556	560	556
Saturday	558	562	558
Sunday	560	564	560
Monday	562	566	562
Tuesday	564	568	564
Wednesday	566	570	566
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Wednesday	580	584	580
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Monday	674	678	674
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Tuesday	690	694	690
Wednesday	692	696	692
Thursday	694	698	694
Friday	696	700	696
Saturday	698	702	698
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Saturday	726	730	726
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Wednesday	734	738	734
Thursday	736	740	736
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Saturday	740	744	740
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Thursday	750	754	750
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Saturday	754	758	754
Sunday	756	760	756
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Monday	870	874	870
Tuesday	872	876	872
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Saturday	894	898	894
Sunday	896	900	896
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Thursday	960	964	960
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Saturday	964	968	964
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Tuesday	970	974	970
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Thursday	974	978	974
Friday	976	980	976
Saturday	978	982	978
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Monday	982	986	982
Tuesday	984	988	984
Wednesday	986	990	986
Thursday	988	992	988
Friday	990	994	990
Saturday	992	996	992
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Wednesday	1070	1074	1070
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Friday	1074	1078	1074
Saturday	1076	1080	1076
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Thursday	1086	1090	1086
Friday	1088	1092	1088
Saturday	1090	1094	1090
Sunday	1092	1096	1092
Monday	1094	1098	1094
Tuesday	1096	1100	1096
Wednesday	1098	1102	1098
Thursday	1100	1104	1100
Friday	1102	1106	1102
Saturday	1104	1108	1104
Sunday	1106	1110	1106
Monday	1108	1112	1108
Tuesday	1110	1114	1110
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Thursday	1114	1118	1114
Friday	1116	1120	1116
Saturday	1118	1122	1118
Sunday	1120	1124	1120
Monday	1122	1126	1122
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Wednesday	1126	1130	1126
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Wednesday	1182	1186	1182
Thursday	1184	1188	1184
Friday	1186	1190	1186
Saturday	1188	1192	1188
Sunday	1190	1194	1190
Monday	1192	1196	1192
Tuesday	1194	1198	1194
Wednesday	1196	1200	1196
Thursday	1198	1202	1198
Friday	1200	1204	1200
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Thursday	1296	1300	1296
Friday	1298	1302	1298
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Monday	1374	1378	1374
Tuesday	1376	1380	1376
Wednesday	1378	1382	1378
Thursday	1380	1384	1380
Friday	1382	1386	1382
Saturday	1384	1388	1384
Sunday	1386	1390	1386
Monday	1388

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
AND NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,
BY W. HOBENSACK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

They Have Lived Long.

The Philadelphia press is taking the census of persons in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware who have lived beyond the age of 85. The number of such persons already discovered is surprising. It conveys the impression that the average of human life is lengthening rapidly.

Three per cent. of the old people have reached the full century mark. Forty per cent. are past 90, 67 per cent. past 88. The Press gives a page of portraits, and really these hundred years old people don't look a day over 85. Perhaps they should feel complimented to be told they appear really twenty years younger than their real age. Most of them are of American parentage, a long way back. Most interesting are the points of similarity in their history, for from these we judge what is conducive to long life. First we find that 80 per cent. worked hard at physical labor all through youth and middle life. They were not rich, neither were they in abject poverty. The labor of more than half of these was in the open air. Forty-five per cent. were farmers, 3 per cent. lumbermen. The Press remarks in passing that no list yet made of centenarians in Europe or America includes any journalists. They do not get into the air and sunshine enough to keep a cat alive.

The Press' old people are mentioned particularly as having pleasant tempers. They all let them go to bed at 9 o'clock and have done so all their lives. They rise at 4 and 5. It is a little peculiar that six and seven hours' sleep seems enough for most of them. Ninety-five per cent. are of long lived ancestry. Sixty-five per cent. are fair complexioned and 85 per cent. have been married. Neither of these facts proves anything, however, since a majority of all people marry, and a majority of Americans are of fair complexion. Miss Mary Grier is an old maid of 98, yet, in spite of that, "her pleasant temperament has helped her through."

Sixty per cent. have been moderate users of alcohol and 65 per cent. have used tobacco more or less moderately. Of the pictured faces, the pleasant and even merry expression of most is remarkable. Old Joseph Garrett, nearly 90, says "Thank God, I dropped politics and got religion at 50." Herein may be a mysterious hint for those who would live long.

Manufactured Fuel Gas.

Engineers and manufacturers from various parts of the country have recently been making pilgrimages to Bellefonte, Pa., where is the only factory of the kind in the United States. It is a plant for the manufacture of fuel gas exclusively.

The company making the gas have a capital of $6,000,000; their plant turns out 100,000 feet of first class fuel gas every hour. The enterprise is pronounced in all respects a success. It is to be sincerely hoped it will be and that here is the release of hundreds of beautiful western cities from the cloud of grime, smoke and destruction that enshrouds them. To womankind, life is hardly worth living in a city where windows must be cleaned every day in order to see through them. To be rid at once of the triple nuisance of smoke, coal and ashes in a home would be like a strip of elysium. That is what we shall come to in all our cities eventually.

The system of mains and two sets of gas pipes will be required for every household, if two kinds of gas are to be used—one for fuel, the other for illumination. If there were tunnels under American city streets, as in Paris, there would be room for all the pipes, but there are not. Probably the best thing to hope for is that gas companies will find a way of making illuminating gas so cheaply that it can be used both for that and for fuel.

The congressional committee appointed to select a site for a gulf navy yard, after a careful survey of the field, recommend that it be located at New Orleans. The spot selected is Algiers, a little out of New Orleans. There is an old government reservation at Algiers, and it is here the committee recommend that the gulf navy yard be established.

Queen Victoria has evidently found her mission. It is that of a breeder of fat cattle. Her shorthorns are huge hogs hanks of tallow, and take the prize wherever they are shown, because no judge would dare to refuse it to her majesty. This her fellow farmers do not like, for they say it destroys their chances. But all the same her majesty takes the premiums and pockets the money like a little man.

The breeding of fast trotters and pacers, peculiarly an American industry, is assuming large proportions. There are now in the Union nearly 5,000 horses that can trot or pace their mile in 2:30 or less time.

The epidemic of influenza, starting in Russia, has progressed westward so rapidly that it is now in London, and has even crossed the Atlantic to New York Prepare to sneeze.

Death of Buccleuch.

A young woman died recently in Brooklyn who was a believer in the faith cure. She refused to take the medicines the doctor left, saying the lord was her physician. She had quick consumption and died in a few weeks. The health commissioner declined to grant a burial certificate until the coroner investigated the case.

Numerous instances are recorded of this kind, in which the patient preferred to trust in God's mercy rather than the drug store, and on cause to his grave from consumption, diphtheria or typhoid fever. In several of these cases the friends of the deceased have been arrested and punished by law for cruelty to children, manslaughter, or some charge of that kind. Evidently the plain inference is the popular mind was that if the deceased had trusted to the doctors instead of to the Lord he would still be alive and the mourning and vocations on this blessed ball in robust health.

Now, on the face of it, if a full grown person in his right mind prefers to die rather than take doctors' stuffs, why should he not be allowed to depart in peace? Is it not a free country? There is always the chance, and that not a small one, that he would have died anyhow, especially if he had consumption, diphtheria or typhoid fever.

Particularly is not rather rough on his surviving relatives that they should be arrested for manslaughter on account of their deceased kinsman's faith in the Lord?

Glorious Progress.

Certainly the boom is on in the south. Among the colossal fortunes to be reaped by enterprise and industry in this country in the coming quarter century probably half will be in the southern states.

The nine years since 1880 form the period of the south's greatest prosperity. Mining, manufactures and varied agriculture are the basis of an industrial progress which far exceeds that of either north or west in the same time. The south now largely manufactures her own cotton into cloth, and thus keeps the money at home. The south used to pay out large sums of money annually for iron. Instead of that, she now has iron to sell. Even her early fruit and vegetable trade now amounts to $50,000,000 a year. Between north and south there seems to be almost a complete reversal of the currents of trade.

In 1880 the south had 220 national banks. She now has 472. In 1879 her live stock was worth $291,400,000. To-day its value is $580,160,000. Deposits in the national banks increased 29 per cent. in the north from 1880 to 1889; in the south, 136 per cent. In that section 14,000 new manufacturing enterprises have been founded in the past four years.

Since 1880 southern railroads have increased nearly 31,000 miles. The new road and railway lines now Gan $900,000,000 have been spent. In the same time her property valuation has increased $2,000,000,000.

Let us give a few more of these fascinating figures. In 1880 something over 6,000,000 tons of coal were taken from southern mines; in 1888, more than 18,000,000. In 1880 the south made 397,301 tons of pig iron. In 1889 the amount will be not less than 1,600,000 tons. The number of cotton mills shows a gain of over 200 per cent.; of cottonseed oil mills, over 300 per cent.

A Split in the southern Society.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Star says that several members of the Southern society opposed the recent adoption by the society of resolutions eulogistic of Jefferson Davis. There is also some opposition to the holding of a banquet in honor of Gen. Lee on the 19th of this month. The objections allege the characters of Davis and Lee, but are afraid that by so publicly honoring the Confederate chieftains they will lose standing in northern business and social circles.

A Dock Master Struck a Friend.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Two young lads, Frederick Fox and William Blodgett, went duck shooting at the foot of Canandaigua lake, and Fred, who was in front, accidentally fired a gun at his companion when Blanchard came up, dragging his gun along at full cock. Suddenly the weapon was discharged by catching on to something and the charge entered Fox's head just behind the ear. Fred staggered along a short distance and then fell dead.

The G. A. R. Encampment at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The executive committee having in charge the next annual encampment of the G. A. R. met at the Parker House last night and had a discussion with several hotel proprietors with references to accommodation of visitors to the encampment. It was decided that the rates of board, lodging, and arrangements were made whereby visitors will be guaranteed satisfactory accommodation either in hotels or private lodgings.

A Boy's Strange Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Eleven-year-old Clement Flint ran away from home and was gone all night. His father found him on the front steps called to him. The boy ran, though the father promised not to harm him. The little fellow entered a hallway, and, before Mr. Flint could reach him, shot himself dead. No cause is known for the act. Clement had always been a good boy and was well treated.

Exile Slayers to be Prosecuted.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—Acting upon hints received from Germany, the czar has instituted inquiry to the end of ascertaining the truth in regard to the recent shooting of exiles in Siberia. *He has just learned* the details of the affair and ordered the culprits to be tried immediately. It is expected that they will be severely punished.

A Very Odd Vocation.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—The verdict of a jury, delivered in the quarter session court at Newark, needed no coloring or amplification to make it funny. Timothy Brennan, of Orange, was the defendant in a wife beating case, and when the jury filed into court the usual question was asked as to the verdict. "Not guilty, but we don't want him to do it again," replied the foreman in the most serious manner. The verdict was entered.

THE INDIANA SCANDAL.

Voorhees and Edmunds on Dudley's Alleged Letter.

"BLOCKS OF FIVE" IN THE SENATE.

The Learned Senators Above Named Have a Lively Argument in Which a Great Many Vigorous Statements Are Made Concerning the Alleged Indiana Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The senate debated at some length Mr. Voorhees' resolution for the investigation of the charges recently made, and, after amending, agreed to it. Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution immediately after the conclusion of a portion of the morning business. He said the crime of Col. Dudley had inflicted an indelible stain on the election of 1888, and had polluted the integrity of the political result that followed. The crime was practically confessed, yet the beneficiary of a polluted ballot box now in high place, had felt compelled to shield the corrupt employment of that accomplice from the public gaze on such notorious guilt. Mr. Voorhees here sent to the clerk's desk to be read the celebrated "blocks of five" letter of Col. Dudley.

Heard Words from Watchmen.

The days and nights that followed the publication of this letter, proceeded Mr. Voorhees, would always be remembered for the rapidity, audacity and fecund ity with which the most self-evident truths were perverted and distorted to forth by the Republican press to avert the odium and escape the legal penalties of an organized attempt at wholesale bribery. Mr. Voorhees read Mr. Dudley's letter to the personal representative of Benjamin Harrison on the National Republican committee. He said that after the publication of Senator Sherman's letter the spoils to see those who held the fate of the Republican party in the hollow of their hands, and said that it was very natural to assume that the letter had met with President Harrison there it was to secure for Mr. Dudley immunity from prosecution.

The President's Chance.

Mr. Voorhees criticised very severely the part which Judge Woods was said to have taken in preventing the finding of a bill of indictment against Dudley. He said he decided to be counsel for Dudley at a time when Attorney Chambers in ordering a United States commissioner not to issue a warrant for Dudley's arrest had acted contrary to the attorney general, and he would like to know, also, what right the district attorney had to issue such an order. He thought Chambers should be dismissed, and that this was the best opportunity the president would ever have of disavowing his sympathy with Dudley's crime.

Mr. Edmunds' Substitute.

Mr. Edmunds offered a substitute for the resolution, *as follows: That the attorney* general be and is hereby directed to inform the senate what steps, if any, the department of justice has given to S. N. Chambers, district attorney for the District of Indiana, on the subject of the arrest of W. W. Dudley and his examination before a commissioner, and by what authority of law any such instructions have been given, and that copies of all such correspondence be transmitted to the senate.

Was the Letter Forged?

Mr. Edmunds said that if Mr. Dudley had committed the crime charged with he (Mr. Edmunds) certainly committed, if not a crime against the United States, a crime against that class of public morality which the senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) has manifested. Still, it was possible that the Dudley letter had been forged, or so altered as to make a morally innocent political letter appear a morally guilty one. He referred to the Morey letter, and said that he was glad the leaders of the Democratic party had apparently refused to use it.

Dudley and His Libel Suits.

Mr. Voorhees asked why Mr. Dudley was skulking and hiding if the letter was a forgery. Mr. Edmunds replied that he did not believe Mr. Dudley was hiding anywhere. Mr. Voorhees charged that every effort had been made to get Dudley within the jurisdiction of New York so as to execute his libel suits against the New York papers, but without success.

Edmunds on the Letter.

Mr. Edmunds said that in that case the defendants were, he supposed, entitled to a judgment in their favor. If Mr. Dudley had any libel suits he probably knew how to take care of them. The letter, if genuine, was undoubtedly an offense against the laws of the state of Indiana, but where, he asked, had been the Democratic district attorney before the time of the senatorial election? He suggested that the Dudley letter might have been imitated from one which had been sent out by Mr. Whitaker, of Martinsville, Ind., chairman of a Democratic committee, dated on Sept. 7, 1888. That letter (which Mr. Edmunds sent to the desk to be read) was, he said, in the form of a circular. Dudley did not vouch for the letter, but it was published in The Terre Haute Express.

Edmunds' Amendment Adopted.

Mr. Edmunds spoke at length about the tally sheets in the election of 1888, and referred to the fact that Sim Coy was not expelled by his Democratic brethren of the city council of Indianapolis, but drew pay as a member of that body while he was a fugitive from the county in jail. He also rehearsed the charges that *inmates of insane asylums* and other institutions had been taken in carriages under the escort of policemen to the polls, and had voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Mr. Voorhees charged that the senator from Vermont had been coached by the attorney general for the speech he had made. He denied the authenticity of the Martinsville letter. Coy, he said, was sent to jail by a partisan, malicious court. The people had since sustained Mr. Coy at the polls.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Edmunds' amendment was agreed to by a party vote of 31 to 24.

FIGHTING FOR THE FAIR.

The Mound City Argues Before Senator Hiscock and His Colleagues.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—St. Louis is the first city to appear before the senate world's fair committee. For two hours yesterday Senator Hiscock and his colleagues listened to speeches from Mound City orators. Among them were: Governor D. R. Francis, Mayor Noonan, ex-Governor E. O. Stanard and Col. Charles H. Jones, editor of the St. Louis Republic. Ex-Governor Stanard made a statement in behalf of the Mound City, and the committee adjourned until Friday, when Washington will be heard.

The New York delegation is expected here Friday night, and its appearance is awaited with great anxiety, not only by Gothamites but by friends of other rival cities, who fear that Chauncey M. Depew's winsome ways may convince the senate committee in spite of it, that New York is the only [illegible] for the fair.

Chicago boomers boast that however the senate may note she has captured the house committee by a vote of 4 to 1, counting St. Louis out, and 3 to 1 each for New York and St. Louis in the other case. Senator Hiscock says that Tuesday's hearing will be a joint one for New York and Chicago.

New York, St. Louis and Washington representatives held a long conference at Willard's last night. Congressmen James J. Belden, James S. Sherman, Flower and Spinola spoke for the Empire State, urging that a special train for members to be named by the chairman of the World's fair bills. Chicago's proposition that the foreign affairs committee should perform this service was overruled by Speaker Reed, and he asked to relieve the foreign affairs of the authority it has assumed and to select a committee so constituted as to treat the rival cities fairly.

The Staten Island Bridge Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The secretary of war sent to the senate committee on commerce a letter of the chief of engineers on the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across Staten Island sound into Raritan bay. Lieut. Col. Merrill, the chief engineer reports that this bill is similar to a bill referred to the board and reported on in April, 1886, and he recommends the passage of the bill with such amendments as at that time, viz.: One providing that the plans shall be approved by the secretary of war, and another that construction of the bridge shall begin within one year and be completed within three years of the passage of the act.

Washington Brevities.

The proceedings of the house were almost wholly devoted to consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which is not concluded.

The speaker laid before the house, for reference, a letter from the secretary of war transmitting a petition from soldiers recommending officers praying for an increase of pay.

The senate committee on naval affairs has agreed to report favorably the bill giving medals to the survivors of the Greely relief expedition, also the nomination of ensigns in the navy.

Henry Inness has been appointed clerk to the house committee on postoffices and post roads, and C. M. Reddick clerk to the house committee on invalid pensions.

Representative Kelley's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Kelley has been delirious for a day and is gradually growing weaker. His death can only be delayed a short time.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

The Selections of Speaker Husted and Lieutenant Governor Jarnett.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—So far as can be learned the committee chairmen as selected by Speaker Husted of the assembly are as follows:

Ways and means—Hamilton Fish, of Putnam. Appropriations—William H. Ross, of Dutchess. Judiciary—Frederick Martin, of Erie. Codification—Geo. W. Ray, of Franklin. Railroads—W. H. Kimball, of Lawrence. Commerce and navigation—J. C. Adams, of Orange. Insurance—Frank Wells, of Onondaga. Banks—Brad. J. Irving Burns, of Westchester. Internal Affairs—A. Fred Sisson, of Chautauqua. Banks—Brad. J. Irving Burns, of Westchester. Militia—C. W. Lexington, of Washington. Public printing—Scott Barton, of Wayne. Public health—Dr. J. J. Jefferson. Charitable and religious societies—Abram I. Dexter, of Tioga. Public education—R. T. Peck, of Cattaraugus. Agriculture—Thomas Holmes, of Rensselaer. Claims—G. E. Town, of Chautauqua. Game laws—William C. Stevens, of Franklin. State prisons—Alfred C. Chapin, of Onondaga. State charitable institutions—Howard G. White, of Otsego. Privileges and elections—J. L. De Peyster, of Dutchess. Civil divisions—H. J. Lewis, of New York. Trade and manufactures—M. H. Acker, of Steuben. Public lands—W. N. Hoag, of Essex. Public buildings—Edward O'Connor. Petitions of aliens—Leander Fiats, of Cayuga. Private bills—Thomas J. Thomas, of Tompkins. Railway, of Essex. Indian affairs—Richard J. Grant, of Wayne. Engrossed bills—G. L. Weed, of Kings. Revision—Thos. Page, of Albany. Rules—Hamilton Fish, of Putnam.

In the senate, President pro tem. Fassett, it is understood, has made the chairmanships in the case of returned members as they are. The changes will be about as follows:

Railroads—Senator Coggeshall. Commerce and navigation—Lispenard Stewart. General laws—Titus Sheard. Engrossed bills—James W. Birks. Revision—Thomas C. Platt. Internal affairs—Edmund O'Connor. Villages—L. W. Emerson. Literature—Thomas Hunter. Public health—Lispenard Stewart. Public printing—L. W. Emerson. State prisons—Thomas Hunter. Manufactures—J. W. Birkett. Claims—C. T. Saxton. Roads and bridges—Edmund O'Connor. Erection and division of towns and counties—C. T. Saxton. Poor laws—A. Howard. Manufacture of salt—G. A. Van Gorder. Grievances—G. S. Van Gorder. Public buildings—H. T. Donohue. Public expenditures—Thomas Holmes. Agriculture—W. P. Richardson. Military—W. P. Richardson.

Montana's Interesting Muddle.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 9.—When the senate met none of the Democratic senators were present. A call was ordered, and the sergeant-at-arms was dispatched in search of absent members. Parberry was found, but he refused to come, stating that there was no authority for taking him. Inasmuch as Governor Toole has signed the certificates of Clark and Maginnis, thus recognizing the organization of the senate, this defiance is regarded as serious. Secretary of State Rotwell will not sign the certificates of the Democratic senators-elect at any hazard. Lieutenant Governor Richards has ordered the sergeant-at-arms to bring the absentees before the bar of the senate even if he has to invoke the aid of the civil authorities. The latter is out trying to enforce the order. Governor Toole has recognized the action of the senate by sending in his message.

Nurse Donnelly Sues Ray and Eva.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Mary Donnelly, the nurse who was stabbed by Eva Hamilton at Atlantic City last summer, and has since been confined in an insane asylum, has brought suit against Eva Hamilton and Robert Ray Hamilton for $10,000 damages, alleged to have been incurred by reason of the assault. Miss Donnelly claims to have permanently lost the strength of the left side of her body, disqualifying her as a nurse and necessitating constant recourse to medical aid.

A Boston Failure.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Deeds have been passed transferring the property of G. W. Hollis, of the embarrassed Hollis Dressed Meat and Wool company, to Theodore King as trustee for the benefit of creditors. The property when placed on the market will bring an amount more than enough to cover all the debts.

Another Negro Lynched.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9.—The Times-Democrat Bayou Sara, La., says: A mob of a body of mask d men took Henry Ward, the negro boy murderer, from the jail and hanged him to a tree in the court house square.

Killed While Coupling Cars.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—James A. O'Hara, of Fitchburg, Mass., a brakeman on the canal division of the Consolidated road, was run over and killed at Belle Dock last night while coupling cars.

THE DEADLY LA GRIPPE.

It Is Doing Fatal Work All Over the Country.

NEW YORK'S GREAT DEATH RATE.

Over 150 Deaths Traceable to the Russian Malady Occur in a Single Day. Influenza's Ravages in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Other States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—In twenty-four hours 127 deaths have occurred in this city from la grippe or diseases superinduced by it. When the figures came in at noon the doctors of the health board acknowledged that they were alarmed. "Why," Dr. Nagle assured the health certificates he found that two deaths, both of men over 40 years old, were due directly to the grippe; four more to the grippe complicated with other complaints—one of the victims being a child thirty-seven to bronchitis, sixty to pneumonia, one to congestion of the grippe, and forty-four to consumption. The other ninety-two deaths were due to the various complaints which usually appear in the daily record.

An Increase of 50 Per Cent.

The death list for la grippe and its allies was 50 per cent greater than at any time since the malady reached our shores. The undertakers are worked to the extent of their facilities, and many funerals are delayed beyond the advertised hour because of the demand for hearses. The police force is still in a crippled condition, although many of the convalescent officers are returning to duty. The fatal effects of death are the first time the epidemic began is fourteen. Two occurred Tuesday. Patrolmen Andrew Golden, of the West Thirty-seventh street station, died at Bellevue Wednesday, after a short illness. The number of officers who reported themselves unfit for duty was 390 against 413 the previous day.

An Antigrippine Famine.

The drug trade have sent out notice that they have more orders for antipyrine than they can fill in a month. The drug is made in Essen by Germans. One of them was named Knorr, and has been on the market about two years. It is a product of coal tar, and is evolved by chemistry. As the name implies, it is specifically adapted to the reduction of temperature; and so successful have the medical men of this city been in their use that it is greatly increased demand for it has arisen. It is said that phenacetine, a new drug discovered by a German chemist, is being used by the medical profession in the present epidemic of influenza in place of antipyrine. A cable dispatch has just been received from Russia saying that preparations of the drug used in the present epidemic there.

Death of Emil Enger.

The flags of the Produce and Maritime exchanges are hallmasted out of respect to the memory of Emil Enger, one of the well known shipping brokers of the country, who died of pneumonia resulting from la grippe. Mr. Enger was one of the founders of the firm operated the first steamship line under German patronage between Bremen and this city.

Decreasing at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—There was a very considerable falling off in the number of deaths reported to the board of health up to 1 o'clock over the number received at the same hour the previous day. Thirty-three deaths had been reported, as against fifty-six. The board of health say that these figures do not indicate that the death rate has decreased, but rather that many of the undertakers are so busy they have not been able to report the deaths. Deputy Warden Huckins, of the state prison, was taken with la grippe on Tuesday, and Wednesday developed into congestion of the lungs and heart failure, and he is not expected to live. Six other prison officers and forty convicts are now suffering with influenza.

A Death at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Grover T. Applegate, a leading member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, died yesterday of influenza, developed into pneumonia. The deceased, a prosperous farmer, was 45 years of age. The funeral arrangements are made whereby visitors will be guaranteed satisfactory accommodation either in hotels or private lodgings.

Fatalities at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—William Kirwin and John H. Fogan, well known young residents of Lansingburg, have just died from pneumonia, owing in each case to an attack of the la grippe. There is no abatement of the disease here.

An Amherst Student's Death.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 9.—W. A. Henderson, of Worcester, an Amherst student in the class of 1892, died at Saco, aged 21. He was taken with la grippe, which developed into pneumonia.

Nearly Half the Population.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—Official returns show that not less than 500,000 persons in the city and suburbs, amounting to 42 per cent. of the population, have suffered from the influenza.

Many Students Have It.

ANNDVER, Mass., Jan. 9.—Influenza is raging here. Quite a number of students at Phillips' academy, and Professors Comstock, *Gile and Jeanegan are suffering with it.*

It Developed from Grippe.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Jan. 9.—Dominicka Costa, the largest fruit dealer in this town, has died of typhoid pneumonia. It developed from an attack of la grippe.

Four Deaths of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Four deaths from pneumonia, presumably caused by la grippe, have been reported here during the last two days.

Increased Death Rate in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9.—There were 471 deaths in Brooklyn during last week, an increase of 111 over the previous week.

A Death at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—John McArthur, architect of the public buildings, died yesterday of heart disease aggravated by influenza.

A Riding Academy on Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The stable of the Central Park Riding academy, at Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $20,000. Two hundred horses were turned into the street to save them. All were recaptured during the evening. The loss is covered by insurance.

Five Miners Buried.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 9.—A telegram received from the Victoria mines, near Trinidad, says that a cave-in occurred at that mine and that five men were buried underneath the rock and earth. It is believed the miners will be dead before the relief party can reach them.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Dr. Kniffin and Miss Pursel Arrested for Murder.

CHARGED WITH KILLING MYRA,

Both of the Accused Hear the Complaint with Much Composure—Miss Pursel Silenced by Her Attorney—The Last Development in Trenton's Mystery.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Dr. A. J. Kniffin and Miss Emma Pursel were arrested at Trenton late yesterday afternoon on the charge of murdering the former's wife. Miss Pursel was in the court room, where she had been summoned as a witness before the coroner's jury. When called to the stand she was calm, and showed no signs of nervousness. When asked her name she hesitated, whereupon Chauncey Beasley, one of her counsel, arose and said that Miss Pursel, under his instructions, would answer no questions. Dr. Kniffin was then under arrest, as she was not allowed to leave the house except when under the escort of a policeman. Being in custody, she was not allowed to testify.

Account of the Murder.

Miss Pursel was then arrested and taken to the grand jury room below, and a few minutes later Dr. Kniffin was brought in by Detective Leavy, and the summons was read to the two prisoners. In the afternoon Deputy Prosecutor Green read the warrant. Dr. Kniffin was, by some person or persons, wilfully murdered, and he hath reason to suspect that Emma Pursel and Arthur J. Kniffin did wilfully and feloniously kill Myra Kniffin."

Assigned Separate Cells.

Both prisoners heard the complaint read with much composure. They entered a hearing and separate cells were assigned them. They were assigned separate cells in the Mercer county jail. Attorneys Barton and Beasley appeared before Judge Woodhull Tuesday morning and presented a petition asking for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the prisoners. The chief justice refused to interfere until the close of the coroner's inquest, now in progress.

The Will Story Was Untrue.

Lawyer Barton was shown a story published in the afternoon papers to the effect that Dr. Kniffin, before he attempted suicide, had made a will in which he had divided his property between his son, Lonnie, and Miss Pursel. He said that no such will was ever made, and that was executed on Monday morning, just after midnight. There had been no redirect to this, and the name of Miss Pursel did not occur in it, although there were bequests to the amount of about $4000.

At the Inquest.

At the inquest the court room was packed. *Dr. Albert R. Patterson, the first floor drug*gist, and others testified, but nothing new was elicited. Patterson said he noticed no peculiar odor in the room when he entered it. The last clothing about Mrs. Kniffin had not been changed. He never knew Dr. and Mrs. Kniffin to quarrel, but he never saw the doctor kiss his wife. There was more laughing and cutting up about the house than anything else.

Dr. Kniffin and Miss Pursel went out together two or three times a week. He did not believe there was a burglary at the house Nov. 30.

What Miss Pursel Said.

In regard to what he saw and heard on entering the room where Miss Pursel lay, Patterson testified as follows: "I noticed that the operating table was there. The floor was in a state of confusion. I also noticed a hatchet and a cold chisel lying on the instrument case. I followed Miss Pursel's third story. We first went into the big front room and saw Miss Pursel lying on the floor, face downward. I told Shannon to pick her up. I did not notice that she had scratched over her face. When Dr. Shannon picked her up her eyes were open, and she struggled. She said: 'Let me go; let me go;' and then later, 'Run, Myra, run.'"

The Bay State's State Committee.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The Democratic state committee has chosen Hon. A. A. Collins, chairman; Josiah Quincy, secretary; Hon. J. H. Sullivan, treasurer, and Dr. J. D. Veech, sergeant-at-arms. Chairman Collins then appointed the following as the executive committee: M. M. Cunif, G. S. Willis, G. L. McLaughlin, T. J. Coolidge, jr.; J. J. Donovan, jr.; Thomas Hall; E. A. Harris. The following was appointed as the finance committee: J. F. O'Brien, H. A. Zome, J. S. Sanderson, John O'Gara, R. J. Harnett, Sherman Hoar. After the state committee had adjourned the executive committee met and organized by the election of Hon. A. A. Collins as chairman. This is quite a change in the party leadership.

Parnell's Silent Contempt.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Parnellite notice of the Ennis board's vote of confidence in Capt. O'Shea's charges, only to say that this proceeding "may be most advantageously met by silent contempt." Parnell will not attempt. He says: "I intend to defend the action. At the same time I utterly and entirely deny all culpability—for, to use the words of Sheridan, 'When words are used times when the insignificance of an accuser is lost in the ingratitude of the accusation.'"

Confident by a Salvationist.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Mary Bellaire, a comely French woman living in the rear of 66 McDermy street, and a member of the Salvation Army, has whipped Henry Pouche, a compatriot employed in Espenscheid's hat shop on Mulberry and Sandinot streets, shortly after noon. Mrs. Bellaire stated that Pouche had visited her house and insulted her. She warned him that she would have satisfaction. Pouche is a married man.

Six Weeks' Mourning for Augusta.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The body of the late Empress Augusta will be taken from the schloss at midnight of Thursday and placed on a bier in the mortuary chapel. The funeral ceremonies will probably be held on Saturday. The emperor has ordered a period of six weeks' mourning for the late empress and that all theatrical and other places of amusement be closed for one week.

The Boston Herald Sued.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—W. Ryckman and W. V. Christie, backers of the Cooperage maritime exhibition, have sued The Boston Herald and the New England Steam Cooperage company for libel, the damages being laid at certain statements regarding the indebtedness of the exhibition to the Cooperage company. Damages are placed at $75,000 in each case.

Woburn's Strikers Will Arbitrate

WOBURN, Mass., Jan. 9.—The leather workers and the bosses have agreed to submit their present wage troubles to the state board of arbitration and abide by the result, and it is now hoped that the trouble will be settled this week.

GOVERNORS BANQUETED.

Andrew Jackson's Day Celebrated—Governor Abbett's Letter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Manhattan Club Democratic club tendered a banquet at the Hoffman house last night to Governor-elect Abbett, of New Jersey; Governor-elect McKinney, of Virginia; Abbett, of New Jersey, and Toole, of Montana. The dinner was also in celebration of the battle of New Orleans, Governor Abbett's birthday and the memory of those named above who found it possible to attend. The others sent letters of regret, as did also Governor Hill. Among those present were Henry Hilton, ex-Governor McKinney, W. E. Russell, Leon Abbett, J. Edward Simmons, Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, W. R. Grace, W. T. Mallory, John C. Sheehan, Democratic leader and ex-Tammany leader.

The following letter of regret from ex-President Cleveland was read: "The activity of the members of your club in political matters is in direct keeping, and that participation in public affairs which I have at all times insisted was the duty of our business men, and which I believe to be especially accordingly important to our national welfare. For every reason, therefore, I should be glad to be the guest of the association on the banquet given in honor of the gallant Democrat whom we all delight to remember with enthusiasm and in recognition of our sterling party associates who have done so much to aid the bright history of their respective states."

The following telegram from Governor Hill was read: "I had hoped to this hour to be able to attend the annual banquet of Business Men's Democratic association tonight, but unexpected engagements will prevent my leaving Albany. Success to the movement and my regards to members of committee. I trust the entertainment will be a pleasant one."

Jackson Relics.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Jackson day was celebrated here by a street parade of Democratic societies, followed in the evening by a memorial meeting at Central Music Hall. Governor Fifer presided. Hon. Henry Kappman, Judge Benjamin Patton, of Ohio, the only surviving representative of the Jackson administration, and Gen. John P. Whelan, of Pennsylvania, were present. Judge Patton drew up the desk upon which President Jackson wrote his famous veto of the banking bill, and also the table upon which he wrote his first message to congress.

The Butler Club's Dinner.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The Butler club held its annual dinner in the Adjutant Parker house and celebrated Jackson day. Gen. Butler, Corporal Tanner, Josiah G. Abbott, Hon. Henry C. Hutchinson, Commissioner Tobin, N. A. Plimpton and about 100 others were present. Gen. Butler made a speech extolling Jackson, especially as an enemy of money company. The general also denounced the Australian ballot system. Corporal Tanner, Judge Woodbury and others also spoke.

A National Jackson Club Organized.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Jackson day was celebrated in Nashville by a grand ovation, and the delivery of an address and permanent organization of the National Jackson club at the state capitol. Col. A. McClung, of Memphis, was elected president of the National Jackson club.

Celebrating Jackson Day.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 9.—The Falmouth club celebrated Jackson day by a dinner last night, at which W. L. Putnam and Hon. Nathan Cleaves were toastmasters. Letters of regret were read from Grover Cleveland and other leading members of the party.

Festivities at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 9.—Jackson day was celebrated here by a brilliant street display of the Order of Druids. There were seven floats and the whole splendor of the display in the country. A ball at the Princess theatre followed.

Continued Rain in Illinois.

MONTICELLO, Ills., Jan. 9.—The rain has fallen almost incessantly here and throughout central Illinois since Jan. 1. The three hour Monday night the snow began falling, and the heaviest snow fall of the season occurred. Hundreds of cattle are reported the Sangamon river, and the bottom lands are all submerged. At Decatur the river is two feet higher than it was during the big flood of last summer. All small streams are overflowed.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

Death Tips from the Wires Carefully Culled.

The Rev. Dunbrook S. Kinney, financial manager and agent of the Wesleyan Methodist Association of America, died at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 59.

The New York Commercial Advertiser's Albany correspondent has learned that the author of the Husted repeal tranch bill is William M. Ivins, ex-chairman of the Republican state committee of New York city, and formerly a partner of William R. Grace.

Miss Elma Conklin, a nurse, was found dead in her bed at Washingtonville, N. Y. She had been murdered by coal gas.

The New York state board of civil service commissioners has organized with Alexander C. Rumsey as chairman, Clarence R. Augur, secretary and J. R. Reilly as chief examiner.

Ex-United States Senator Lapham died at Saratoga, Jan. 8.

A cablegram from Rio Janeiro says that the provisional government has issued ordinances separating church and state and guaranteeing religious equality.

The second winter meeting of the Riverside Athletic club, of Newark, N. J., will be held in the Belleville Avenue rink on Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Mrs. C. J. Lobb, the sister of ex-Congressman Stone, of St. Louis, was found dead in her home. Her husband was arrested on suspicion of murder.

Ex-Governor George L. Woods, of Oregon, died Jan. 7 after a long and painful illness. He was elected governor of Oregon in 1866, and in 1871 was appointed governor of Utah by President Grant.

Professor Waldo S. Pratt has been established as professor of ecclesiastical music and hymnology at Hartford Theological seminary, a newly created professorship.

CALLED BACK TO RICHBURG.

William Muldoon, Cleary and Others Must Go to Mississippi.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Col. W. E. Harding, of The Police Gazette, was arrested at the Gazette office. Mike Cleary and Mike Donovan were notified and gave themselves up at police headquarters. The three men were remanded for a requisition from Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, for their participation in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight at Richburg.

All three were released on $500 bail each to appear for examination a week from Saturday. Governor Hill has signed the requisition papers.

Shortly before Justice Hogan closed court Detective McNaughton appeared with William Muldoon, Sullivan's trainer. Mr. Muldoon had been arrested at the Vanderbilt hotel, where he had been nursing a black eye which he received from Evan Lewis, "the strangler," while wrestling with him in Philadelphia last Saturday. He was paroled till Monday.

It is rumored that the requisition also calls for the arrest of Frank Stevens, Charlie Johnson, Jim Wahody, Lewis and Allen and others who took a prominent part in arranging the details of the fight.

One Killed, Seven Injured.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—A locomotive was backing up from Wilder station to Newport, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, when the rails spread and the engine left the track, forcing the tender against an eight-foot embankment. Clarence Wefford, aged 28, was caught between the tender and engine and crushed to a shapeless mass. Engineer Charles Flagg, Fireman George Colopy and Thomas McCone were badly injured. There were eight men on the engine, and all of them were more or less injured.

Pronounced It "Wurs."

"Oh, would I were a bird!" sang the young wife, sweetly.

"If you would," said her disgusted husband. "I believe you'd wear an elephant in your hat if some idiot said it was the fashion."—Lowell Mail.

Should Change His Card.

"I didn't know you were in the shoe business, Bright."

"Well, I'm not, Smith."

"Then why have you got 'sole agent' on your card?"—Yonowine's News.

How He Warms His Slippers.

Mrs. Bloodgood—What! not an open fire-place nor a stove in the whole house! How does your father warm his slippers, Willie?

Willie (carefully)—Warms 'em on ma, ma'am.—Burlington Free Press.

Hope for Him Yet.

Young Mother—Don't you think baby looks like his father?

Visitor—Yes, but I wouldn't worry; he may outgrow it.—Texas Siftings.

A Solicitation of the Period.

First Clubman (aged 17)—Hello, me boy! Second Clubman (aged 60)—Hello, old man! —Life.

The Usual Note.

"Where is the dashing boarder who used to be the life of the table when I was here before, Mrs. Liverspoon?" asked an old patron of the house, noticing the absence.

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"Indeed! He was one of the sprightliest fellows I ever met, always bubbling over with spirits and chock full of stories. He's away from home, I suppose; I haven't seen him since I returned."

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"Indeed! where is he, then?"

"He's in the kitchen washing dishes."—Boston Courier.

Improving the Present.

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Uncle Rastus (contemptuously)—Wot does yo' s'pose I done co'ss fo' or fo' cramps!—The Epoch.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

TRAITS OF THE REMARKABLE WOMAN WHO RULES GREAT BRITAIN.

Julia Ward Howe on Women's Indifference—The Beauties of Andalusia.—The Politics of Women Will Win—Dressing the Baby—Pin Money for Farmers' Wives.

Among the many hard working women in England there is none more industrious than Queen Victoria, and, like the majority of those who have achieved any distinguished success in their line of work they have been called, she is a great believer in early rising. In Prince Albert's time the royal couple had always breakfasted, attended prayers with their household in the private chapel and taken a walk together round the grounds of their palace before 9:30 o'clock, when the real business of the day began. Although not so young and hearty nowadays as formerly, the queen still rings for her cup of cocoa at 7 o'clock and rises an hour later. Breakfast is laid out in the apartments of Princess Beatrice, with whom her majesty also lunches alone.

At Windsor the morning is spent in signing state documents, generally studying some affair, and if the weather be propitious the work is carried on out of doors under a tent. Like every good Englishwoman the queen dearly loves her tea and partakes of the cosy meal in company with Prince Henry of Battenberg and their little ones. The afternoon is entirely occupied with driving, or sometimes riding, an exercise her majesty is very loth to relinquish notwithstanding years. The royal dinner hour is 9 o'clock, sometimes even later, and on the rare occasions when the sovereign's eldest grandchild, the emperor of Germany, thinks of going off to roost after having discussed a very simple supper with his family and friends. Fortunately no one in the royal castles is of long duration, and dinner is dispatched in a mercifully expeditious manner. If guests have been invited the queen generally sees them from five minutes before the hour strikes, and vis the sound of the gong leads the way to the dining hall. Soon after the partie carrée has left the table, de conversation, and the august lady addresses all her friends in succession, but does not remain with them much longer than half an hour, when she retires to her own apartments to write letters or play duets on the piano with any of her daughters who happen to be staying with her.

At Balmoral, the dullest house on this earth," according to the late Lord Beaconsfield, the monotony of existence is almost oppressive. Of course business is, of course, conducted and Buckingham palace and at Windsor, in the early morning, after which, more often than not, the whole party is forced to proceed out in the pouring rain to open luncheons however cold the weather may be, not returning home until late in the afternoon or evening. Luncheon and tea meals are of course taken in the carriages, and the repast spread out in picnic like fashion in some sheltered nook. The queen is particularly fond of sketching, and the despair of her ladies-in-waiting and the despair of her ladies-in-waiting and her chief lady in waiting, will order her camp stool to be produced, and remain plastic is, transferring the landscape to paper, while the entourage shiver cold and scowl, awaiting her good pleasure. One of her majesty's most pronounced peculiarities is an inordinate love of cold weather. Fires are her abomination, and she will enter the room where her people are assembled, suffering severely from the effects of those open windows, which are consequently never inspected, exclaiming with provoking hilarity: "What a lovely day!" "What a comfort to see Jack Frost again!"

It must be whispered that the chief lady of the realm is not on all occasions the most considerate of companions. Besides her disregard for the feelings of others in respect to icy experiments, she is supremely unaware that her ladies in waiting are like ordinary mortals, capable of bodily fatigue. They must always be within an easy call, always ready to produce the daily papers (from which every paragraph which might prove distasteful to their sovereign has previously been carefully removed) and to read aloud steadily for any length of time. French and German, as well as English books, are discussed in the queen's private circle after dinner, when the queen is not feeling inclined for music, and woe betide the maid who shows any sign of failing strength! Many ladies have, indeed, proved physically unequal to the tasks thus imposed upon them and have been dismissed without further ado.

The queen is, as may be imagined, a stern monitor in small matters as in great. Her dislike to the ways and manners of the modern English woman is very evident, and only recently has she found occasion to snub in indulge in such vanities as "fringes," or to disport themselves in sisters or other outdoor gear displaying a masculine cut. To drive a dog cart or ride astride is her pooh, pooh, essentially manly privilege, and the Princess Beatrice, who now revels in the pastime, had, I believe, a hard fight to obtain her mother's permission to be seen mounted on her pony self anywhere outside the castle grounds at Balmoral.

The lady Victoria's own costumes are of the simplest, and her bonnets of antiquated fashion, while, as I admit it—her indoor boots retain their broad, almost forgotten shape. Virgine ladies' shoes are made of paramatta, with elastic sides.

Not long ago, to my knowledge, a pretty little damsel of 4 summers, the child of one of her favorite young friends, was summoned to Windsor to take tea with her majesty's grandchildren. The proud mother had dressed her tiny daughter in a delicate but picturesque Kate Greenaway frock—a new fangled attire which did not seem to find pleasure with her majesty, for she was heard to the nurse comparing with her: "Maggie is a nice little girl, but the next time she comes to see me she must wear a sash."—London Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.

Woman's Indifference.

There is a class of noble workers who labor unceasingly for the uplifting of their unfortunate sister women; but there is a still larger class who do nothing of the kind. Is it true that, may live so far removed, "on the high land of circumstance and opportunity," that the cries which hourly go up to God from the oppressed never reach their ears; but whether it be or not the result there is no blindness or deafness like the blindness and deafness of indifference. It is to this class which never sees the pitiful sights, though pitiful sights are to be everywhere, and that never hears the plaintive moans, though moanings fill the air, that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe addresses herself in the following masterful appeal:

"I will not say how far women attain or come short of the divine grace, charity; but I will say that without it they must always lack the crown and glory of a true womanhood. I will say, too, that in the present day the especially providential subject of this charity is their own sex. How does our record stand in this particular? We are told to be the depository of personal purity; but we give up a frightful proportion of our sex to recognized pollution and degradation. Some of us live and move on a high table land of circumstance and opportunity. All about us are the deep vales of misery and privation. The wail of women who cannot feed their children, who break their hearts with overwork, or waste in ignorant illness, come up to us. We bring our shoulders, some we alone, fill up a subscription, are sorry—and is all. Just if we had charity, we should go down into those low places, and inquire into the causes of all this misery and degradation. And then the unparalleled privilege is ours to all be directed by the divine alchemy, the turning of society stones into human gold.

"Society women, apply yourselves to this thing as the women of the mothers' meeting in Vorzug ladies, let each one of you help some young girl who stands on the threshold of life, unprovided with the skill and knowledge which are requisite to make the woman's life pure, honorable and self supporting. Mothers, who lay your infants in a silken bed, or gather around you your well grown children, have a care for the mothers whose infants pine in unwholesome dens, whose children, if left to themselves, will learn only the road to the gallows. Rise to the certainty of this true thought: The evil which we could prevent, and do not; is in that degree our fault."—Good Health.

The Beauties of Andalusia.

As regards her stature and mold, the Andalusian girl is almost invariably a petite brunette, and although not at all are plump and many are too stout, the majority have exquisitely symmetrical tapering limbs, well-developed busts that chested women are always envious of, small hands and the most dainty and refined hands and feet. Regarding these feet Gautier makes the most astounding assertion, that "without any poetic exaggeration it would be easy here in Seville to find women whose feet an infant might hold in its hands. A French girl of 7 or 8 could not wear the shoes of an Andalusian of 20."

I am glad to attest that, if the feet of Sevillian women really were so monstrously tiny as Gautier avers, they are so no longer. It is discouraging to see a man like Gautier fall into the vulgar error of fancying that, because a small foot is a thing of beauty, therefore the smaller the foot the more beautiful it must be.

If Andalusian women really had feet so small that a baby might hold them in its hands, they would not be able to walk at all, or, at least, not gracefully. But it is precisely their graceful gait and carriage for which they are most famed and admired. All Spanish women are graceful as compared with the women of other nations, but among them all the Andalusians are pre-eminent in the poetry of motion, and this is probably the reason that, although regular facial beauty is perhaps commoner in Madrid than in Seville, I find that you cannot pay a greater compliment to a girl in northern Spain than by asking her if she is an Andalusian.

It would be useless to seek among land and sea for a gait comparable to that of the women of Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and Granada; and when you compare it to the motion of a swan on the water, a fish in the water, a bird in the air, it is the birds and the fishes that must feel complimented.—Henry T. Finck in Scribner.

Dressing the Baby.

A word in regard to the manner in which Anglo-Saxons dress our babies. It is atrocious, and the fact that we are accustomed to it is only to be accounted for upon the principle of the old Pennsylvania Dutch farmer, who balanced the grist in one end of his sack by a bag of stone at the other, because "what is good enough for his father was good enough for him."

To put a poor little doughy scrap of fleshy putty humanity into a series of petticoats a yard and a half long, with great wide bands, which must be pinned around the little body, while the helpless little head rolls about, and the weak little neck is twisted and stretched, is simply barbarous; and, "because our grandmothers did it," is no excuse for us.

All that is wanted is a bit of soft wool or silk vest, then, while the baby is very young, an abdominal band fastened with three or four bits of pins, and finally a slip reaching a quarter of a yard below the tiny toes, made of flannel, muslin, anything—single, double or treble, as your pleasure, but which can be taken off in a jiffy and replaced by a clean, dry one whenever necessary. What an economy of mother patience and infant happiness! It is a good half hour's work to get a howling, kicking infant out of one of its present rigs and into another, and so the poor little anguishian gets on as best he can, and takes it out in making things lively generally.

The mother, full of a beautiful but mistaken sentiment, has probably spent weeks in stitching at dainty fabrics in the close atmosphere of her room (which are altogether unfit for a drooling babyr), when by giving herself fresh air, sunshine, active exercise and intellectual pastime, would have been heaping up untold benefits for herself and her unborn child.—Lucy M. Hall, M. D.

The Political Women Will Win.

Jounts de Frangueville recently read an admirable paper before the meeting of the five academies which forms the Institute of France, in which he made this declaration: "I want that the political woman eventually wins the day." Women working for equal rights have long felt the truth of Benjamin Franklin's axiom. Politics is not a synonym for office holding, as too many shallow thinkers assume, but the science of government.

Now every woman who is interested in the methods and aims of the government under which she lives, is a political woman. They who do the thinking will as certainly eventually do the governing, as two and two make four. Advanced thinkers in Woman's World are turning their attention to political study. In London and Paris clubs have been organized for this purpose which are destined to grow more and more popular.

The suffrage societies in Great Britain and its colonial dependencies and in the United States are working in the same direction. Women of the aristocratic classes in England, who are not suffragists, are very active politicians, and elect or defeat official candidates. They would scorn the epithet, "political women," and yet, in the methods commonly recognized in the term political, they are eminently so.

As we recall the genius for politics displayed by Deborah, Semiramis, Thomyris, Zenobia, Boadicea, Hilda of Britain, Catherine II. Maria Theresa, Elizabeth of England, Madame de Staël, Abigail Adams and hundreds of many less known, for fame in times of peace, we must admit that the political woman won the day.—Toronto Globe.

Pin Money for Farmers' Wives.

Jersey farmers' wives don't get many opportunities to turn into dollars the long hours of midwinter, when the household cares of the summer and fall have lightened. Some New York employers, who know that time is literally money in the city, regularly take advantage of this idleness in the country from October to April. One big clothing manufacturer regularly employs scores of women every winter in Hunterdon and Warren counties. He sends an agent once a week with a wagon load of cut and basted coats, waistcoats and trousers up among the farmers' wives in the sparsely settled districts. Every farm house has its sewing machine, and every farmer's wife is enough of a seamstress to know how to make up a good suit of clothes skillfully. If she lives on the main road the agent brings her work so much work as she is willing to undertake to do in a week. If she lives away from the thoroughfare she goes to the nearest corner store and meets the agent there. The completed work is delivered and fresh work is received at a regular hour each week.

The pay is small, pitifully so, but the farmer's wife is mighty glad to get it. A dime looks as big as a dollar at that distance from the metropolis in that particular direction. Twenty-five or thirty cents is all she gets for finishing a coat. It would cost the clothing man eighty or ninety cents to get the same work done in his New York shop, and that is where his profit comes in. These women are industrious. Even at the beggarly rates paid, some of them earn $25 a month, which means a great many comforts in a New Jersey farmer's household.—The earnings rahge from $2 to the $25 maximum, and pay day comes once a month.—New York Sun.

Are Beautiful Women Happiest?

In my life I have known many women well. Among them is a fair majority of what the lovingly appreciative would call happy, for which fact I thank God, as it has helped me to take, on the whole, a hopeful view of life, as well as human nature. Now, are those women, who are not many of them are wife devoted husbands, cheerful homes, cultivated society, and leisure for the exercise of any special talent they may possess, beautiful women? With one or two exceptions, no. Indeed, more than a few of them are positively plain, if feature only is considered, while from the rest I can single out but two or three whose faces and figure conform to any of the recognized standards of physical perfection. But they are loved, they are admired, they are deferred to. While not eliciting the admiration of every passer by, they have acquired through the force, the sweetness, or originality of their character, the power to call forth the appreciation which confers honor and happiness, and, consequently, their days pass in an atmosphere of peace and good will which is as far above the delirious admiration accorded to the merely beautiful, as the placid shining of the sunbeam is to the phosphorescent blaze of an evanescent flame.—Lucia Gilbert Catherine Green in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Cairo Woman.

Some one turns his head and looks. A hundred heads follow suit. It is a couple of Egyptian women in baggy trousers and veiled to the eyes that hurry by, their multitudinous bangles, bracelets and necklaces glistening and jingling.

In a cool corner, under a gayly striped awning, you halt a few minutes and drink a tiny glass of fiery raki or a dainty spoonful cup of Turkish cafe noir. A bench invites you to rest a moment. The busy world passes about you. In fact, old Italy from the provinces has just brought a bar of candy from that old bearded Moslem in the scarlet fez and green striped robe.

Once between his teeth, it will neither bite nor break off, but gloss her mouth and hands together. Her bucolic son, in a big felt hat and high water pantaloons, is so busy laughing at me that he stumbles into a Parisian beauty who approaches, and receives in return a withering scowl from her escort.

On the right stretches a vista of cool arcades, and through the horseshoe pointed arches the shops are seen. Their tempting arrays of all manner of eastern merchandise are surrounded by crowds of onlookers and purchasers.—Cor. Boston Globe.

They Always Win in the End.

Said genial Lucy Stone at the Edwards breakfast, looking about over the array of notable men and women who were grouped about the tables, gathered to do honor to a woman who had won in literature and science:

"It would be hard to believe, when one sees the homage done to the woman of attainment, that fifty years ago women were barred out from taking an active part in the world's affairs, and that press and pulpit united in the dictum which forbade her raising her voice in public. I shall never forget one day in midwinter when I was to speak in a New England town; it was bitterly cold. In the evening, as I was speaking, the window by the stands of ice from the outside, and I was deluged with water from head to foot."

But even that vigorous and brutal manner of expressing disapproval did not close the mouth of the devoted woman who had a message to bring, and she insisted upon speaking until for very shame's sake they stopped and listened, and were glad of the message that brought it. Bravery and real courage always win in the end. It commands respect and attention.—Boston Herald.

Breathe Properly.

If mothers and all the dear girls who may become mothers would breathe, dress and exercise properly the dawn of a healthier, happier era would be at hand. Consumption, rightly called "lung starvation," would be well nigh impossible if right breathing were always practiced.

Thousands of people who seek health in Florida and other resorts might get well at home if they were willing and persevering enough to make right use of their lungs. If pure air could be sold by the bottle or pound it might, perhaps, be more properly regarded; but it is so cheap and so abundant—to be had, like salvation, simply for the taking—that its curative powers are greatly underestimated.

Take needed rest and recreation, take ride and walks and frequent baths—but whatever else you do or fail to do, whatever you are or however you feel, be sure that you breathe, breathe, breathe.—Rural New Yorker.

Patti's Hats.

In a letter to a friend in Chicago, Mme Patti inclosed a small carte-de-visite photograph, showing the new style of coiffure she has adopted, and makes some playful allusions to her new, bright red hair. "It isn't blonde," she writes, "nor even golden brown, but red—bright red of the most quarrelsome shade. You know, I say, that I am in mourning for my sister. Black was never becoming to me. I look positively wicked in a black wrap, and with a whole toilet and my black eyes and hair I am a most dismal creature to look upon. I not only found that the sombre tone in which I was cast had a depressing effect upon my own feelings, but was also unpleasant to my friends, and for their sake, as well as my own, I had my dark locks brightened."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Shopping on Business Principles.

Women who know the ropes spare themselves trouble when making several purchases in the larger stores of New York city by asking for a shopping guide at the first counter they buy at. Their name, residence, the articles purchased, and its cost are recorded on this, and the process is repeated at each counter they visit. When all their purchases are made, they take the card to the cashier and pay for everything at once. All the articles are sent home in one package.—Exchange.

The fair ladies of Paris are much given to Gallicisms in English, for instance those who say they intend upon "5 o'clock tea" and another of common phrases from it. Now they have annexed the verb "to shop."

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

STYLES THAT ARE APPROVED IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Attractive Forms of the Popular and Pretty Tea Jacket—Loose Fronts of Soft Surah Silk and Elaborate Garniture of Lace and Ribbons.

That popular and charming garment, the tea jacket, appears in such varied guise that it cannot be said of any one specimen that it represents exclusively "the style."

Very many novel and unique conceits are to be found under this name, agreeing in one respect, however, that all are of attractive and artistic design.

FIG. 1—FRONT OF FRENCH TEA JACKET.

One of the prettiest of fashions in tea jackets is that of a loose front of soft surah silk. Made after this fashion is a tea jacket of pale blue cashmere. The loose front is of soft white silk, shirred in at the waist. The trimming consists of a very wide collar of white lace, and the sleeves—the full sleeve are puffed or shirred and finished with the lace.

Another jacket of much the same design is in cream colored cashmere with loose front of vest of surah to match, but not shaped in at the waist. The jacket is trimmed with cream embroidery.

A handsome jacket for a lady in mourning is of black satin, the front of delicate, soft, white stuff, and the sleeves slashed with white.

A smart jacket of peacock blue velvet, made in zouave style, is trimmed with gold embroidery.

FIG. 2—BACK OF FRENCH TEA JACKET.

The French tea jacket shown in the two cuts has an elaborate effect, which is produced almost entirely through the manner in which the trimming is applied. The jacket is of striped rose colored silk, trimmed with cream lace, which forms in front a spirale and collarette, the former being studded with satin bows. The bow trims the pointed basque, and the bows and long ends are of satin ribbon. The pagoda sleeve is similarly ornamented.

English Tailor Made Gowns.

The fashion in English tailor gowns doesn't fluctuate any more than the shape of man's coats. All tailor gowns are plainly made, and the apex of perfection is reached when a gown is without a trimming. The skirts of the new tailor gown are a little tighter and they hang perfectly straight in front—without folds or drapery. The sides or the center of the skirts are ornamented with a braided design, and some skirts have a fur or braided border at the foot. The backs of the skirts are made in a good many different ways. Some are gathered under a square plaited back, the double box plaited back, and the back with the zigzag drapery. The organ plaited back is more worn than any, and most becoming. They do not look stiff and flat like the other two.

Natty little jackets are made to match nearly all the tailor gowns. A good many are double breasted and tight fitting; the pilot and loose fronted shapes are popular, too.

New Opera Cloaks.

Glaring and costly are most of the new opera cloaks. Made of green, crimson, yellow and peacock blue plush or velvet, they are heavily embroidered with gold and silver; and the neck, sleeves and front of the cloaks are bordered with fur. Thibet fur is used on opera and evening cloaks more than any other.

Fashion Notes.

Black and natural gray astrachan is fashionable trimming this winter, some of the cloth jackets having sleeves as well as vests of it.

For young girls' evening dresses, crepes, gauzes and soft Indian silks are the materials principally used.

Pretty dressing jackets of flannel, with large collars and turned back cuffs of deep cream worsted lace, are warm wear for stormy mornings.

Boys about 3 years of age wear jackets over blouses, with kilt skirts.

Heliotrope is one of the most fashionable colors for tea gowns and evening dresses.

In all gold jewelry the Roman finish is a popular one.

Gold curb chain jewelry is fashionable. There are stiff curb bracelets and flexible curb bracelets, plastrons and gold curb bracelets and necklaces and gold curb rings.

Miniature watches are now worn in the large, massive curb bracelets; these also appear on some of the wire bracelets.

Very narrow velvet or ribbon is used as trimming on some tea gowns. It is run in and out in several rows at the throat, waist and sleeves, with all the ends taken together and tied into bows.

PACKER'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Large Assortment,

Reliable Goods,

Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR

WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.

Edsall's 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turnedout Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,

in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

While Everybody

IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S,

20 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 60c., $1.50, 99 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., 91.25, $1.50, $2.50, 64 AND 85 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 65c., 80c., 90c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.50, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $5.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $5, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 198.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN ORDER TO UNLOAD THE LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING UNSOLD BECAUSE OF THE BACKWARDNESS OF THE SEASON, WE WILL FROM NOW UNTIL JAN. 1ST. GIVE WITH EACH PURCHASE AMOUNTING TO $10, A

Handsome Gold-Tip Silk Umbrella,

AT

WERNER'S MAMMOTH ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

A Y $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY,

Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

MUSIC HALL FURNITURE STORE,

C

Our Chairs, Desks, Etc., Etc., 34 West Front St.

Powlison & Jones

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE

Money to Loan on approved security. Cor Front street and Park avenue.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild,

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

34 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

FUR CAPS,

Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys. Cheapest at

U. B. CRANE'S,

19 PARK AVENUE

J. P. LAIRE & CO.'S

Stock of Holiday Goods is Complete.

SKATES, SLEDGES, ROCKING HORSES, TOY BOOKS, CHINA, PLATED WARE, CARVING KNIVES, CARVERS, BOXING GLOVES, CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, TOYS FOR CHILDREN, ETC.

READER KNOW

That I have secured the exclusive right to this section for the sale of the GREENMAN FARM

CANNED GOODS

which have an established reputation. Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Lima Beans, Succotash, Sweet Corn, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at

Howell's Grocery,

NO. 21 NORTH AVENUE.

Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers

AND

METAL WORKERS.

CARNEY BROS.

Dealers in

Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges.

Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST.

NEW STYLES

IN

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Oil-Cloth and Carpets

GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

H. A. POPE,

corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

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LUMBER and COAL,

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal of all sizes. Telephone No. 22.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT

What does inexperience make? A pretender. What does the house owner get? He gets the pretender, if he has any thing to buy of him. Since 1881; incorporated 1888; At the head of the profession 1890.)

The Electric Construction and Supply Co. Telephone building, Orchard street, New York.

Plainfield Office, 28 North Avenue

FOR

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PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES

ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue

2d and 3d floors. Box 1288.

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20 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

Messenger Service

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Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLATER, Manager

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—Several employes at French Bros.' mill are sick with la grippe.

—There will be no prayer meeting at the Congregational church this evening.

—Werner's Clothing House offers a reduction of 10 per cent. on overcoats and all Winter clothing.

—A valuable residence property at Netherwood is advertised in another column for sale or a bargain.

—The "Bee Hive" offers several new attractions in the way of bargains to-day. Mr. Callman says that woolen goods must go.

—An accident on the Central railroad between Dunellen and Bound Brook delayed travel on the road a short time this morning.

—The Dairy, corner of West Front street and Madison avenue, are offering special inducements in gilt-edged butter. Call and see them.

—The late John F. Smith, of Philadelphia, who gave away various charities, during the closing years of his life, over $100,000 a year, said: "Everything I have to give away I shall give before I die."

—Alpha Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, held an invitation sociable in their rooms at the corner of Park and North avenues last evening. About twenty couples were present. Dancing was the feature of the evening.

—The members of the Soldiers' Memorial Monument Committee held a meeting in the rooms of Winfield Scott Post last evening. Several new designs were presented. After some discussion them the meeting adjourned to meet next Thursday evening.

—A thief entered Mr. Long's stable at Scotch on night this week and walked off with a horse and light buggy harness. In the stable were also a buggy, several blankets and robes, but these were comfortably left. The thief is described as a German of short and heavy build.

—The News has been asked to call attention to the condition of the water course in front of the Swain, Brokaw and Smack property at Scotch. The ditch is filled up and the water thus thrown out of the course runs on the only thoroughfare available for pedestrians, as the sidewalk is impassable at that point at all times. In fact there is no sidewalk, and where there should be one is nothing but a wet marsh. If property brought to the notice of the Common Council this might be remedied.

For Bible Study.

Beginning this evening at 8 o'clock the Young People's Association of the Crescent avenue church will resume their interesting meetings for Bible study. The meeting will be held this week only in the church. After that the association will meet at Bethel Chapel as usual. The topic "The way of Salvation" will be considered during the current quarter, under the following divisions. The name of the leader of each meeting follows the dates:

Jan. 10.—Introduction.—What testimony shall we accept on this subject? Our own? That of others? God's? W. D. Murray.

Jan. 17.—I. The man who is not a Christian. 1. His past sins.—Will God overlook them? Can he himself atone for them? Is there more than one way of escape? F. H. Andrews.

Jan. 24.—2. His present condition.—Has he power to deliver himself? What help has he in the time of temptation? What danger is he in? Will he look up unless he will? What excuse may he have? C. W. Hillman.

Feb. 7.—3. His future condition.—(Consider particularly Christ's own teaching.) C. T. Hand.

Feb. 14.—II. The man who is a Christian. 1. His past sins.—What assurance has he concerning them? A. B. Bears.

Feb. 21.—2. His present condition.—What he has; a new nature; a Saviour; a supernatural power within him to be his constant helper; an infallible standard by which to guide his life. W. T. Kaufman.

Mar. 7.—3. His future.—On what he bases his hope. The giving of God's son; the promise of Christ; the resurrection; the significance of the Holy Ghost. J. W. Gavett.

Mar. 14.—III. How to become a Christian.—1. What God and Christ have done. J. C. Fierson.

Mar. 21.—2. What the Bible and Holy Spirit do. Concerning sin; concerning Christ; in conversion; after conversion. Fredk. Moon.

Mar. 28.—3. What the man himself must and may do.—Believe the gospel; forsake sin; receive Christ; pray; confess and follow Christ. F. H. Andrews.

Died from His Injuries.

John S. O'Reilly, the carpenter who fell from a scaffold on the Scotch Plains school building Wednesday evening, died at Muhlenberg hospital about six o'clock last evening from the effects of his injuries. His remains were taken to his late home on Grandview avenue.

Mr. O'Reilly was thirty-one years old, and had lived in this city about five years. He was married two years ago. The funeral services will be held on Sunday.

Richard Conover is still in a precarious condition at his home in Westfield. Dr. Kinch is attending him.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Wednesday	30°	36°	32°
Thursday	32°	36°	32°
Friday	32°	36°	32°
Saturday	32°	36°	32°
Sunday	32°	36°	32°
Monday	32°	36°	32°
Tuesday	32°	36°	32°
Wednesday	32°	36°	32°
Thursday	32°	36°	32°
Friday	32°	36°	32°

REFORM CLUB REPORTS

ANNUAL MEETING AT REFORM HALL LAST EVENING.

Statements of the Financial Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee.—Encouraging Words by all the Officers.

The Plainfield Reform Club held its annual meeting in Reform Hall at eight o'clock last evening and installed the newly-elected officers. They are as follows:

President—Nathan Harper.

1st Vice-President—George W. F. Randolph.

2d Vice-President—Edward B. Titsworth.

3d Vice-President—Thomas R. Crosley.

Recording Secretary—Alexander Titsworth.

Financial Secretary—J. W. A. Benscoter.

Treasurer—J. D. Spicer.

1st Marshal—Capt. William Head.

Second Marshal—William Smith.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Mark Lees.

Mr. J. W. A. Benscoter, Financial Secretary, then read the following report:

"The Financial Secretary has been so much interested in the success of the club and reader an account of the money that has been collected by him. He has receipts for all amounts paid by him except $1 to the Treasurer and desires to say that the balance intrusted to him has been transmitted as faithfully and promptly as possible. The following are the sums received and paid over:

Receipts	$150.01
Donations	2.00
Dues	297.75
Collections	114.51
Donations	2.50

"There have been 178 signers to the pledge during the year, mostly young people, and a number of these have joined the object of the club to reach and to save."

Mr. George F. Opdyke's report as Treasurer was read, as follows.

Mr. President—I respectfully submit my annual report as Treasurer of the Reform Club, for year ending January 9th, 1890:

RECEIPTS.

Rentals	$420.00
Donations	2.50
Dues	297.75
Collections	114.51
Entertainment	160.01
	$995.27
To balance on hand Jan. 10, 1889, received from ex-Treas. Rhea Lamphear	400.58
	$1395.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Building alterations, repairs	$102.32
Janitor	90.00
Janitress	9.00
Books	18.19
Gas Light	150.00
Coal and Kindlings	74.50
Coal	27.50
Carting	16.00
Printing	7.25
Sundries	3.50
	1005.26
Balance on hand	$390.52

The Executive Committee, of which Mr. A. Vanderbeek is chairman and Mr. H. N. Spencer secretary, reported as below:

The Plainfield Reform Club enters upon the seventh year of its existence with the prospects of a greater field of labor before it than it has ever had, which compares favorably with that of recent years.

Additions have been made to the club roll, there now being 178 signers who have taken obligations to the pledge.

Our financial status is also up to the standard. The receipts have been $995.27, which, together with the sum on Rockaway Beach, which netted $150.01, and one to Mason Chunk which netted $160.01, amounts to $405. Both pic-nics were of great satisfaction and enjoyment to all who participated. A set of bowling doors has been placed at the rear door of the hall, whereby about one-half the room can be set off from portion occupied by the club. Necessary repairs to the building, as occasion required.

In consideration of the many new attractions continually presenting themselves, the average attendance at our meetings has been small.

The Women's Temperance Aid Society holds its regular business meeting every Tuesday at 3 p. m., and religious service at 9:15 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the Sabbath, at which comfortable attendance is usually had. We have given a series of free entertainments which were well attended and highly appreciated; they also have given a goodly number of dinners which were well patronized by the club members and its friends. One very prominent feature of their work is that of the use of the hall, from the proceeds of which an elegant upright grand piano has been purchased, for which the club are greatly indebted to them for their untiring efforts on that committee. It is also through the efforts of this society that a number of our people display so little interest in this great question, inviting as it does the welfare of so many, not only in this world, but in the world beyond.

Too much cannot be said in honor of the noble workers in this society, who have been instrumental in bringing about this great reform movement, and with whom we have been associated, and who have been led to reclaim so many, who to-day command the respect of every sensible citizen, those who are victims of this terrible traffic.

We therefore let us "rescue the perishing," for the sake of "God and Home and Native Land."

Capt. William Head, the newly-elected marshal, was unable to be present and sent a letter of regret, in which he hoped that each meeting would reclaim one young man.

In his remarks President Harper thanked the club for the honor conferred upon him by electing him President. He said it was incumbent to be a member of the club because its object was to befriend humanity and to make homes happy. "What nobler thing," said he, "religion, is there? and he, "We rescue the perishing. We put forth signals of danger to the unwary. We organize and intelligent ing honor as the foe to the welfare of every man." We make our meetings as full of variety and Tuesday evening meetings more attractive."

President Harper then appointed the following committees:

Executive Committee—Andrew Vanderbeek, Edward H. Titsworth, Jacob Voehl, John H. Franch, and W. C. Stiles.

Finance Committee—W. E. Codington, S. F. Hoffman and L. A. Titsworth.

The club then tendered a vote of thanks to Miss Smith, the organist, and the choir, and Mrs. Codington, the janitress, the club partners, where refreshments were served.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles J. Wilcox of Washington, D. C., is visiting friends on Sixth street.

On Thursday next Mr. and Mrs. C. Parse, of this city, will leave Plainfield on an extended tour through the South.

Charles P. Tyrrell, age 42 years, of No. 7 Arlington avenue, died yesterday and will be buried on Sunday at half-past two o'clock.

On Wednesday next Mr. I. H. Boehm, the popular West Front street dry goods merchant, will start for Europe, to be absent about two months.

The Plainfield schools closed at 3.15 yesterday afternoon, so the teachers could attend the funeral services of Mrs. Hazell, of Dorr street, North Plainfield. Mr. Hazell has been the singing teacher of the schools for several years.

Mr. I. F. Town, formerly principal of the Scotch Plains public school, and later in charge of the South side school at Roselle, is ill at the home of his father-in-law in Scotch Plains with the prevailing malady, Mrs. Town is also at her father's home sick with the same complaint, but both are improving.

Mrs. Alberti, of Somerville, gave the "Emotive Gestures" in Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon. She was assisted by Miss Edith Van Kirk, of that city. Miss Van Kirk was one of Mrs. Alberti's pupils at Avon-by-the-Sea. Although two weeks before Christmas Mrs. Alberti gave the gestures in Philadelphia and the ladies were so pleased with them that she was requested to give them a second time. There were about four hundred ladies present on Tuesday.

The Somerville (Md.) Daily News of Tuesday last contained the following somewhat paragraph relating to a well-known citizen of Plainfield: "In the elaborate argument that was presented to the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives last Saturday by Mr. Ernest R. Ackerman, who has a wide reputation as an expert all persons interested in the cement industry, it was shown how rapid had been the increase in the importation of foreign cement during the past three years and that as 87 per cent. of the cost of producing this article of commerce was labor, that the increase in the rate of duty would encourage manufacturers to go more extensively into the business than at the present time, and therefore the laboring men who are now out of employment would be benefited thereby. It conclusively showed that Belgium is paying out an average of $1,750,000 for foreign cements, which sum could all be kept within our boundaries, and paid to the American workmen, if Congress will do her duty and grant the increase asked for."

The Various Denominations.

The following summary, showing the numerical strength of the various denominations, is on the authority of The Independent, one of its editorial corps having been authorized to collect the statistics of the churches for the next census. The statistics for Caledonian countries whole Europe include the population. All kinds of Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians are in the case of each grouped under one head. With Methodists are probably included the United Brethren, who are not mentioned separately:

	1889.	1888.
Adventists	160,444	160,712
Baptists	3,971,000	4,070,000
Christian Union	120,000	120,000
Congregationalist	497,284	475,646
Friends	107,925	100,000
Methodist	5,591,000	5,500,000
Lutheran	997,000	980,000
Mennonite	50,000	100,000
Moravian	32,000	32,000
Presbyterian	4,786,000	4,580,000
Reformed	10,000	11,279
New Jerusalem	5,000	6,000
Roman Catholic	1,126,000	1,116,000
Episcopalian	446,705	430,552
Reformed	350,000	277,540
Reformed Episcopal	7,000	7,000
Roman Catholic	7,250,000	7,225,000
Unitarian	50,000	50,000
Universalists	37,807	39,702
Total	19,760,265	20,057,315

The total increase will thus be seen to be 676,950, the Baptists having made the largest gain, and the Friends and Presbyterians declined and after them Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists and Episcopalians, in the order named.

An Apology to Mr. William H. Stockwell.

On the afternoon of December 9th, last, there was published in this column of this paper, an article headed "$1,000 Awarded Here," in which reference was made to the action of the Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. A. Secretary of Mr. William H. Stockwell, an old and highly respected citizen of North Plainfield, in which the Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. A. brought an action for libel against us and we have thus been compelled to make a thorough investigation into the facts involved in the article. This investigation has convinced us that those charges, so far as they reflect on Mr. Stockwell, are false, are wholly without foundation, and that we did Mr. Stockwell a great injustice in publishing them. We take pleasure in stating that in his way he has been a most highly esteemed citizen of North Plainfield, and we desire to say that the publication of the article referred to was entirely unwarranted, and we hereby make full and complete retraction of everything contained in said article that in any way reflects upon the integrity of Mr. Stockwell, and we apologize to him for the publication of the same.

Mr. Stockwell can have no possession so valuable to him as his good name, and it is not within the power of this paper to restore to him or to any other citizen that which has been injured to confess to having had a part in bringing it into even temporary disrepute. We trust, however, that Mr. Stockwell and his friends should not forget that it is a newspaper's first business to print the news, and that its reports brought to him by persons supposed to be reliable. THOMAS W. MONAHAN.

Released on $200 Bail.

Word was received at the News office by wire from New Brunswick at noon to-day that Hayter, Tennesen and Reed, the three men who were indicted this week by the Middlesex Grand Jury for complicity in the ballot-box stuffing case, were admitted to bail this morning by Judge Cornelison. The amount of bail was fixed at $200 each, a sum which is considered trivial compared with the enormity of the offense. The accused men will be tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 21st instant.

—The regular January meeting of the Somerset county Board of Freeholders will be held on Tuesday next in the Court House at Somerville.

AT LAW, IN CHANCERY.

A TRUSTEE STANDING SUIT TO PROTECT HIS BONDSMEN.

Two Suits Against the Assignees of L. A. Rheaume.—His Loses Before a Jury, But Wins Before the Court of Chancery.

In the case of Godkin & Co. vs. Buttfield, Assignee, which was on trial before Judge Van Syckel and a jury at Elizabeth from Wednesday noon until last night, the jury brought in a verdict in plaintiff's favor for six cents damages. The real question was as to whether a car load of lumber belonged to plaintiffs or to defendant and the damages were made nominal because plaintiffs already had the lumber. Jackson & Codington appeared for the plaintiffs and Craig A. Marsh for the defendant. L. A. Rheaume ordered a car load of lumber of Godkin, shortly before he made his assignment to W. J. Buttfield, and as the lumber did not arrive until after the assignment, and nothing was paid on it, nor any note given by Rheaume, Godkin claimed the sale was not complete and shortly after the assignment replevined the lumber. The question was simply a question of fact, the respective counsel and the court all agreeing as to the law of the case. The plaintiffs claimed that the bargain was made one way and the defendant the other way. Mr. Buttfield as assignee was advised that if he let the case go without contesting the case, Mr. Rheaume's creditors would be at liberty to call him to account, and if he fancied that the lumber was his, the Godkins would sue, but that the verdict of the jury would protect him against both parties, no matter which way the verdict should be. The jury found in their verdict for nominal damages decided that the property never was owned by Mr. Rheaume, the assignee of course is protected by that verdict against any claims of Mr. Rheaume's creditors and Mr. Buttfield's bond should not be exonerated for by him, and Godkin & Co's title is also established.

The other case was brought in the Court of Chancery by Jacob Voehl vs. Buttfield, assignee. The assignee raised a question of law as to what could have been decided in the State in any reported case, and the court sustained his position.

The following copy of the order signed by the Chancellor, received yesterday by the assignee, shows the point taken and how it was decided:

In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between Jacob Voehl, assignee, etc., of complainant, and John H. Buttfield, assignee, etc., et. als., defendants, on bills, etc.

It appearing to the court by affidavits and admissions of counsel of complainant in open court that the bill was filed in above entitled cause for the purpose of setting aside the proceedings therein described and that said bill was not filed until after foreclosure suit had been begun to foreclose the first mortgage on the same premises and not until after said Jacob Voehl had been duly served with subpoena to appear and answer in said suit, and the court having heard Craig A. Marsh, of counsel with William J. Buttfield, assignee of Louis A. Rheaume for the equal benefit of his creditors, in support of motion to dismiss the bill in the above entitled cause, and having heard John H. Jackson, Esq., in opposition to said motion, the court having considered the arguments and being of opinion that said motion should be granted, it is on this thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, on motion of Craig A. Marsh, of counsel as aforesaid, ordered that the said complainant, &c., defendant, ordered that the bill of complaint in the above entitled cause be dismissed with costs.

Respectfully advised.
A. V. VAN FLEET, V. C. } ALEX T. McGILL, C.

Then the Curtain Fell.

An exchange remarks that "It is too customary now days to 'ring down the curtain' on members of the audience to have their little say—that is, their 'inning,' as it were. Still, that it does occur occasionally, was proved by an incident that is said to have happened in Chicago, at McVicker's theatre, during the production of the play of 'Josephine, Empress of the French,' by M'lle Rhea and Company. The Emperor's sister, Pauline, had just explained that if a girl was born five guns would be fired, and that if it was a boy the number of volleys would reach 101. Just then the fifth gun was fired, the audience and actors listening intently. The fifth gun boomed, and the firing seemed to cease. 'A girl,' sneered Pauline, completely disgusted. Boom! went the sixth gun. 'A boy!' cried the actors and a large part of the audience realized. Boom! went the seventh gun. 'Twins!' shouted a roguish youth in the gallery, and the curtain went down amidst roars of laughter."

G. A. R. Officers Installed.

Major Anderson Post, No. 109, G. A. R., held a meeting last night and installed the following officers, to serve for the ensuing year:

Commander—Abel S. Titsworth.
Senior Vice-Commander—Jerry P. Allis.
Junior Vice-Commander—W. H. B. Drake.
Quartermaster—E. J. Clark.
Quartermaster Sergeant—William H. Wilson.
Officer of the Day—Norman C. Magee.
Officer of the Guard—I. H. Andrews.
Chaplain—C. C. Drake.
Adjutant—L. C. Lawrence.
Post Commander Robert W. Runyon installed the new officers.

Plainfield Defeated.

The Crescent League bowling team bowled a game with the Passaics, of Weehawk, on the Weehawk alleys last night and were defeated. Following is the score:

PLAINFIELD.		PASSAICS.	
Vanderbeek	197	Moore	197
Tan	177	Bogert	187
Van Winkle	165	Bogert	175
Brown	142	Allen	175
Hall	146	Moore	175
Curry	151	Hewes	149
Lindo	136	Hewes	149
Rogers	134	Allen	149
Cox	127	McCosh	127
Reed	119	Hewes	149
Davis	110	Foster	149
Total	1577	Total	1650

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

There were 4,570 deaths in Newark last year.

Incandescent lights are being introduced in Bridgeton.

A "Peeping Tom" is frightening the women of Haddonfield.

Monroe Glass Company's co-operative factory at Williamstown will begin work on January 15.

The court at Woodbury has decided that farmers have a right to shoot rabbits out of season on their own land.

Prominent glassblowers at Millville are endeavoring to form a new co-operative glass manufacturing company.

Morris Bragg, president of the Sea Shore Railroad Company, proposes to erect a large hotel at Sea Isle City next Spring.

An epidemic of measles is prevalent throughout Cape May county. It is said that there are 150 cases in the vicinity of Beesley's Point.

It is now believed that the fire which destroyed the residence of Dr. Kennedy, at Cedar Hill, on Saturday, was the work of tramps.

"Taxpayer" Wants Free Water

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—I see in THE NEWS that Plainfield's taxes are not as high as New Brunswick's, Rahway and other places, all of which have Water Works. How if our tax is $1.15 on the hundred dollars what will it be if Water Works are put in and the city has to sewer? It will cost more to sewer than to put in Water Works.

The Water Company do not pay anything for their rent, but even charge the city for water that it may never use unless there should be a fire. The city pays for all the water it might want for fire and public uses free, and that would be all the city would get for the great outlay for sewerage to take off the Water Company's waste water, the interest and cost of running expenses of which will add 60 cents to the hundred dollars, or $2.15 plus 60 equals $2.75, and perhaps this is too low an estimate. And it is an outlay that cannot be avoided if water is put in. Sewerage naturally must follow, and also higher taxes. A TAXPAYER.

A Colored Republic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Will you please insert in your valuable paper the following article in answer to that of Mr. ROBERT PARKER.

The Republique de Hayti is populated almost entirely by descendants of Africans and other mixed races of West Indians, who speak the French language. There are about 500,000 inhabitants. Port-au-Prince is its capital and principal commercial city, from which Legitime, the colored President, and his family left by August, 1888, on the opposite of Hyppolite, came to the head of the forces that overthrew the existing government, and who is now the Republic's executive.

Free Singing Classes.

Young men who require instruction in singing and reading music are invited to join a class held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Saturday evenings of each week at eight o'clock. The class is under the competent leadership of Mr. E. O. Embury. Boys' classes are held Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at four o'clock.

Died.

TYRRELL—In this city, Jan 9th, Charles P. Tyrrell, aged 42 years.
Funeral services from his late residence, 7 Arlington avenue, Sunday, Jan. 12, at 2.30 o'clock p. m. 10-2t*

Cent-a-Word-Column

$35 PIANO, rosewood case, top damper and full plate, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 6-tf

A GIRL Wishes situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. 25 Lincoln avenue. 9-2t

A LARGE SQUARE base-burner, double heating stove, with nickel and the trimmings, for sale cheap. Apply at 20 Park place. Will send two large parlor stoves and room stove to any part of Plainfield. Address "Comfort" care of EVENING NEWS. 19-17-tf

$100. SEVEN Octave piano, elegant rosewood case, all the latest improvements and great bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 5-tf

FOR SALE—Coupe roadaway in good order for $150. Inquire at 5 La Grande avenue. 10-3

20 LOADS of fine manure for sale. Also 5,000 cut fence posts. Apply to Rob't Mossbeck, 1st ward, Plainfield. 8-tf

GOOD BUILDING LOTS for sale cheap. Eleven minutes walk from depot at Dunellen. Inquire premises if desired. Inquire of I. D. Titsworth. 7-4

TO RENT to Protestant without any or few children, one-half my house 72 Somerset avenue. 10-2

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings, repeating action, full iron frame, carved legs, finely varnished. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 5-tf

WANTED—A woman for general housework. With reference. No. 7 West Second street. 10-2t

WANTED—A chambermaid and waitress. Apply to Mrs. G. C. Martin, 32 Sigler street. 10-2t

YOUNG man wishes work of any kind; comfortable home and some wages. Good reference. Call at 64 East Fifth street. 10-2t

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. Good reference required. 9-tf 9-2t

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 28 Fanning avenue. German preferred. 9-3t

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand one-horse dump cart. H. C. Randolph. 8-3

$45 GARRETT ORGAN—New, two full sets reeds, fine tone, with stool and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 5-tf

WANTED—A girl to do cooking and light housework. Apply at No. 28 West Seventh street, Plainfield, N. J. 7-tf

$85. PIANO—Cabinet Mayr, 7 1/3 octave, 3 strings, beautiful design of case, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 5-tf

WANTED—Good white cook and housework; reference required. Apply 179 West Front street. 4-tf

Special Notices.

DANCING AND ÆSTHETICS. Prof. Ingalls's school, 17 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. New term commenced Monday afternoon, 4 p. m. for children. New beginners Thursday 4 to 6 p. m. For circulars, etc., send by or address Address 22 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 9-10tf

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE HIS OF THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—
SUNDAY OF TIME:

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—Will s. m. to meet 7.30 a. m. train. Route—Broadway to Front, Front to 6th st., 6th to Madison ave., to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.30 a. m. train.
3d do	9.00	do	9.30 do
4th do	9.45	do	10.30 do
5th do	11.00	do	11.30 do
6th do	12.30 p. m.	do	1.00 p. m. do
7th do	1.45 p. m.	do	2.15 2.30 p. m. do
8th do	3.00	do	To the Plain Office.
9th do	3.30	do	meet 3.45 p. m. train.
10th do	4.45	do	5.00 do do
11th do	5.45	do	6.00 do do
12th do	6.45	do	7.00 do do

Stops will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Murray avenue, for the Plain Office, connecting with trains as above. Also for all other points.

Stops will also leave Plainfield over above hours, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 7.37, 8.52, 9.37, 10.37, 11.37 a. m. 2.06, 4.30, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45.

Horses and Carriages kept expressly for hire at all hours. Orders left at the office, Plainfield avenue, for special teams and horses, will receive prompt attention. Have a capacity for moving furniture, &c. Orders left at the office, Plainfield avenue, for the conveying, for private parties, at moderate rates.

M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 15. 1-6tf

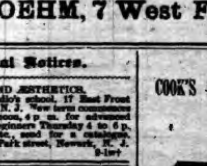
MUSIC HALL, M.H.A.
Monday, Jan. 13,
Special Engagement of the Peerless Artists and Universal Favorite,
RHEA
In the Grand Historical drama by Albert Rowland Brown, Esq., entitled
JOSEPHINE
EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.
Rhea, as Josephine, supported by the popular American actor, Mr. Wm. Haines, and her own powerful company. Under the management of Mr. Frank G. Cotter. Brilliant novelties! Magnificent Costumes! Superb Appointments! Grand and Realistic Scenery! Prices 25, 50, 75 and $1. Seats on sale Thursday.

THE BEE HIVE

Woolen Goods Must Go!

Children's Toboggan Caps, 10c. and 25c.
Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size, 25c.
Children's Mitts, 10c.
Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.
Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 25c.
10 Gross Linen Finish Envelopes, slightly soiled, former price 20c. and 50c., reduced to 12c.
5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered back, 50c.
Undressed Housegloves, 8 button length, $1.00.
15 doz. Camel's Hair Socks, worth 35c., at 19c. a pair.
DONT FAIL TO SEE THE
50c. Pride Shirt,
THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.
Louis Callman,
40 WEST FRONT STREET.

COOK'S ROTARY ASH SIFTER.



SOLD BY
A. M. GRIFFEN,
18 EAST FRONT STREET.

A BARGAIN.
A THREE-STORY MANSARD ROOF
HOUSE,
with STABLE for SIX HORSES. Half acre of land.
Very Cheap at $9,000
Any reasonable offer considered. Very little cash required. House situated about 15 minutes walk from depot. Apply at premises. Address or call at W. BRITTON, 1021 Madison avenue, N. Y. 9-4

THE DAIRY,
62 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,
are offering special inducement in
Gilt Edged Butter
Call and see them.
Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese. (Fresh every day.)
Get our Prices on Canned Goods, Pine Fruit, Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.

DELICATESSEN
Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Blood-worst, Liver-wurst, Boiled Ham, Smoked Beef and Pink Sardines. All kinds of Pickles, Sauerkraut and Salads, Swiss, Edam, Limburger, Brie, Roquefort, Pineapple, Hand and Limburger Cheese.
W. C. TUBBS, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

FOR SALE.
LARGE
Brick Building,
62 and 64 SOMERSET STREET.
For particulars apply to I. Sayziger. 1-6-1m

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
AND
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 2
SOMERSET STREET,
E. W. HOSKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THIS CITY AND CROSS A WEEK, ON, IN ADVANCE, AT $6.00 PER YEAR.

Well Developed Children.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, of the Brooklyn Normal College for Physical Training, has published a book called a "Guide to Systematic Instruction in Physical Training." If the reports made by some teachers on the physical development of their pupils recently can be judged from, there is need of such a book.

In a room of fifty pupils, not more than five are free from physical defects, on the average. Many have one shoulder higher than the other, from a habit of standing on one foot. Many have one side developed better than the other, and these will be crooked. Round shoulders, drooping head and flat chest are among the most common deformities. It is not uncommon to find the hips thrown too far forward, and the legs and arms shaped like spindles or pipe stems; there are also many bow legs.

An occasional boy is found who is a specimen of perfect physical development, but a girl almost never. The finest types of children physically to be found in the schools are those of foreign birth. The best formed and healthiest are the Germans and Bohemians, the next best the Irish. From the west and south of Ireland, where the young ones run outdoors the year around, barefoot and tatious, living on the coarsest of food, come, according to our authority, the most exquisitely beautiful children. The pinniest, scrawniest, worst shaped young ones are our own American city children, especially our little girls, who are sacrificed to that fatally misunderstood word, "ladylike."

The point Dr. Anderson makes is that systematic physical training, such as ought to be in every school, will correct the defects named. It has done so where it has been faithfully tried.

Idaho Wants In.

Idaho and Wyoming will be the next two states admitted to the Union, most likely. They are knocking. If they do not get in this congress, it will not be their fault. Already their delegates have begun the ear chewing process with the president and members of congress.

The delegates are full of vim and information about their respective territories. From the Idaho delegate, Mr. Du Bois, we learn that thisterritory contains now 125,000 inhabitants. Of the fifty-five odd million acres of land in Idaho, 16,000,000 are good for agriculture. There are 10,000,000 acres of forest and 20,000,000 acres of grazing and mineral land.

This year the agricultural population has increased 13,000. Young as Idaho is, the journalist is there. He is as faithful as the circuit preacher in following up pioneer populations. Delegate Du Bois informed President Harrison that every county in Idaho supported at least two newspapers and most of them three. When one recalls the ameniities of pioneer journalism this is indeed a heroic record.

This year over $17,000,000 of gold and silver were taken out of the ground in the territory, and since 1863 the output has been nearly $158,000,000.

An electrical expert in Dusseldorf has succeeded in transmitting pictures by electricity. The sun's rays are allowed to fall upon a sensitive plate, prepared after the usual manner of photograph plates, with one exception. The plate itself is composed of the ends of a bundle of fine wires, smoothly fitted together and insulated. At the moment the sunlight falls on this plate of wires an electrical current is passed through them. The wires conduct the image that is found to a similar plate at their other end. There seems to be in this discovery magnificent possibilities for the illustrated daily newspapers.

Plans have been published for no less a work than a bridge across the English channel from Calais to Douvre. If ever completed, it will be thirty miles long. A tunnel under the channel was proposed long ago, and would have been built, only that the common people of England object to it, on the ground that France could easily invade the island in case of war.

A French chemist, Professor Du Millefours, has discovered a process for solidifying kerosene. He makes it into bricks which can be cut with a knife, and yet can be handled easily. They burn slowly, yet perfectly. A fuel of the future.

Packers of porcelain and other fragile freight in Europe have found that the best material to prevent breakage in such cases is wood wool, so called—wood split into fine, hairlike shavings. Soft woods are used for the purpose.

The next great African enterprise will be the building of a railroad from Zanzibar far interior to the Victoria Nyanza. It will open an immense trade to the merchants of Europe.

You can now travel from New York to Yokohama, by way of San Francisco, in two weeks and a half.

Chauncey M. Depew has given to the newspaper reporter a new name. It is, "Historian of the hour."

Financial reports announce that sugar is firmer. It ought to be. It has been a cold day for people who have to buy it now for a good while.

Matthew Marshall, the able financial writer of The New York Sun, says: "Skill and honest hard work is the only means of really making money."

That was a bad break made by a certain society of ladies who addressed a petition to "Mrs. President Harrison." The proper designation for our chief executive officer's wife is "The President of the United States and Mrs. Harrison." The petition should have been addressed simply to Mrs. Harrison.

There seems to be one man who has not a friend in the world. It is Burke, sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Dr. Cronin. Friends and relatives of the other prisoners crowded around them to offer such comfort as they might. To Burke alone, one of the body, did at least visit him in prison after sentence was passed. Even for a convicted murderer this seems hard.

Emin Pasha's right name is plain Edward Schnitzer. He was an honest German who put on no airs before he went to Egypt, embraced Mohammedanism, became Emin Pasha, and they say took also Mohammedan wives according to the custom of other followers of the prophet. He is of Hebrew extraction. In going back to Orientalism, perhaps he has only yielded to an inherited strain of blood.

The man who has overdrawn his salary is not usually in luck, but those congressmen who did so are certainly the fortunate ones this time. The careful ones who allowed their pay to remain in the treasury till the opening of congress are the ones that got left. Long leave racing and more bookkeeping will probably be included in the duties of the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the house hereafter.

Julian Hawthorne, who went to Europe with the Scripps League working people, has returned. It was his first visit to Europe in a number of years. He says the cost of living in London and Paris has grown steadily since he was a young man, till it is nearly as expensive in those cities as in New York.

If you want to earn $5,000 easy here is the way to do it. Arrest and deliver to the marshal of the District of Columbia the dead or alive body of Cravath Edward Silcott, who ran away with our congressmen's money.

On the tones of the whispering lute it is softly wafted to the public ear that to hear Gen. Boulanger wants to leave his isle and come to America to lecture in order to get away from the lady he is in love with.

The Philadelphia board of health have recommended citizens of that place to boil both milk and water twenty minutes before drinking them. If Philadelphia milk is like that supplied to most cities, it will be sufficient to boil the water alone.

GRIPPE LOSING ITS GRIP.

Deaths on the Decrease in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—There were 128 deaths yesterday which were due to complaints traceable to the prevalence of grippe: pneumonia, 66; consumption, 34; bronchitis, 22; influenza, complicated with pneumonia, 12; influenza, complicated with bronchitis, 1; influenza, complicated with convulsions, 1. The deaths from grippe in cities alone included three children 2 years, 3 years and 14 days old respectively, and adults ranging in years from 21 to 74 years. The list included three women. Only 345 policemen were reported unfit for duty yesterday, as against 391 the day before.

A Pennsylvania Grippe Suicide.

CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 10.—Minnie Thompson, 18 years old, was found in her bed this morning with a bullet hole in the left side of her other end. There seems to be in this discovery magnificent possibilities for the illustrated daily newspapers.

Recording Directors in the Public.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The directors of the Reading Railroad company held a two hours' session in the afternoon, and after adjournment issued the following publication of the following announcement: "No formal action will be taken on the subject of the payment of the interest upon the income bonds until the meeting of the board in May after the annual election, but the members of the board are unanimously of the opinion, from an examination of the accounts, that no interest has been earned or can be paid upon any series of the preference bonds." The Record says: Steps will be taken at the same session to sanction restraining the voting trustees of the Reading company from re-electing Mr. Corbin as president. In addition to the legal measures which will be taken against the voting trustees, they will be presented with a protest against Mr. Corbin's re-election by the stock and bondholders.

Fatal Accident on the "Sea Hen."

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 10.—In the morning before the passengers were awake the steamer Sea Hen, wires near here, burst her cylinders, and the escaping steam killed John Warden, fatally burned Fireman John Reese and badly hurt a man named Lawson. No passengers were hurt.

DEATH OF JUDGE KELLEY.

The Father of the House Breathes His Last.

BUSINESS OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Large Number of Nominations Confirmed by the Senate—Many Bills Favorably Reported—Other News of Interest from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania, died about 5 o'clock last evening. Judge W. D. Kelley was born in Philadelphia in 1814, and his father, Peter Kelley, of the "Aurora," was given him because he has spent twenty-eight years successively in the house of representatives. For the last two sessions it was apparent to his friends that he lacked the vigor of former years and grew characterized by feebleness, and when the Fifty-first congress opened he was still strong enough to occur in Speaker Thomas B. Reed. It was on account of his

W. D. KELLEY.

feeble condition that he declined the honor of the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, which Mr. Reed offered him. The speaker then appointed the judge chairman of the committee on manufactures, but Judge Kelley was too sick to attend to the duties regularly.

His Life Greatly Missed.

At the opening of a new congress, by unanimous consent, Judge Kelley was relieved from the lottery seat drawing. No one in the house will be more missed than Judge Kelley. While not taking an active part in general legislation, when he took part in a debate it never lacked for spirit. Reform or other bad laws found in the field that he felt most at home, and he rejoiced in the title of the champion of protection."

Why He Changed His Politics.

Judge Kelley studied law while working as a journeyman jeweler. In the forties he was chosen prosecuting attorney for Philadelphia, being then a Democrat. He served two terms on the common pleas bench and then, because of his anti-slavery views, he became a Republican. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. His election to the Thirty-seventh congress followed, and he has been successively re-elected ever since.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The vice president laid before the senate a communication from the attorney general in response to the senate resolution, in which he states that no instructions, oral or written, have been sent to the district attorney, or to District Attorney Chambers, in reference to the arrest of W. W. Dudley, and that no communication on the subject has been received from District Attorney Chambers. The communication was ordered printed and referred to the committee on judiciary.

A message from the president of the United States in the Missouri river between St. Joseph, Mo., and the mouth. On motion of Mr. Sanders the message was adopted directing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the water and property of the Washington Gaslight company.

Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, called up and made a long speech in advocacy of the bill appropriating $7,736,000 for the improvement of St. Mary's river, Michigan, and $1,684,000 for the improvement of Hay lake channel, Michigan. The bill was referred to the committee on commerce.

Many Nominations Confirmed.

The following nominations among others have been confirmed by the senate: J. R. G. Pitkin, Louisiana, minister to the Argentine Republic; Clark E. Carr, Illinois, minister and consul general to Denmark; William Walter Phelps, New Jersey, minister of navigation; Samuel R. Halliday, Pennsylvania, commissioner of customs; Richard G. Lay, District of Columbia, consul general to Ottawa; Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware, District of Columbia, at Trinity; Aulick Palmer, District of Columbia, at Dresden; Edward A. Dimick, Massachusetts, at Barbadoes.

Collectors of customs—John Price, Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; William T. Hopper, Perth Amboy, N. J.; G. G. Symmes, Newport; Stephen Moffitt, Champlain, N. Y.; Henry H. Lyman, Oswego, N. Y.; Charles Dodge, J. M. Bailey, surveyors of customs, Albany, N. Y.; Edward Mitchell, appraiser of merchandise, New York city; Joseph C. Biglin, assistant appraiser of merchandise, New York city; supervising inspectors of steam vessels—Thomas Dickey, District of Columbia, ninth district; Orlow W. Chapman, New York, solicitor general, department of justice; Willis P. Hepburn, Iowa, solicitor of the treasury. Postmasters—Connecticut—N. D. Sperry, New Haven; New York—C. N. Canton, Cohoes; F. A. Milliken, Horley; T. T. Woodward, West Troy.

Bills Favorably Reported.

The senate committee on commerces has ordered favorable reports on the following bills: To prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and to protect public works against encroachments; for the construction of a revenue cutter for use on the Pacific coast (to cost $80,000 with headquarters at Astoria, Or.); for the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix river; for the construction of bridges across Staten Island sound (known as the Arthur Kill and Kill Von Kull bridges).

The senate committee on Indian affairs has ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Thomas J. Morgan as commissioner of Indian affairs. The charges based on the army record of Gen. Morgan were entirely disproved, and the committee decided that the charge of discrimination against Catholics had been successfully met. The committee also ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Dr. Dorchest as superintendent of Indian schools.

The senate committee on printing selected the standards of paper to be used for the public printing during the ensuing year.

THE ACCUSED RELEASED.

Dr. Kniffin and Miss Parnell Leave Their Prison Cells.

TRENTON, Jan. 10.—Dr. Arthur Kniffin and Miss Emma C. Parnell, charged with the murder of Annabel Mrs. Myra Kniffin, were released last night on bail by Chief Justice Beasley. A writ of habeas corpus was was granted by the chief justice at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was made returnable at 7:30 last evening. At that hour a carriage drove up to the East State street entrance of Chief Justice Beasley. Warden of the County Jail Muirhead was on the box with the driver, and inside were Miss Parnel, Dr. Arthur Kniffin, Dr. Palmer and Mr. Reed.

Soon after the door bell rang, and about the only remarkable circumstance of the event was the unusual size of the diamond in his shirt front. Miss Parnel was attired in black from head to foot.

When all were seated Mr. Barton Reed and the chief justice copied the names of the bondsmen. Then the chief justice said: "I suppose you are aware, gentlemen, that I have released Dr. Kniffin and Miss Parnell on taking bail. These persons are entitled to be discharged under our laws, and I know of no reason why they should not be. The bail is a bond for $30,000 in each case. If there were objections he should appear and state them. I have fixed the bail at $30,000 in each case."

He then called the names of the bondsmen, who entered into recognizance in the sum named to produce the bodies of the prisoners at the court house in Trenton on the first Tuesday of the present month. There were fifty-two bondsmen present. The chief justice remarked that he had taken bonds from fifty-two persons, but he had never had so many bondsmen.

The prisoners were then discharged, and the party spend the night in the Kniffin house, where Dr. Kniffin's mother resided. Dr. Kniffin will remain in Trenton. The inquest was continued during the morning and then adjourned over until Monday, when Coroner Roberts, W. E. Hayes, Reuben Tyler, Chris Childs, Thomas Smith, John Gordon, Louis Cox and Peter Naller.

A Survivor's Story.

Abe Taylor, one of the survivors, tells the following story of the accident, and the horrible fight for life of the panic stricken workmen imprisoned in the caisson beneath the bed of the river. The men were at work in the soft bottom of the river. They made much rapid progress in the muddy surface that the excavation went down faster than the caisson, whose great weight was expected to carry it gradually down, keeping pace with the work of excavating. It is a most feasible plan.

They Fought Like Demons.

An unusual quantity of water began to trickle from under the caisson's edges, but the men paid little heed to it, and felt no apprehension was felt. Gradually the incoming tide increased until suddenly from under the edge of the caisson on every side a great stream of water burst, which rushed their deadly peril, and all rushed for the exit into the escape pipe. Immediately around this little pipe which admitted to liberty and life the unfortunates fought like demons, all knowing that but a few of them could pass through the inner trap before the caisson was completely filled by the inrushing tide.

Only one could go through at a time, and as one man gained a pre-eminence, he was dragged back into the struggling crowd. Meanwhile the flood rose swiftly and relentlessly. The outer roof was covered, higher than a man's head, and to be left behind was thought to be certain death.

The Foreman's Despairing Cry.

Taylor says he was the last of the surviving workmen in the outer lock. He escaped from the clutches of a dozen hands and leaped through the trap into the outer lock he heard Riley, the foreman, shouting, "For God's sake, help, it's getting all over my head; let the shortest men go first."

The trap fell back behind Taylor and shut off the frantic voices. It is supposed that before any others could escape they were all drowned.

Some May Possibly Be Rescued.

The workmen in the outer lock, however, think there is a chance that some of the imprisoned workmen are still alive. The air gauge on the engine which pumps air into the caisson showed a steady pressure of air in the air shaft and caisson, and it is thought possible that the compressed air in the caisson will be sufficient to keep the men alive until they can be rieched, and some of the men may be able to keep their hands above water until relieved.

A New Extradition Treaty.

TORONTO, Jan. 10.—A special to The Globe from Ottawa says: A confidential copy of the proposed extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been received by the minister of justice. The scope of the proposed treaty is wide in comparison with the treaty of 1842, which covers only four offenses. If the pending treaty is adopted legislation by the dominion parliament will be necessary to bring Canadian law up to the times.

Trying to Save Jockey Stone.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Governor Hill gave a hearing yesterday to the case of Jockey Stone, the colored jockey, who was convicted of murdering Henry Miller at Coney Island. He was sent to the an old feud. Stone was found guilty, and the court of appeals decided against him in December. Charles J. Patterson appeared and argued eloquently for the life of Stone. The governor reserved his decision, and unless he interferes Stone will hang Feb. 7.

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The President Entertained.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Vice President Morton and Mrs. Morton entertained President Harrison, Mrs. Harrison and a number of guests at dinner last night. Covers were laid for about thirty guests, including, besides the president and Mrs. Harrison, most of the members of the cabinet, their ladies and a number of prominent diplomats.

A Poultry Show Opens.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The Hudson River Poultry association has opened its winter exhibition here. There are a large number of entries, many from distant points. The stock on exhibition is exceptionally fine, and there is every prospect of a large and successful exhibition.

THEY FOUGHT FOR LIFE.

Twenty Men Caught Like Rats in a Caisson.

SIXTEEN ARE PROBABLY DEAD.

The Water Rushed Into the Caisson and but Four Out of Twenty Men Escaped They Fought Like Demons with Their Desperate Companions.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—Sixteen men working in a caisson used in the excavation of a new pier for the new bridge now being across the Ohio river between this city and Jeffersonville were caught by a sudden burst of water, caused, it is thought, by a too rapid excavation, and are believed to have been drowned. Engines and workmen were at work all night trying to get out the bodies, but up to the break and entombed the men, but thus far without success. The caisson is located 200 yards from the Kentucky bank, in about twenty-five feet of water. Twenty men were at work in it. The caisson proper is a huge iron tender, and is raised and lowered by a monster shaft, which projects above the water's surface. This shaft is reached by four trap doors from the interior of the caisson.

Caught Like Rats in a Trap.

Shortly before 4 o'clock last evening, while the men were excavating the bottom of the caisson, the water from the river burst under the edge of the huge machine and the unfortunate workmen were caught like rats in a trap. Of the twenty men in the caisson at the time the accident occurred, Abe Taylor, Frank Haddox, Louis Couch and James Morrill, succeeded in reaching the traps to the manhole shaft and escaped.

Sixteen Have Probably Perished.

The fate of the others is yet unknown, but there is hardly a possibility that any of them are alive. Those still in the caisson are: Thomas Johnston, Monroe Boling, John Knox, foreman; Frank Mayer, Fred Boeger, George Mayer, Tom Lee, Harrison Roberts, W. E. Hayes, Reuben Tyler, Chris Childs, Thomas Smith, John Gordon, Louis Cox and Peter Naller.

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REPUBLICAN LEAGUE PRINTING.

Ex-President Foster Testifies to the Sale of Tallmadge & Martin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—In the hearing before Louis C. Raegener, referee in the suit of Tallmadge & Martin, printers, against Phineas C. Lounsbury, as treasurer of the Republican League of the United States, to recover about $11,500 balance of a bill for printing campaign documents, the cross-examination of James P. Foster, ex-president of the league, was resumed by Counsellor Gay. Mr. Foster did not recollect ever having urged Martin to place the bill before the league, or by doing so it would compel them to refund him on account of that he might raise the money to pay the bill. He had put himself on record in writing to the effect that the league was not liable for the bill. Mr. Foster denied that he wrote the "Fry Fat" circular, and thought it would be a good question to ask each witness that was called upon to testify. Mr. Foster was not in favor of the suggestion of Gen. Dudley that the "popular subscription plan" for the raising of funds was put in operation.

As to the making of bills there was no fixed plan; bills were paid by check when they were known to be correct. Mr. Foster had always considered that the national Republican committee was in duty bound to pay the claim of Tallmadge & Martin, because at a conference between the representatives of the national committee and the league, the league was recognized to be an army of Republican workers, and Gen. Dudley in several circulars stated that the league would be responsible for the bills. The work to be done is accomplished by the league. The bill, witness said, had never been presented to the national committee. It had, however, been sent to Gen. Dudley, but beyond that he knew nothing and could give no reason why it was not laid before the committee. Adjourned to Saturday.

More Emigrants Detained.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mary Brice, an Englishwoman, aged 30, arrived here on the Gallia, from Liverpool, with her two children—six boys and four girls, ranging from 6 months to 10 years in age. All are healthy looking. Mrs. Brice wants to go to Los Angeles, where she says her husband, who came to this country a year ago, is working and doing well. She has $250, but says nothing of the cost of food on route. The emigration commissioners will therefore hold the family until the husband can be heard from. Mrs. Brice, after about an half of Mr. Thomas, moved that the examination be made unanimous, which was agreed to by the commissioners. A committee was appointed to bring Mr. Brice before the caucus. The result was reached at 10 o'clock. Col. Brice was soon escorted into the platform stage, and as he appeared before him the house cheered upon him. It was received with cheers. Messrs. Baker, Hunt, McMahon and others of the house members spoke, and Mr. Thomas could not be found. The result of the caucus was received with the best of feeling all around.

Calvin Stewart Brice, the nominee, is a native of Licking county, Ohio, and was born December 31, 1845. His father was Rev. William Kirkpatrick Brice. The son entered Miami university, Oxford, O., in April, 1861, and was graduated from the college of Cincinnati university company in 1861, and was enrolled in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, August 12, 1862. He left the following to his studies he was graduated in 1866, and again volunteering recruited a company in the spring of 1864, served with the Ohio regiment until the close of the engagement, and was promoted to be lieutenant colonel for meritorious services.

After the war Col. Brice studied law and practiced with great success until 1880, when he withdrew from practice to devote his attention to the business interests with which he was connected. Col. Brice was a delegate at-large to the National Democratic convention of 1888, and was subsequently elected chairman of the National Democratic committee.

Senator Wilson to Succeed Himself.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10.—The Democratic caucus has recommended United States Senator R. K. Wilson to succeed himself. The name of Governor Jackson was also presented, and Mr. Wilson was nominated by acclamation.

The Republican Caucus.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The committee appointed by the Republican members of the senate and house have decided to hold their caucus next Monday in the hall of the house of representatives.

The Tariff Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—S. G. Brower, of Medina, N. Y., was the first person to address the ways and means committee. He stated that the representation of large industry—that of bean growing for consumption. The duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, he said, did not keep the imported beans out of the market, and for a duty of fifty cents per bushel on beans.

A. G. Webster, of Boston, argued in favor of admitting free of duty "wool degras." At present this article is paying a duty of one-fifth of a cent per pound. Half a dozen other specimen were made in the same tenor.

On Night Hawks, Baltimore, manufacturer, said that there had been a great decrease in this trade on account of foreign competition and cheap labor. He asked for an increase in the tariff on these articles.

J. S. Carr, of Orange, N. J., on behalf of the fur hat makers, wanted increased duty on hats, and W. H. Posey and John Pfaltzer, two of Mr. Carr's workmen, told of the depressing effect of European competition on the hat trade.

Father Hickey's Successor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Rev. John Hickey has been appointed pastor of St. Mary's church at Waterloo to succeed Rev. J. A. Hickey. This is the church from the pastorate of which Bishop McQuaide deposed Rev. Father Lambert, whose appeal to the Propaganda has not yet been settled, and for whom return to Waterloo a lengthy petition has been sent to the pope. This change of pastors will further complicate the trouble at Waterloo.

Domestic Troubles Cause Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—James N. Elkins, cashier of the Northwestern Express, Stage and Transportation company, has committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He had been drinking a good deal of liquor during the afternoon. He leaves a widow and two children. Domestic troubles are said to be the cause.

Killed at a Railroad Crossing.

HARTLAND, Wis., Jan. 10.—A St. Paul train struck a bobs and wagon at a crossing near Hartland this afternoon, killing Olaf Johnson and fatally injuring his wife, who died about an hour after the accident.

Professor Cattle Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Professor J. H. C. Johns, United States navy, the distinguished mathematician, died here this morning. He had been in feeble health, died at his home here last night in his 75th year.

CALVIN S. BRICE CHOSEN.

Ohio Democracy's Nominee for United States Senator.

HE EASILY WINS THE CONTEST.

Nominated on the Second Ballot by a Large Majority—The Republicans Will Hold Their Contested Caucus Monday. Senator Wilson Re-nominated.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—Calvin S. Brice is the nominee of the democracy in the Ohio legislature for the United States senatorship to succeed Hon. John Sherman. The announcement was effected upon the second ballot to the caucus last night. The caucus was called to order by Senator Hoskins, chairman of the joint caucus committee. Senator Pugh, of Adams, of Ross, and Senator Sherman, of Athens. Of the seventy-nine Democratic members of the legislature seventy-three were present. Representative Kinney (Democrat) died here yesterday, and Representative Lawlor, of Franklin, is reported dying at Newark.

The Nominations.

Mr. Brice's name was presented by Representative Hunt, of Shelby, whose speech was loudly applauded. Judge Ashburn seconded the nomination. Other nominations were made by Gen. W. H. Gee, Judge A. McMahon, John M. Thomas, James P. Neal, Samuel P. Hunt and George I. Seney. The nominations were then closed.

The First Ballot.

When the first ballot was taken it was found that Mr. Brice, as was expected, had a strong lead, receiving 39 votes. The other candidates stood as follows: McMahon, 16; Neal, 12; Thomas, 3; Seney, 2; Hunt, 1; Neal, Seney and Gedden, 2 each; Outhwaite, 1. After the second call of the roll had begun Senator Corcoran withdrew the name of Mr. Seney, and the ballot was then taken when he was closed out under the rules and voted for Brice.

Mr. Brice Nominated.

Changes in favor of Brice now took place rapidly, and when the result of the second ballot was announced it stood: Brice, 49; McMahon, 13; Thomas, 3; Seney, 2; Neal, 1; Hunt, 1; Neal, Seney and Gedden, 2 each; Outhwaite, 1. After the second call of the roll had begun Senator Corcoran withdrew the name of Mr. Seney, and the ballot was then taken when he was closed out under the rules and voted for Brice.

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Crushed Stone.

The undersigned having leased the Chestnut Ridge Quarry, is prepared to furnish Crushed Stone of any size at short notice at Reasonable Prices. Stone for Walks and Carriage Drives a Specialty.

P. T. B. NEVIUS,
RESIDENCE, 97 JACKSON AVENUE
P. O. Box 792.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle,
97 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper Hangers,
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

A Severe Shock.

A shriek came from the parlor, and the mother rushed into the room in great agitation.

"What is it, my daughter?" she exclaimed. "Has this—this person from New York been rude or uncivil?"

"Not intentionally, mamma," said the young woman, sadly. "But it was a painful shock. He asked me if I considered it proof of 'hippopotami.'"—Chicago Tribune.

A Detriment to Trade.

Banker—I don't feel a liberal inquiry today.—Judge.

An Impertinent Question.

"Yes, I saw that account of the accident with which an acquaintance from Hoboken met," said the man to be devoured by sharks, as he replied the time in his plaid shaker, "and it forcibly reminded me of my own adventure on the Pacific coast."

"Please do not give us the story in all its details, he hysterically commanded, and said:

"In the year 1880 I made an excursion from San Francisco. The upper current of my boat was cut to me, as in this case. We had no parachutes in those days, but the balloon was inflated for only a short trip. When we came at sea it began to get downed, and there was no support on board."

"In the water, of course," replied the man from Milwaukee.

"But I didn't. I gently descended in the dark of a large ship, which had been disabled in a storm and afterward abandoned by her crew. She was loaded with a cargo of Worcestershire sauce. I came into port and got $275,000 salvage as my share."

"You did! You my the was dismasted?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then how did you sail her in?"

"Do you doubt my word, sir?"

"Oh, no; but I want the particulars."

"Well, sir, I sailed her in, as I said before, and that's enough. Any one who wants any particulars will be considered as doubting my veracity, and it is needless to add that the man who doubts my veracity [illegible]."

Here he took from his pocket a large, long knife, tried the edge on his thumb nail, and, after a glance around, returned it to its sheath. No further particulars were asked for, and the subject of conversation was changed to other pastures.—New York Sun.

In the Wrong Shop.

An Irishman who had been here but a short time was roaming through our streets regardless of locality, and stumbled upon Rochester street, in which, between Nassau and William, there were a number of lawyers' offices, among which there was one in a basement. The son of the "could sod," who was lost in some caverns of great pith and moment, observing this office and fancying that something might be procured there commenced with his sandstone and fisticuffs, went down the steps to the office. On entering he saw one of our noble profession seated at a desk, on the lear of which was one law book, obsolete and borrowed from a friend, and a bundle of papers relating to a bygone case, and which were thus placed to impress the clients when they came, but who were accumulating only in the sainted's eye. The lawyer, hearing the footfall of the newcomer, busied himself with the papers, in the anxious hope that at last something had come to him which would enlarge his finances.

The Irishman, who was evidently disappointed at the small show of merchandise and quite taken aback, said:

"Arrah, what do you keep for sale here?"

Upon which our lawyer, aggrieved at being taken for a seller of small wares, impetuously, and looking savagely at the impudent intruder, answered:

"Blackhead!"

To which, quick as a flash, came the response:

"Pon me sowl, then, you must be doin' a brisk business, for there's only one left."—New York Herald.

A Question of Heredity.

A little boy was often whipped by his father for lying. His mother, who felt as a matter of course, but, on one occasion the punishment seemed to him to excite reflection. After it was over he stood before his father in a thoughtful way, which attracted his father's attention.

"My son," said the father, "what are you thinking about?"

"Father," said the son, "when you was a little boy did you use to tell lies?"

"No, my son: when I was a little boy I did not tell lies."

"Father," returned the son, "when mother was a little girl did she use to tell lies?"

"No, my son," replied the father, "when your mother was a little girl she did not tell lies. But why do you ask me these questions?"

"Well," said the little fellow, drawing a long sigh, "it is the most mysterious thing in the world to me that a father who never told lies when he was a little boy and a mother who never told lies when she was a little girl should have a boy who tells as many lies as I do."—New York Herald.

Educational Items.

Professor—Gentlemen, will you please make less noise?

The noise continues.

Professor—Gentlemen, I am now describing the resemblance of certain types of apes and the human family, and I have a right to expect that you will look directly at me.—Texas Sittings.

Extensible Ignorance.

READING, Dec. 6.

To the Editor of the Inquirer: Will you please tell me in your paper what Anna Dickinson's age is?

Miss Dickinson was born in Philadelphia Oct. 28, 1842. We do not know the lady's age.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Boiling It Down.

Amateur Elocutionist reciting with tender pathos—

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care—

Envious Rival (in stage whisper)—Why don't he mark her. "Who no hooks," and be done with it!—Toledo Blade.

The Amende Honorable.

Customer—Suppose you mixed arsenic in with those pills instead of quinine—what would you do?

Druggist—Apologize to your widow and your children on the grounds of unfair competition.—Jester's Weekly.

LICENSED

PAWNBROKER

Samuel Dreier,

Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property.

COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET,

UPSTAIRS,

Plainfield, New Jersey. 11-12-3m*

Our Box Paper

called CANTERBURY No. 220 is already well-known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good deal of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same price per box, 50c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend the as a Special Bargain, regardless what we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 50c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

SEE THE COMPARISON.

EAST AGAINST WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Texas Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Greens.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Frozen.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Ham-Trimmed.

FAIR PRICES.

N. H. Sunderlin's, Door to any Price.

24 Somerset st. At McGinty's.

USE SCATTER-CORNS

Each Corn or Bunion on Feet destroyed by one application of Scatter-Corns. It dries up instantly, and the Corn or Bunion will shell off. Any one who wants any particulars will be considered as doubting my veracity, and it is needless to add that the man who doubts my veracity [illegible].

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BARGAIN HOUSE.

Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.

Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.

Van Emburgh & White

16 WEST FRONT ST.

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THE UNFINISHED STOCKING.

Lay it aside—her work; no more she ply
By open window to the western sun,
Thinking of this and that beloved one
In silence as she knits.

Lay it aside; the needles in their place;
No more she welcomes at the cottage door
The coming of her children home once more
With youth and merriment.

Lay it aside; her work is done and well;
A generous, sympathetic, Christian life;
A faithful mother and a noble wife:
Has heaven one who can tell?

Lay it aside—say not her work is done:
No deed of love or goodness ever dies,
But in the lives of others multiplies;
Say it is just begun!

—Sarah K. Bolton in Washington Star.

HOW TO DUST A ROOM.

A Woman Who Thinks There Should Be a Method in This as in Other Work.

The feather duster is condemned, writes Christine Terhune Herrick in a recent number of The Housewife. In the hands of a careless housemaid it is flirted among the furniture, up about the picture frames, down amid the chair rungs, into nooks and corners, scattering the dust every where, brushing the impalpable powder from one spot and driving it into another, until, when the maid retires from her labors, all the dust in the room has changed its place, while but little of it has been permanently removed.

There should be a method in dusting and it should be closely followed. First of all, the carpet should be brushed. A thorough sweeping may not be necessary, but in most living rooms there is daily need of a carpet sweeper or dust pan and brush, often of all three. The carpet sweeper is admirable for taking up the dirt in the middle of the room, but it is practically useless in corners. Every housekeeper should have one of the dust pans that can be held in place by the foot. The pads in common use is insupportable to the woman who has been accustomed to bend herself double when she wished to brush up the stuff that she had gathered together with her broom.

The high places of the room should next receive attention, the cornices, curtain poles, etc. A dry cloth will do for the invisible here, and is easily improvised by tying a cloth or towel around a feather duster and attaching this to the end of a long pole. Nothing is so subtle one to touch the ceiling with the brush.

For the other parts of the room a cloth must be used. Old silk handkerchiefs make excellent dusters, and nothing can be more superior to those of cheese cloth. These should not be too large. A duster a yard long by half a yard wide is big enough for all ordinary purposes. One cloth is so clean that there is no reason why every family should not be provided with a generous supply of them.

They must be hemmed, of course, and may be prettily finished by a feather stitching of bright knitting cotton. Such dusters will gather the dust in nooks and corners, gathering up the dust and retaining it. They should be shaken after using and washed frequently. It is a tedious business to dust the modern parlor. Filled with bric-a-brac, adorned with hangings over doors, windows and mantles, ornamented with bits of drapery flung over corners and pictures, it presents a most discouraging aspect to the busy housewife.

One must pay for having pretty and artistic surroundings, but, as long as the dust gathering accessories are kept out of sleeping rooms, little harm is done. Everything should be moved in dusting. There should be no dusty rims left around ornaments to show how the cloth skimmed around them without touching them. Such carelessness must be watched for in the housemaid, whose study often is to slight all dusting instead of to perform he task thoroughly.

For dusting tufted furniture, nothing is better than an ordinary house painting brush. The bristles go into the very crevices and fold of the covering and fray the material less than do the straws of a whisk broom.

Pins and Needles.

Mantel ornaments in fine earthenware are again very popular.

Cathedral candles carried the first folding fan ever seen in France. In England they were the fashion in the time of Henry VIII.

In mixing mustard for table use, never add vinegar, which destroys its life and flavor. Boil water for moistening it, and use the water lukewarm.

Be sure and put your clothes pins in hot soapsuds at least once in two weeks, and let them boil; after which they may be taken out, dried and put away in a bag, ready for use on next washday.

Straw matting should be quickly washed with soap and water, and, if rinsed in salt water, it will not require wiping in drying. Cane bottom chairs may be washed in the same manner and dried in the open air.

The Cathedral lamp recently patented is gently imported is entitled to the first rank. The vase was handsomely painted with old Normandy scenes, and is mounted on a gilt bronze support of artistic design and workmanship. In the mouth of the vessel a lamp in conformity with the vase can be inserted, the whole combination can be united without marring the symmetry of the piece.

It is said that the juice of a lemon squeezed into a cup of coffee will afford immediate relief in nervous headache.

Cloth jackets or ulsters may be cleaned of grease by covering the spots with French chalk, placing a piece of blotting paper over it and then pressing with a hot iron. Rub with a dry flannel and brush well.

"A fashionable and delicious New York dish is marrow bones served in some somewhat novel style." The butcher saws the marrow bone across into thicknesses of about two inches, these are boiled, laid on square pieces of buttered toast and served hot. Some careful cooks close up both ends with a layer of thin paste before boiling.

As to Cleaning Ribbons.

Can ribbons and laces also be washed? is quite an ordinary question. A cheap ribbon used a few times may be washed after once having been washed, but good materials can be cleaned, unless they are, for soiled. A dyed ribbon cleaned requires a new iron, and a piece of white lace can easily be made cream color by passing it through tea or coffee water, more or less strong, according to the shade desired. If the ribbon is of a dark color and is in good repair, it can be rubbed and pressed and will look quite fresh. Never put the iron on the ribbon itself, as it leaves marks and makes it impossible to sponge on one side, but spread a cloth over it and then thereon. Velvet should be dampened, held up at both ends and pressed on the wrong side.

A few hints are sufficient and always acceptable to the economical woman who wishes to make the best possible use of everything.—Anna Wilson in New York News.

"Mr. Tuffold Has Himself.

Miss Phyzzpotz's entertaining Mr. Tuffold. Bobby, young brother, with a bucket of milk.

"Bobby, Bobby, what did you bring that in here for?"

"Oh, you said the other day that Mr. Tuffold's bowels would turn milk sour, and I just thought I'd use her for myself."—Epoch.

MAKING HOME AN EDEN.

SIMPLE MEANS BY WHICH IT CAN BE DONE WITHOUT RICHES.

The Beauty of Common Things Produces More Comfort Than Can Be Had by Lavish Expenditure of Money—Plan of an Ideal Home—Cushions in Living Rooms.

No one pretends to deny that the last decade of passing years has produced wonderful changes in home furnishing, and today as Oscar Wilde lecturing through the country would have rightson his side in declaring that the American home was devoid of ornament, because as a race Americans were satisfied to call four bare walls home. Whether the words of the aforesaid Oscar awakened a spirit of desire in our hearts to be surrounded with beautiful tokens and beautiful things, or whether the young disciple chanced to speak at exactly the right time, so that the soil fell upon good ground and sprung up and brought forth good fruit, it matters not; the fact remains that the change has established itself, and in every home is felt.

Oh! we have needed much more teaching to bring the world to see, as do poetic and artistic souls, the actual things of beauty on which our eyes rest each moment—the grace-ful swing of a curtain, the graceful drapery, the pleasing outline capable of being produced by the use of commonplace material well designed.

It is so good to be awakened to the beauty and culture to be found in tasteful surroundings as to that perhaps more subtle loveliness in the every day pleasure of others.

The old idea that money lavished broadcast was the necessary fertilizer to produce beautiful interiors has been exploded, and the world is in no answer to questions which may be safely put to all the world: "Do you see the most charming and attractive rooms among the richest people of your acquaintance?" That the answer will be in the negative is as certain as it is natural—for riches bring great, many rounded houses, which in the majority are impediments to that amenity place of homeness which must at once appeal to the senses or the realization of beauty is chilled and must ever remain unappreciated.

When a home contains a stately drawing room, formal in its elegance; an uncomfortable reception room in the highest style of the upholsterer's art; a cold and barren music room, carpeted for the music's sake; a library, formidable and unapproachable, with its tier on tier of crowded and dusty book shelves; a long, corridor like picture gallery hung with too many works of art to know and love—where is the home! Ah! surely it will be found in somebody's bedroom with great luxury wheels and downy lying plants; there will easy chairs flourish and the reign of comfort be found. "Why is it in summer we are always in the cool, and in winter" will come to be a joke in that family, unless the overwhelming importance of great wealth has crowded out all sense of humor from their lives.

And in smaller but pretentious homes in great cities there is something of the same desolation, for rarely does any one really live on the first floor. The great front room, long and narrow, with the pleasantest windows in the house, the very place which should be by all means be full of plants, and books and pictures are everywhere, like the memory of well loved friends, always with us; room in which the couch is a real one, wide and soft, with quantities of cushions, and the chairs suggest comfort in their every outline—where the big library table, well furnished, gives evidence of intercommunion with the outer world and workbaskets and magazines repeat the homely tale of life enjoyed; a room from which a snug, perfect little den, for the gentleman, opening smoke and thought, and beyond which is a pleasant hallway (not a room) wherein, besides the usual furniture, stands a writing table and a comfortable chair or two—that tradesmen and persons who call on business need not intrude upon the family privacy, but may leave or write their message or attend to their errand in a pleasant place. The end of the long hall should be divided from the entrance by a mock or less elaborate screen of carvings or spindle work, having an arched entrance to be hung with bamboo or rice curtains. As an entrance hall should never be less than ten or twelve feet wide, the carved screen should curtain off quite a little room, say 12x14, which should be elegantly furnished as a reception room, and here all visitors whose calls are formal should be entertained.

With such a plan of living rooms, as well as the dining room on the first floor, such a house ought to be a home indeed, where luxury and comfort combine to form the most cheerful, cheering, cheery spot imaginable.

In such home arrangement each of the family ought to have his own bedroom and dressing room. Nothing so much as this adds to individual comfort and self respect. And the nearer the dressing room is to the bathroom the happier the occupant. Great wealth ought to give additional enjoyments, and there will be some very comfortable moments in the lives of such persons who possess bedroom, bathroom and dressing room all their own.

Of the little things we have around in our living rooms none add to the comfort more than the big cushions so popular nowadays. Yes, and the little ones, too, tucked in behind backs or under arms in a way that whispers to the senses "comfort" every minute. We love them piled about promiscuously anywhere that a possible excuse suggests itself, on couches and divans, in chairs and window seats, as hassock or pillow, it matters not where there is a pillow, and it comes in conveniently.

Besides their successful aid to the furnishing of a room, what a godsend they are to the woman who does fancy work, now that the pillow sham has become so large no longer suggest themselves as dreams of delight.

The largest are a yard square and the designs are often quite elaborate, but still life does in bold lines. Venetian cotton, Italian satin and grass linen make inexpensive and very attractive coverings, and the needle work is done in coarse silks. The edges are turned around and have two fitted pieces at top and bottom which are lined together over a puff of satin or soft silk. Monograms and crests, initials and coronets, and the like are used to form the embroidery. Japanese stuffs are much in demand for their fabrication.

Quaint Chinese darning twill is an admirable background for a design, but need without a background, as it is itself effective as a filling. There is a fancy for applying squares of linen to plain satin pillowslips, previously ornamented with a conventional design of birds in Kensington work. Then, too, great elegance of taste is shown in the use of artists' silk, in which the stamped figure or outline is raised by an outline of bullion. Children like the melon rolls for their backs are most useful, made alike with both sides of some pretty figured silk.—S. E. M. in Chicago Herald.

THREE NEW BISHOPS.

They Were Recently Consecrated at St. Paul, Minn.

A triple consecration of bishops in the Roman Catholic church took place recently in

BISHOP M'GOLRICK. BISHOP SHANLEY. BISHOP COTTER.

St. Paul, Minn. The Rev. John Shanley was consecrated to become bishop of Jamestown, N. D., the Rev. James McGolrick to become bishop of Duluth, Minn., the Rev. Joseph Cotter to become bishop of a new see created at Winona, Minn.

Bishop Shanley was born at Albion, N. Y., in 1852. In 1857 he went with his parents to St. Paul. He studied in Rome, and in 1874 was ordained priest in the Eternal City. Then he returned to St. Paul and was stationed at the cathedral. A year later he was made pastor, in which position he remained till he was made bishop.

Bishop McGolrick was born in Ireland about 45 years ago and was educated at All Hallows college, Dublin. He came to America in 1868 and was stationed at the cathedral in St. Paul. After a year's service he went to Minneapolis and soon after erected a small frame church on the ground where the "Immaculate Conception" now stands. It was the first Roman Catholic church in Minneapolis. He has since been in charge of the church that he built.

Bishop Cotter was born in Liverpool in 1846. At 3 years of age he emigrated to New York. He went with his father to St. Paul in 1857. The boy was educated at St. Vincent's seminary, St. John's, Minn.; was ordained in 1871, becoming pastor at Winona. The bishop is a great worker in the temperance cause.

The ceremony of three priests being made bishops at once naturally created a great deal of excitement among the members of the Protestants, and the church where it was performed was crowded. Archbishop Ireland was installed on the throne. His assistants were the Most Rev. Thomas L. Grace and the Rt. Rev. M. Marty, D. D. The Rev. Walter Elliotz, of New York, delivered the sermon. Many distinguished prelates were in attendance.

ST. PAUL ICE PALACE.

Now It Will Be If the Weather Gets Cold Enough.

The people of St. Paul are preparing for a winter carnival, and have been eagerly scanning "Old Prob" for several days. The carnival directors have promised an ice palace,

ST. PAUL'S ICE PALACE.

but the ice king failed to make his customary rounds, and the prospect of getting building material was looked upon as dubious until this week's cold, with its accompanying cold snap, prophesied zero weather. The directors, made happy by this, zealously turned to the realization of their architect's plan.

The structure is to be in the form of a castle, and will consist of a royal theatre 100 feet in diameter, a royal banquet hall 80x50 feet, a tower 150 feet high, and a viaduct connecting the theatre and banquet hall, composed of arches of ice twenty feet wide between supports. The vista will be nearly 200 feet long. At each end the grounds will be given pictures formed by statuary and landscape

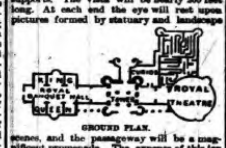
GROUND PLAN.

scenes, and the passageway will be a magnificent promenade. The estimate of this ice grandeur is estimate at $15,000.

A contrast to the frigid air of the castle may be had in the warm annex, a log house, heated with stoves.

Capt. O'Shea.

The man O'Shea, who comes to the front as an accuser if not a persecutor of the great Irish agitator, Parnell, turns out to be a mere hanger-on of people of influence. His



CAPT. O'SHEA.

private fortune went largely on the turf, but he keeps up a pretentious estate and assumes to hobnob with the great Liberals, Gladstone in particular. He had enough hold on the Home Rulers to be extremely useful to Gladstone as a go-between in the exciting times of coercion, and through his negotiations, largely, Parnell and many others were released from the prisons of Ireland. Afterward, when the Gladstonian policy of justice for Ireland was on trial and a renewal of coercion was before the house of commons, O'Shea was found to be only a half hearted champion after all. In 1885 Parnell nominated him for a seat in the Galway for parliament. This caused a hubbub throughout Ireland, and O'Shea was openly denounced as a traitor to the National cause.

In the crisis Parnell hurried to Galway, and at his bidding the situation changed at once. He made a speech, and declared that O'Shea's election was a political necessity. Although he was still regarded with distavor, he was elected, and the grumbling ceased.

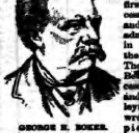
Parnell, it is said, has taken his seat from his sided with the Tories, notwithstanding his pledge to Irish Nationalists to support party measures or resign. He was now kicked out by his Galway host and Parnell was given strong enough to save him. In the investigation of the famous forged letter O'Shea stood by Parnell. The Times could aware that he believed the Parnell signature to be genuine. At the time of the Galway election the present scandal was hinted at as the real reason for Parnell's friendship for O'Shea, and yet the office was accepted without protest and without effort on his part to clear up the cloud put upon his wife's honor. The portrait is from a recent photo of Capt. O'Shea, who was handsomely gotten up before the Parnell commission.

HON. GEORGE H. BOKER.

Death in Philadelphia of a Man Famous in Many Ways.

Mr. George H. Boker, whose death took place recently at Philadelphia, combined two parts quite seldom found in one person. He was both poet and diplomat. His verses were of sufficient merit to attract the attention of no less a literary light than Longfellow, and as a diplomat he once succeeded in averting a war between the United States and Spain.

George Henry Boker was born in Philadelphia in 1823. His family, originally French, removed to Holland, and thence to England. There becoming identified with the "Quakers," they emigrated to America and settled in the City of Brotherly Love. Mr. Boker was educated at Princeton college, where he was graduated at 19, and soon after married and "went abroad. He had written verses at college, and while abroad wrote more, publishing a volume in 1847, on his return. In



GEORGE H. BOKER.

1848 he published "Calaynos," a tragedy. It was the first married success in his studied, and was played to admiring audiences in England and the United States. Then came "The Betrothal," "Francesca da Rimini" and "Anne Boleyn." He also wrote many short pieces. Leigh Hunt regarded him as the best sonnetist writer of his time.

In 1852 Boker dined one day with Daniel Webster at a dinner party given by the latter in Washington. Webster had been spunking to his guests on the relations then existing between the United States and England. Suddenly turning to young Boker he said: "I think you have expressed the true sentiment concerning this subject in that admirable sonnet of yours." To them recited the lines referred to to the party and to Boker's surprise, who sat listening to the splendid performance in stocution doubtless with great interest.

Lear and Cordelia! 'Twas an ancient tale
Before thy Shakespeare gave it deathless fame;
Two hearts have throbbed and broken since the same
Is also centered, darkness and pale.
Thy daughter went; and in a foreign gale
Learned her sorrow, shipwrecked on the main.
A wonder to the nations. Days of shame
Are close upon thee; prophets raise their wail,
When, in the rude Forum, with an outstretched hand,
Points his long spear across the narrow sea—
Ha, there he stands! Behold the Roman free!
Storms on thy straw crowned head, and thou dost stand
Weak, helpless, and, a byword in the land—
O God grant thy daughter's Cordelia be!

Mr. Boker wrote very prettily in the way of light love verse. Here is a dainty bit which reminds one of some of Leigh Hunt's work:

ON MY LADY'S LETTER.

This slip of paper touched thy gentle hand,
Doubtless was caused beneath thy radiant eye;
Perhaps had clearer honor, and did lie
Upon thy bosom, or was proudly fanned
Where thy fragrant breath is commanded
A thousand fancies, growing as they fly,
To maddening sweetness, fill my vision by,
And sometimes mingle with the music of
That times my life being. Senseless things
Start into dignity beneath thy touch.
Henceforth I think on each leaf with romantic wings,
And to my eyes seem scared. If from such
I draw such rapture, who may say how much,
When thou dost favor me with thine own hand?

But Mr. Boker's main work was in diplomacy. During the civil war he was an influential friend of the Union cause, being one of the organizers of the Union League club of Philadelphia, for the purpose of standing by the government. It was through this that he came to the service of the Union. When Grant became president he made Mr. Boker minister to Turkey. He soon showed great talent for the work before him, and left Turkey with the approval of the United States government and the good will of the sultan. From this mission he was promoted to St. Petersburg.

While minister to Russia the Virginius affair occurred. A wanton outrage on a United States ship had been perpetrated by the officers of a Spanish vessel. President Grant was very much opposed to going to war with Spain, but the case demanded either war or an apology from the Spanish government.

From Washington instructions were sent to United States ministers abroad to endeavor to gain the sympathy of foreign governments to the cause of the United States. All the efforts of those who followed these instructions failed, except in Mr. Boker's case. The very request for prompt delivery, and the Spanish minister at St. Petersburg sought to thwart the Americans. However, he succeeded in inducing Prince Gortschakoff to send instructions to the Russian minister at Madrid taking ground in favor of the United States. This settled the question, Spain apologized for the Virginius affair and war was averted.

Mr. Boker was doubtless added by the friendly relations between Russia and America, which resulted in the celebrated declaration in favor of the Union in sending a fleet of war vessels to New York during the Rebellion war. But he unquestionably gained a great ascendency over the Czar Alexander and his minister of state. Both requested that his term as minister to Russia might be prolonged. When his successor arrived at St. Petersburg it is related that Gortschakoff said to him: "I cannot say that I am glad to see you. In fact, I'm not sure that I see you at all, for the hours that are in my eyes on account of the departure of our friend Boker."

For many years Mr. Boker was a conspicuous light in Philadelphia, and it is due to his efforts that Egypt, Turkey and Russia were led to take an interest in the Centennial exhibition of 1876. He had a fine library, which he devoted himself during his later days. His house was decorated with many articles of vertu, obtained during his residence abroad.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

James E. Umbstetter tells a story which illustrates one of the tricks in the patent business. His watch pocket, old fashioned watch chain, with a ring for a fob, hanging from a vest buttonhole. It was given to him by his father, who had worn it many years. A day or two ago he visited a jewelry store and asked to be shown some watch chains. The urbane clerk handed out a tray, and, holding one chain delicately between his white thumb and forefinger, said: "There is the latest thing out. It has just been patented." "Why, it's just like the one I wear," said Mr. Umbstetter, and he showed the chains. The designs were identical, but the new patent was bona fide.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Tried a New Way.

"Mr. Jones," said the city editor to the young reporter, "will you step to the desk, please?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your copy looks rather old. You have written it all with a blue pencil."

"Yes, sir; I thought it might as well go that way first as last.—Merchant Traveler.

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PACKER'S FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR

WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,

in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

While Everybody

IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S,

22 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 90c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $6 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 80c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.60, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $0.50, $0.80 AND $0.90. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 49 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

A Y $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

MUSIC HALL FURNITURE STORE.

C

Our Chairs, Desks, Etc., Etc., 34 West Front St. Powlison & Jones

Wm. A. Woodruff, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Money to Loan on approved security. Cor Front street and Park avenue.

FURNITURE and BEDDING.

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild, 21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

FUR CAPS,

Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys. Cheapest at

U. B. CRANE'S, 13 PARK AVENUE

J. P. LAIRE & CO.'S Stock of Holiday Goods is Complete.

SKATES, SLEIGHS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, PLAYED WARE, CARPET SWEEPERS, CARVERS, BLACKING BOXES, CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, (EVERYTHING CHEAP.)

READER KNOW

That I have secured the exclusive right in this section for the sale of the GILMAN FARM

CANNED GOODS

which have an established reputation, Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Soup Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at

Howell's Grocery,

NO. 37 NORTH AVENUE.

Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers AND Metal Workers.

CARNEY BROS.

Dealers in Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges.

Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST

NEW STYLES IN FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF Oil-Cloth and Carpets

GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

H. A. POPE,

corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

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LUMBER and COAL,

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal of all sorts cover. Telephone No. 28.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT

What does experience mean? Remember! When it does it comes to you for good. Has it done the results. What are they likely to be? Values for your money on our counters; a stock of goods that will please you; prices that will please and prevent neither. Should it be necessary to mention specialties? Well, At the head of the profession 1890.

The Riverside Construction and Supply Co. Telephone No. 28. Cor. Central ave. and New York.

Plainfield Office, 39 North Avenue

FOR TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S, No. 2 Park Avenue

24 and 26 floors. Bell 1295.

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Isaac Brokaw, REAL ESTATE and Fire Insurance,

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PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

Messenger Service

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Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Manager

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SOTTINGS.

—Singing and short-hand classes meet at the Y. M. C. A. to-night.

—Work on the Randolph road and Arlington avenue bridges is nearly finished.

—"Nothing so exasperates a patient with an ordinary cold," said a doctor yesterday, "as to be told that he hasn't the grip."

—The Crescent league team and a team from Elizabeth will bowl another league game in this city next Monday evening.

—Mr. Wergan, the veteran in emptying extensive properties in this city, has the contract at the corner of Martin and Midway avenues, Fanwood.

—The Somersets, of Somerville, defeated the Olympics of this city in a game of bowling on Thursday evening by a score of 1,449 to 1,385.

—Mrs. Margaret Bottome will give one of her talks to the "Kings Daughters" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Saturday, January 18th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

—On Monday evening next the city Common Council will meet in adjourned session. President Moffett will then appoint the standing committees for the year.

—The Alpine Social club, of Round Brook, held one of their pleasant receptions in Forsythe Hall on that place, last evening. A number of Plainfielders attended.

—Mr. Stephen Osborne will conduct the young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on Monday at 8 p. m. All men are welcome. Such meeting is urged to bring a friend.

—Collector Jackson should have been notified that Tom Moore's fast span was harnessed to Tim Brown's fast buggy on Saturday, having collected $17,680.20 of the $27,681.32 required for 1889 by Delinquent Tax Collector V. W. Nash.

—The cut buildings on the farm of James H. Lyon, near Basking Ridge, were destroyed by fire this week. Mr. Lyon estimates his loss at $1,400. Two horses and about forty tons of hay were also burned.

—The union meetings of the Sunday-school teachers of Plainfield will be resumed on Tuesday evening next in Vincent chapel at 8 o'clock. The lesson will be taught by Mr. W. D. Murray, President of the Y. M. C. A.

—The Electric Construction and Supply Company, of which Mr. F. S. Dunn, of this city, is the manager, to-day secured a contract to equip the new Bland building, on West Second street, with electric lights, electric bells and speaking tubes.

—A German answering the description of the man who stole a horse and harness at Scotch Plains early last week, was in Plainfield early this week. He had a horse and light harness, but no buggy, and is said to have put up at Bintz's Hotel over night.

—The suit of Charles Hyde against F. M. French to compel Mr. French to lower his dam at Stony Brook, was dismissed on a half bottom still some on Saturday last by Vice-Chancellor Bird in the city court room in this city on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

—Miss Grace H. Dodge will give a talk on summer training on Thursday, Jan. 16th, at four o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, under the auspices of the "Young Ladies Mission Band." Admission will be free and all are invited to attend.

—Joseph L. Dorn, the night agent at the Lehigh Valley station at Round Brook, while running to put some letters on a mail train last Wednesday night, fell and cut a deep gash in his forehead. It was necessary to call medical aid. The wound, however, is not considered dangerous.

—The price of the Holly Grove Dairy gold-medal prize butter has been reduced from 50 to 40 cents a pound. The purity and excellence of the Holly Grove milk and cream, also, is guaranteed. The entire herd consists of registered Jersey cows. See advertisement in another column.

—A special meeting of the Plainfield Camera club will be held at the club rooms on Monday evening, Jan. 13th. The business that will come before the meeting will be the report of Committee on Incorporation, report of Committee on Rooms, report of Committee on Exhibition, and other matters of importance. It is especially desired that every member be present at this meeting.

—Foreman Fred Miller captured a German carp weighing 7 lbs. in the canal level east of town on Tuesday. It measured 21 inches straight from mouth to tip of tail and 21 1-2 inches around the largest part of the body—undoubtedly the biggest fish ever caught in these waters. A New Brunswick party bided on the same level Wednesday and Thursday of last week, but the fish which weighed 16 lbs. —Round Brook Chronicle.

—Although the Florida orange crop for this year is estimated as 250,000 boxes less than last year's, which was 2,000,000 boxes, yet the quality of which this year's crop is largely distributed, promises to bring in larger amount in money than were received for 1889. The fruit selling regularly at from $2 to $2.25 per box. The shipments for November were 100,000 boxes, for December 180,000 boxes. Several Plainfielders now in Florida are interested in the production of this delicious fruit.

New Jersey's Democratic Postmasters.

An examination of the books in the post office department at Washington shows that instead of fifteen presidential post offices in New Jersey being still in the hands of the Democratic party there are only eight. The last one selected recently, and the number stated to be given as official. These offices, with the dates at which their commissions of their incumbents expire, are as follows: East Brunswick, Jan. 12th; Madison, Jan. 12th; Perth Amboy, Jan. 12th; Toms River, Jan. 12th; Jersey, Jan. 12th; South Amboy, Jan. 12th; Middletown, Feb. 1st; Plainfield, March 1st; Flemington, March 1st; Flemington, March 1st; Rahway, March 20th; Burlington, March 20th; Paterson, March 20th; Hackensack, March 20th; Plainfield, March 1st; Atlantic City, April 14th; Washington, March 20th; Bridgeton, April 20th; Millville, April 21st; Salem, April 20th; Camden, April 20th; Long Branch, June 21st; Bayonne City, June 20th; Keyport, Aug. 21; Belvidere, Aug. 21st. Some of these cases the incumbents will be permitted to serve out their terms of four years, unless removed by death or for cause.

A Complaint Book for Citizens.

Boyd Rankin, of Elizabeth, has opened at his office in the city hall, a complaint book, and citizens having grievances of any kind to any department of the city over which he has control, may make an entry of them, and he will give prompt attention thereto. Some of this sort would not be a bad idea for Plainfield's Mayor to adopt.

ABDUCTED FROM SCHOOL

KIRTIE STILLMAN ENTICED INTO A HACK AND DRIVEN AWAY.

Two Men Call at the Irving School Yesterday and Ask for the Boy—The Teacher's Story.

Several months ago the New York papers published a highly sensational story about an alleged fainting fit Dr. Charles F. Deems had while performing painful medicine in the city, with a number of questionable characters, and the doctor's wife and daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Read of Park avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and enjoyed a luxurious practice.

In 1878 or thereabouts Dr. Gilbert moved to New York, where he has established his professional career and become identified, as medical examiner, with several large life insurance companies. Mrs. Gilbert Read and daughter then got into print as above recorded, and he was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

After the trouble brought upon the family by the publication of the story, Mrs. Gilbert Read's name to Plainfield to reside with her husband's mother, who lives on the corner of Grant and Front streets. Dr. Gilbert, as it was reported at the time, was anxious to have his wife secure a divorce from him, but she steadily set against to figure in any such proceeding.

THE ABDUCTION.

Kirtland Gilbert Deems, the 7-year-old son, has since then been living in Plainfield with his mother, and was known as "Kirtie" Gilbert. A man named Wm. Anderson, of Councillman T. K. Myers, is employed at the Irving Public school, of which Miss Susie Gill is principal, corner Fourth street and Monroe avenue.

Yesterday afternoon two men drove to the school and asked for Kirtie Gilbert by name. The teacher at first refused to allow him to leave with the strangers, but the driver said that Mrs. Gilbert was confined to her bed with sickness, and desired the boy to go home. The teacher at last

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 7 SOMERSET STREET,

E. W. NORMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IS DELIVERED BY CARRIER TO ALL PARTS OF THIS CITY AT THE CHOICE A WEEK, OR, BY MAIL IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

Mutrs, the clouded princeling in France where princes are so good, has come down from his lofty pinnacle and now says he will take Miss Caldwell and anything she will give him. Now, if Miss Caldwell will hear the spirit of an American woman she will respectfully decline the honor on any terms.

The experimenters at the Kansas agricultural station say that crops can be raised on arid lands without irrigation. The plan is first to plow deeply, pulverizing the soil to a considerable depth. This loose earth is supposed to hold the rainfall. After the seed is planted the whole top of the ground above is covered with matted straw. This lets through such rain as does fall, and prevents evaporation of moisture.

It will be a good stroke for our government to have it understood that she will send by Great Britain in the trouble with Portugal. Our four new cruisers, "the squadron of evolution," are now at Lisbon in company with a number of vessels of the English navy. The unity of interests of all the English speaking peoples of the globe is an ideal whose practicability cannot be denied. It is stated on the Pall Mall Gazette says of the proposed agreement of the United States to stand by Great Britain in the Portuguese matter: "Everything which reminds the world that the republic and the empire regard the English speaking race as one entity, with common interests and common objects, is good." The entity of the English speaking race is, in fact, the most splendid dream of modern times.

Good Resolutions.

It is quite likely that by the end of this week nine-tenths of all the good resolutions made on New Year's day will be broken.

Men usually resolve to quit smoking or drinking about New Year's day. Women are rather apt to take a vow that they will get up early or that they won't talk about their neighbors.

Hardly one of these vows is kept by either sex till the last week in January is ended. And because they have broken them once, men and women are therefore discouraged, and slip back into the old way, and think no more about it till next New Year's day.

But the good resolution is not therefore lost. Even if they honestly tried to keep it for a day, that attempt counts. After they had broken it once, if they would pick up courage and go on again, trying to keep it longer and longer, they would find that next time they probably could keep it longer. Every honest effort strengthens the will, even if it continues no more than ten minutes. The ones who really gain strength are those who, though they break their resolution a thousand times, yet adhere steadily to the intention to try to keep it. As length, in course of a period longer or shorter, they will be able to keep it altogether.

The best of all the resolutions one can make is that he will try faithfully for one year of his life to do exactly as he would be done by.

The Race Problem Again.

The shooting to pieces of eight negroes by a mob of 300 masked men in South Carolina does not look as though the race problem was near being solved yet. In fact, the truth must be confessed that it is far from being solved. In collections of prison statistics there is one thing that cannot easily be explained, and that is the relatively large number of colored convicts in the state prisons even of the north. What that implies, what is the reason of it, no one can as yet explain.

In the muddle, a few points seem clear to those who wish to examine the negro question without prejudice and with a sincere desire to do justice to both black and white. It is certain the south is overlooked with a negro population. They are poor and must live by working for others. There is not work enough to go around, consequently swarms of them are idle, a constant menace to civilization in the southern cities.

To remedy this deplorable state, Senator Butler has introduced the negro emigration bill. It proposes that the blacks shall be assisted by government to scatter out among the northern states and western territories, thus giving them work and relieving the south. Senator Call introduced a resolution that we purchase Cuba, and deport our negro population thither. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, wants them to go to the great free state of Congo, in Africa, and help civilize the natives.

It has been proposed that one or more of the southern states of the Union, in which the blacks already preponderate, be given up to them exclusively, white people moving out. It is said by those who claim to be informed that there is today far less miscegenation between the two races than there was in slave times, and that the tendency of both black and white to keep to their own race becomes more pronounced the

PLEADING FOR THE FAIR.

Washington and New York Before the Committee.

THE FUNERAL OF JUDGE KELLEY.

Resolutions of Respect Passed in the House in Honor of the Dead Representative—A Course of Democratic Members of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The champions of the second competition for the honor of being selected as the site for the great fair of 1892 were today heard by the committee on the selection of the site. The claims of the national competitors to consideration were presented with all the convincing power of fiery eloquence and disputatious logic, but at a late hour the impression is yet apparent that the choice will lie between "the Empire City" and the county of Washington's claims were Alexander D. Anderson, secretary of the "national board of promotion," Myron M. Parker, representing the managers of the district, Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the geological survey, and Colonel Casey, of the permanent exhibition at the capitol, and Gen. Felix Agnus, of The Baltimore American.

No Supervision of the Union.

Mr. Anderson modestly stated that he represented not only the claims of the city of New York, but of the whole state, government and other officials were members of the board of promotion. This emphatic statement was followed by an enumeration of the names of the officials and general associations which have indorsed Washington as the only city in which it would be proper to hold a celebration of Columbus's great discovery. The city would be the best for the fair because there the direction—the one by Senator Faulkner appropriating $15,000,000 out of the treasury, and the other by Senator Gorman, authorizing the District of Columbia to issue $15,000,000 in bonds. Mr. Anderson paid special attention to Senator Faulkner's bonus, he said, there was no question about the appropriation, because of the celebration being thoroughly national in its character and magnitude.

The Other Cities Mentioned.

Referring to the competing cities, he said, there were mercantile rivalries and jealousies. Washington had no manufactures, no commerce, and all the cities and all nations could meet in its open ground free from local disturbances or political complications. The capital was in itself an exhibition of the government. Its white marble buildings were erected would be needed for government purposes for all time. The question was, Shall the exposition come to the government or shall the government come to the exposition? The city's capacity for feeding and sheltering a multitude of visitors was then touched upon, and the statement was made that there were there 30,000 Knight Templar here during the conclave and 50,000 visitors, there are usually daily 1,000 carriages hired for the purpose of the Templar bureau of information.

The New York Party.

The World's fair delegation from New York had arrived, and consisted of Major Moses Field, ex-Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, George G. Haven, Park Commissioner Smith Ely, Hutchins, Edgar B. Speyer, Henry C. Ide, E. L. Mansfield, H. I. Hosmer, R. A. Walton, Daniel M. Somers, Leonard Moody, Seth C. Eyre, Walter S. Logan, Thomas Hitchcock, Joseph Liebmann, David M. Morrison, Charles H. Webb, Frederick A. Kuhlendt, George S. Lengmaine, John D. Crimmins, Major Bleecker, Lieut. R. Wilmot Sitts, Root, Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-Senator T. C. Platt, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper and ex-Mayor W. R. Grace.

Depew Will Speak.

The argument is down for today, and among the speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew and Warner Miller.

Judge Kelley's Obsequies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The funeral of the late Judge Kelley this morning was largely attended. The delegation from this state, the Pennsylvania delegation, the senate committee and members of the Kelley family assembled at the house at 11 o'clock and proceeded thence to the capitol with the body, which was conveyed to the door of the house. After the house had been called to order the usual services began, Rev. Dr. Dubbert, the acting chaplain of the house, conducted the services, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Methodist church. The services were simple, and at their conclusion the body was conveyed to the Baltimore and Potomac depot, where the first section of the funeral train was taken by the family and the Pennsylvania delegation.

Resolutions of Respect Passed.

The members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the house met yesterday afternoon to take action on the death of Judge Kelley. Mr. O'Neill presided and Mr. Reilly acted as secretary. Mr. Dalzell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the state of Pennsylvania has lost by the death of our distinguished colleague, Hon. William D. Kelley, a representative in the full measure of that term. An actual services of over twenty-nine years, continuous in a district ever committing full confidence of every duty, has made the name of our deceased colleague known from one end of the land to the other, and we find that the citizens of the United States are sorrowing with us upon this sad occasion.

Resolved, That in testimony of our esteem to the memory of the father of the house the members of the Pennsylvania delegation attend his funeral services in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased colleague.

A Democratic Caucus Held.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A caucus of Democratic representatives was held in the house of the night. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, the chairman of the caucus, presided, and announced that the meeting was called for the purpose of appointing a committee of representatives to confer with a committee of the congressional campaign of next fall. It was agreed that each state delegation should select one of its members for the committee, making thirty-two in all. Only about one-third of the state delegations had a majority present, the committee was not nearly completed. Another meeting will be held for the completion of the committee.

Valuable Library Bonds Sold.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11.—N. W. Harris & Co., of Boston, have been awarded the issue of $100,000 library bonds at $110,391.11. The bids of the seven others varied from $108,139 to $108,389. The three highest bidders were Harris & Co., Blake Brothers & Co. and Brewer, Cobb & Estabrook.

MORE PROTECTION WANTED.

Dealers in "Sundries" Ask That Duties Be Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—"Sundries" was the comprehensive subject discussed at the tariff hearing before the ways and means committee. I. Ettinger, of New York, representing the Lithographers' association, advocated an increase of the duties on lithographs from 25 per cent. ad valorem, as at present, to 60% cents a pound. Under the present rate a 5,000 sheet lot would pay a duty of $25.25. Under the proposed rate it would bear duty amounting to $400. Maurice Kaufman, of New York, an importer, was the next witness. He said that in the finishing of leather work were incorporated the importers would be crowded out. The duty on all printed matter, he argued, should be specific and not ad valorem.

E. W. Cooke, representing the mill owners of New York, appeared in behalf of the manufacturers of sewing machine and woven wire needles. He asked for a specific duty and the tariff on relating to mahogany and cedar, so that a protective duty may be imposed on sawed hard wood which is now imported at 10 per cent. ad valorem. He asked for 25 per cent. ad valorem, he said, was needed for protection. William H. Osborne, of New York, a member of the executive council of the American Protective association, asked for the imposition of a duty of 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem on fine paper. J. S. Moore, of New York, addressed the committee on the duty imposed on wool and woolen goods, and the duty imposed on the raw material which entered into their manufacture. He said the committee should make free raw materials, for without this our manufactures, he said, could not flourish. If this was not done the tariff would have to be so high as to place on the manufactured article as to exclude it entirely.

J. R. Lowell, of the House Marble club of Boston, appeared in behalf of a protective tariff on all imports. He read a memorandum of some points of difference between the house administrative bill and a bill prepared by the Marble club. The latter bill proposes to impose a duty upon every kind of covering, with the exception of the outer covering used to protect goods during transportation, and to provide at the time for which imported merchandise may remain in bonded store houses without payment of additional duty from one to three years. It also provides for the appointment of importer during reappraisement hearings, and increases the time allowed importers for making application for reappraisement from twenty-four hours to ten days.

Henry Van Gilder, of New York, and G. L. Rose, of Boston, representing the Jewelers' association, argued in favor of a specific duty on jewelry, in order to prevent undervaluation of imported leather. David Clarkson, of New York, wanted the tariff on bristles increased, that Italy could not monopolize the markets among buyers. Samuel R. Kerr, of Philadelphia, and Frank Kerr, of Baltimore, urged a maintenance of the present duty on salt.

It Looks Like a Murder.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Late yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Little was summoned to the house of Mrs. Mary Ellenberger, at 520 East Church street, where it was reported that a man had been killed. When the chief opened the front door it struck against the body of Edward Edwards, a well to do farmer, residing in the suburbs. Upon lying on his face in a pool of blood, and a revolver was lying by his side. Mrs. Ellenberger was the only living occupant of the house. Edwards was paid Edwards had quarreled over money matters, and he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot her. In attempting to get the weapon from him it was discharged and the ball entered Edwards' head. It was discovered that the ball had been fired into the back of Edwards' neck, and that the powder burns were upon the powder. Mrs. Ellenberger was arrested for the murder. The couple have maintained intimate relations for a number of years. Mrs. Ellenberger is a widow. Edwards was married and had a family.

Woburn's Strike Practically Over.

WOBURN, Mass., Jan. 11.—At a meeting of the striking workingmen last night Grand Master Sargent, of the Knights of Labor, announced that the strike lockout in the leather industry is practically ended, and the men were ordered back to work next Monday morning. Both sides have agreed to submit the matter to the state board of arbitration, who will open a hearing in the case next Thursday. Before the state board will take hold of the matter the manufacturers must open their factories, and the men must go back to work. The men will be paid from Monday morning until Saturday night, when the establish for the future, such price list to be final. It is understood that the state board will not investigate the case for a day or two's work. It is estimated that the strike has cost upwards of $100,000.

Moulson Pays His Forged Notes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 11.—For some time negotiations have been in progress between Theodore Moulson and his creditors for the settlement of the notes held against him by the latter, to which it is alleged, he forged the name of Thomas Moulson. The settlement was effected today, Moulson being retained by Samuel Moulson and Cornwell to defend the suits brought against them on the notes, but now acting, at their request, as attorney for the Thomas Moulson. It is also said that as far as Moulson's creditors are concerned the case has been settled by the payment of all notes alleged to have been forged by Moulson. The amount paid in settlement was about $14,000.

He Accidentally Shot His Mother.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—While John Drake, aged 20 years, was cleaning the cylinder of his revolver the trigger snapped and the ball entered the head of Drake's mother, who was standing near by, killing her instantly. The killing was accidental. Young Drake is also a minor. It is thought that as far as Moulson's creditors are concerned the case has been settled by the payment of all notes alleged to have been forged by Moulson. The amount paid in settlement was about $14,000.

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Pittsburg's Electric Light Strike.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—The employes of the East End Electric Light company have announced their intention of going no work for a company that had been declared by the American Federation of Labor to be non-union, and joined the strike against the Allegheny County Electric Light company. Forty-three men struck, and strikers were filled shortly after they quit. The company announces that all lights will burn as usual.

Fatalities at a Fire.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—During a fire Mrs. Gorman threw herself from an upper story window and died shortly afterwards of her injuries. Her son, a boy of eight aged 10 and a boy aged 4, fell from a ladder while attempting to escape and were fatally injured.

Killed by His Friends.

FARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 11.—L. G. Earle, a prominent citizen of Ritchie county, was killed by his brother and a neighbor, Earle was a raving maniac, and the two men in trying to handle him so as to prevent self destruction, killed him in the tussle.

IS THE YOUNG KING DEAD?

Europe Believes Little Alfonso Has Passed Away.

WHY THE NEWS IS SUPPRESSED.

It Is All on Account of the Unsettled Regency—When That Is Decided the News Will Be Announced—The Opinion of the Spanish Embassy.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—In spite of the circumstantially detailed dispatches from Madrid to the effect that the young Alfonso is merry and well from Madrid, the belief is very strong in London that the royal infant is dead. It is a well known fact that the household received the news promptly by the authorities at Madrid in those of

KING ALFONSO XIII AND HIS MOTHER.

extraordinary political excitement is even more rigid than that employed at St. Petersburg, and it would be folly for a newspaper in dead for any correspondent to evade it with information that the government desired to have suppressed.

The Question of the Regency.

It is surmised that the question of the regency is the principal question impelling the suppression of the truth, and this being settled it is assumed that the news of the little king's death will be announced as having occurred.

It is the opinion of the Spanish embassy here that the death of the king will cause no change in the regency, Queen Christine acting in behalf of her child, except as hitherto in the interest of her son.

The West End Scandal.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The indignation which the indecent haste of certain government officers to shield the aristocratic participants in the West End scandal has aroused is being turned by these persons to think twice about interfering to protect those connected with newly discovered West End infamy, the shocking details of which have been forced brought to light. Though official anxiety for the escape of certain titled scoundrels may be as strong as ever, there has as yet been manifested no disposition on the part of those in authority to hamper the action of the Scotland Yard police, who are diligently pursuing the inquiries, with good prospects of running them down.

Even Scotland Yard Was Shocked.

It is possible that the two members of noble houses implicated in the latest scandal, who against Inspector Byrne a few days ago, were warned by persons who, had they performed their duty, should have taken them into custody instead. But this suspicion is not as yet susceptible of confirmation. The number of prominent society men implicated in the vitiny said here yesterday is said to be so large that even the resources of Scotland Yard's criminal hunters were shocked at the revelations disclosed by the list.

Portugal Backs Down.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Times confirms the report that Portugal has consented to refer the Delagoa Bay matter to arbitration. Senor Pinto visited the quarter, both parties to withdraw their troops from debatable land until a settlement is arrived at. These concessions, it acceptable to Great Britain, may avert hostile measures.

To Die by the Guillotine.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—A miller named Baumkarten was sentenced today by the guillotine at Hirshberg, Prussian Silesia, for assaulting and murdering a widow, who lived alone in a house near his mill.

A Shoe Lockout Threatened.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 11.—The Shoe Manufacturers association have issued a circular in which the manufacturers agree to close their factories Saturday night and keep them closed until the Shoemakers' union pursuade the Knights of Labor to return to work. Each member of the association gives a bond in the sum of $5,000 to carry out the agreement. Since the manufacturers' action a dozen new firms have been added to the list, and it is probable that by Saturday night nearly all the firms in town will have joined the lockout. The union has sent out warnings to shoemakers all over New England to keep away from Haverhill.

New Mexico Must Wait.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An earnest effort has been made recently by the friends of New Mexico to persuade the territorial committees of the house and senate to agree to report an "omnibus" bill admitting the territories of Idaho, Wyoming and New Mexico to statehood. Senator Platt, the chairman of the senate committee, however, has advised against an omnibus bill, and his committee will probably report two individual bills for the admission of Wyoming and Idaho.

Cronin Prisoners Move for a New Trial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Daniel Donohue, one of the counsel for the Cronin prisoners, has filed with Deputy Clerk Henry Rudolph, of the criminal court, the motion for a new trial for Coughlin, Burke, O'Sullivan and Kunze. Judge Gibbons will be asked to sustain the motion, argument on which will begin before Judge McConnell next Monday morning.

Robert Ray After Divorce Evidence.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Robert Ray Hamilton is in town collecting evidence for his divorce suit against his wife. She sought refuge in Elmira at the time she pretended to give birth to the $10 baby, and she spent her time here with "Dotty" Mann.

Miss Parnel Goes Home.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 11.—Miss Jennie Parnel, who figures in the Knittle tragedy, at Treverton, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by her brother, David, and was at once driven to her home at Broad way, E. E.

THE READING RAILROAD ROW.

John Wanamaker Files His Answer to a Bill in Equity.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The threatened litigation to secure an injunction preventing the voting trustees of the Reading Railroad company from re-electing President Corbin to the executive helm on the 14th proximo, the entire control of the leading stock for three years is vested in the voting trustees, who are J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Lowber Welsh, and Alfred Cortes Cope, was begun today. An attempt was made some time ago to dissolve the voting trust and the courts were appealed to. The writ is still pending. The petition is signed by a number of security holders, who claim that a dissolution of the voting trusteeship would be in the interest of all concerned. No charges against Mr. Corbin, except that he is a voting trustee, are filed. On the contrary, he was regarded as a friendly suit.

Wanamaker, as a member of the board of voting trustees, through his attorney, filed yesterday afternoon his answer to the bill in equity filed in common pleas No. 3 by Thomas Dolan, Thomas Dolan, Jr., and Erwin against the voting trustees and the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron companies. The answer reads as follows:

Defendant, John Wanamaker, for above named defendants, answering, says that he is one of the voting trustees as alleged in plaintiff's bill; that he does not wish to join any proceedings in this case, as he believes the motives of the plaintiff or delay the consideration of the questions raised by the bill; that the case of Gowen vs. Reading and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company for enjoining the voting will take place on the 19th of January, 1890, and inasmuch as the plaintiffs bill raises the same issues as to the validity of the powers of the voting trustees, he respectfully asks for instructions that he may act intelligently in the premises, and be governed by the judgment of your honorable court upon the questions at issue."

The suit was brought to have the voting trust declared illegal, void, and the voting pay out in a plan that the suit was not brought in good faith. This was overruled by the court, and the case will be argued hereafter.

Mr. Wanamaker is the first to respond to that order.

Bill Waited for the Fighters in Vain.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Governor Hill sat at his desk at 5 o'clock waiting to see a quartet of prize fighters. It was the hour set for the meeting with the chief of police Murphy, Mike Cleary, William Muldoon, Jim Wakely and Charley Johnson, charged with participating in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight in Mississippi. The only visitor was Secretary Lowry, and Governor Hill was to determine whether he could have them. Nobody appeared, however, and Lowry was informed from either Inspector Byrnes or the men's counsel. Later in the day the governor was informed that the men had been released on bail by Justice Cowing. The bail was furnished by Inspector Byrnes. The men's counsel, Mr. Mitchell, had telegraphed to Governor Hill the day prior asking for a postponement of the hearing, but the governor had refused to grant it. Nothing can now be done until Jan. 16, the day set for the men's examinations in New York.

A Frightful Boiler Explosion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred this morning in the John Morris Stationery and Printing company, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe street, causing the death of ten of the employes. The entire front of the building was blown into the street, the great pieces of heavy plate glass being thrown for half a block around. So great was the force of the explosion that the walls of the rear were shook into the wood work of buildings across the street. A part of three floors in the rear of the Morris building were torn up and the timbers scattered in every direction. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known. The following is the list of the seriously injured: Charles Wilson, Miss Harrell, Miss Richardson. Her life requires is not as yet susceptible of confirmation. The number of prominent society men implicated in the vitiny said here yesterday is said to be so large that even the resources of Scotland Yard's criminal hunters were shocked at the revelations disclosed by the list.

Evictions at Pennsylvania.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 11.—As fire special from Punxsutawney, Pa., says the evictions have begun. Several families were ejected at Adrian, and one Italian family at Walston. The parties evicted took lodging with their friends. Much sickness and effects were taken charge of by the miners' committee. No resistance was attempted, but it is expected that the Hungarians will resist and cause trouble. The company gives the men the option of going to work at the old rates or be evicted. The men seem to prefer the latter. The miners' committee are making preparations to accommodate the homeless women and children.

Fishermen Pay Well for Sport.

QUEBEC, Jan. 11.—The sale of leases for certain salmon rivers and speckled trout streams has been effected by the minister of the department of crown lands. These leases are for ten years, ending with the close of the present century, and brought in the aggregate $96,000. The rivers which the leases venture brought $12,000 and Romaine $10,000. Several rivers and lakes have been disposed of previously to private sale, notably to former leases, so that the total revenue to the provincial government from sportsmen, most of whom are Americans, amounts to much more than $100,000.

Grabbed $400 and Fled.

DE PERE, Wis., Jan. 11.—City Treasurer Edward Wagner left on Thursday night the victim of a robbery to the amount of $400. On his way home he entered a saloon on the principal business street, and while there a stranger took $400 from a desk in the alley he thought to remove his pocketbook to an inner vest pocket for greater safety. In the act of doing so he received a heavy blow in the left temple. The pocketbook was snatched from his hand, and the robber ran rapidly down on Alick street. Ineffectual search was made for this thief.

Knocked Out by Gen. Duane.

NEWPORT, Jan. 11.—The general term of the supreme court has decided that Gen. James C. Duane, the retiring officer of the United States army, is eligible to hold the office of aqueduct commissioner. This decision ends proceedings instituted by Tammany men to oust Gen. Duane from the presidency of the aqueduct commission on the ground that the law creating the commission provides that no person shall be eligible to be a member of it. The court holds that the general does not hold a federal office within the meaning of the law.

Cardinal Gibbons at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—Cardinal Gibbons arrived here yesterday and received a magnificent ovation. He will lay the corner stone of the new cathedral, which is built on the site of the one destroyed in the great fire of 1861.

Lieutenant Governor Jones Ill.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Lieutenant Governor Jones has been in Binghamton yesterday for Hawk, where he was to lecture to-night. He was taken ill on the train and was compelled to return.

TO WIDEN EXTRADITION.

A Synopsis of the Proposed Treaty with Canada.

THE CLASS OF CRIMES COVERED.

The Treaty Has Been Agreed to by Lord Salisbury and the American Minister at London and Will Be Submitted to Congress at Once.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 11.—A copy of the draft of an extradition treaty agreed upon by Lord Salisbury and the American minister in London has been received by the various legislative bodies for sanction has been forwarded to the governor general from the foreign office and handed by him to Hon. Joseph Chapleau, secretary of state. The treaty has been officially communicated, and the particular sentences it contains are not public, but it may suffice to give a synopsis of its main provisions. It is drafted as an extension of the Ashburton treaty of 1842. The portion of that treaty which deals with extradition is comprised in article 10. The crimes mentioned in that section as extraditable are murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery and utterance of forged paper.

Extraditable Crimes.

The new treaty provides: "Whereas it is desired by her Britannic majesty and the United States of America that the provisions of said article 10 should embrace certain other crimes, the high contracting parties, after consultation between Lord Salisbury and Minister Lincoln, had agreed that the following crimes in addition to the crimes mentioned in article 10, should be henceforth extraditable—namely, attempt or conspiracy to murder, manslaughter, counterfeiting, or altering money and uttering the same, embezzlement or willful misappropriation of property, willful and malicious injury to property whereby the life of any person is endangered; criminal assulting or destroying vessels on the high seas or in any port, harbor or river of North America, or attempting or conspiring to do so; assault on board a vessel on the high seas or on the great lakes of North America with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

It Will Not Be Retroactive.

"Any person who has been convicted of any of the crimes aforesaid, who shall have escaped from and is extraditable. The treaty shall not have retroactive force, that is it will not apply to crimes committed before legislative sanction is given to it. Crimes of a political character are not to be included in its provisions, and if the prisoner can show to the court that the real object of the demand for his surrender is for his surrender is to try him for a political offense he shall be set at liberty. A fugitive criminal who has been acquitted of the charge for which extradition is demanded shall not be tried for any other offense committed prior to the date of his extradition until he has first had an opportunity of returning to the county from which he was extradited. The treaty may be terminated by notification from either of the contracting powers.

Silk Manufacturers Wish Protection.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The silk manufacturers of Paterson met last evening to take action on the recent decision in the silk ribbon matter which came up in the United States court. The leading silk manufacturers were present and they decided to co-operate with the Silk Association of America, which had met in New York during the afternoon and resolved to send a petition for protection or relief in this matter. They appointed a committee consisting of William Strange, Albert Titz and R. Richardson to confer with the secretary of the treasury and urge him to continue collecting the 50 per cent. duty on silk. The Passaic County Trades assembly sent a communication to the manufacturers promising their hearty support.

He Hung Ten Prisoners.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 11.—E. W. Nichols, veterinary surgeon, who died here yesterday from the influenza, had a remarkable history. During the rebellion he was colonel of the Michigan cavalry, and became a prisoner in Andersonville. When the starving prisoners condemned ten of their number to death for stealing corn from their commander Nichols acted as hangman, and did the work unaided. After returning north Nichols resolutely, and was with the cavalry who captured Jefferson Davis. For this service he was given to the captors. Nichols was successful in business, but was shunned by veterans on account of his share in the Andersonville. He never alluded to the affair himself.

A Romantic Assault.

AKRON, O., Jan. 11.—Herman Singletary, a Tallmade farmer, was driving to the city he was approached from behind by a man on horseback, who after calling out "You are the man I want," fired two shots and then fled. One of the balls passed through Singletary's hat and the other cut his sleeve. On New Year's night a burglar entered Singletary's house and stole $37. As the thief was leaving Singletary fired several shots at him, and the latter cried out that he had made his escape. It is thought the burglar must have died afterward, and that he was the man whom Singletary's assailant was attempting to avenge.

The Mowatt Case on Trial.

FOURKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The celebrated Mowatt will case was called before Judge Barnard in this city. J. H. Cook, of Fishkill, testified to drawing up the document. Miss Mowatt, he said, was the owner of the property willed her (Miss Mowatt) by her brother; that it was done at the dictation of a brother and brother-in-law of Miss Mowatt, and with the understanding that it was by order. Miss Mowatt signed the paper in the presence of Nicholas Hopper, one of the defendants, and was very nervous. Before completing his examination the court adjourned until Monday.

They Received Blue Envelopes.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—The blue envelope has again made its appearance on the Erie railroad. Conductor Brooks, of the Hornellsville division, is one of the victims; also Conductor John Gavin, of the Bradford division. Two freight conductors have also been discharged. No reason is furnished by the officials for this action. It is believed, and the men are given little satisfaction when they apply at the office for redress.

David Dudley Field on the Tariff.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—David Dudley Field, in an address before the Reform club last night on "Economic Republicanism" criticised the Government's dwelt upon what he termed the evils of bribery at elections, of the spoils system and of the protective tariff. He especially condemned the latter as an unwise and harmful attempt by congress to regulate the industry of the country.

THE BEE HIVE
Woolen Goods Must Go!
Children's Tobogan Caps, 10c. and 15c.
Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size, 50c.
Children's Mitts, 10c.
Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.
Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 50c.
10 doz. Ladies' Vests, Merino, slightly soiled, former price 25c. and 50c., reduced to 12c.
1 Bale Red Flannel, Scarlet, Garnet and Brown, unbleached back, 27c.
Underwear Moderately Low.
Underwear Moderately Low.
Underwear Moderately Low

WHAT KILLED HIM.

The Coroner Had Some Reported. It and Knew What the Matter Was.

They had lifted the body out of the canal, and a dozen of us stood around it to view the remains. The coroner felt of the face, asked who first saw the body, and then said:

"I have supposed this to be a case of 'Poor-Judge!' No hope of self-recovery."

"But he's no case of suicide!" asked one of the crowd.

"Certainly."

"I'm glad of that. Do you investigate the cause which drove him to the rash act?"

"I know them already. He was a clerk in a hardware store next to my office. Last night he got out of bed, walked around in his night clothes, drank three pints of whisky, smoked seven cigars, pounded up through three floors of the building, and then jumped out of a window and drowned. There is a constant current of ice, and any one entering the article placed on the banks, but carrying the other away. We guess that you may place your chances and bother able by the time you reach, and that one will not taste of the other. Inside this slow Rising is a layer of charcoal two inches thick, and this is sufficient to burn for with five pounds of ice stone, any other with impunity. The steady, unchanging heat is obtained by open ends of the stove. No holders are needed to open and close the doors. There are no sup wheels to get out of order—not springs to give way. Actual experience in thousands of homes is the only actual saving of 50 per cent of fuel during the season. The parts are guaranteed, as you will observe, and the information goes at the bottom and fast prices. We sell these right along fast, post at $16, but, having secured all the hard wood lumber in the country, and having a monopoly on the supply of tin in the United States, we have decided to reduce the price to $15.'

"Day after day for three months, and sometimes five or six times a day, he repeated all this statement," said the coroner, "and I knew that it was only a question of time when the end would come. The 1st of October they changed him into the coal stove department, and then, day after day, he sang this song:

"'A base burner! Certainly, ma'am, right this way. Premium you saw and admired, I feel confident. The effects in the base burner has at last been reached. Here it is, ma'am. A child can apply it. Simply fill everything, inside of the grate and with down, made of solid nickel and warranted not to turn black. It's as handsome as a painting, and lots of people who can't afford a piano are buying these stoves simply as a parlor ornament. What would our grandfathers and grandmothers say if they could step from their graves and behold a picture like this? Just observe the ease in which the child can open the door, and not permission to sit down and criticise the stove as a work of art, the same as they would a piece of statuary or a pedestal.'

"And now for the interior. This is the firepot, as you will see. As soon as the combustion takes place the hot air is drawn down through the flues, passes twice around the base, ascends to radiate around the top, passes over the live fire to be reheated, and finally escapes by the flue when it has no further value as a heating power. Remember! That's our strong point, ma'am. We claim that this stove will heat four times the surface with one ton of coal that any other stove will with three. Now, please notice the draft. Any child can run it. No gas can escape when the stove is closed. All its parts are so handy to be got at, and by no possibility can any accident occur. It lights a room as that no lamp is needed, saves enough in coal to buy all your meat and potatoes, and when you leave the stove we have a mantle box to go inside of it.'

"Poor fellow!" sighed the coroner, as he bent over him in pity. "Those were the songs he was compelled to sing to earn his daily bread, and we who were near him knew that the end must finally come. It has come. He did not want to live any longer, and none of us can blame him. I will turn the body over to the undertaker. The jury could only find that he died of a broken heart."—New York Sun.

A Detectived Man.

The rush for seats at the Auditorium amounts to a profound sensation. Old women stand in the rain from early morning until late at night, moving inch by inch toward the box office. A well known business man took a place in the line at 6 o'clock the other morning. Along about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a hotel trade man offered him five dollars for his place.

"Not much," he answered. "This position is, cost me the better day's work I ever did, and I'll be d—d if I don't sell it. I haven't eaten a bite today—hastened away from home before breakfast."

At 6 o'clock he was the tenth man from the ticket window. A man offered him $10 for his place.

"Oh, no," he answered. "I would not go through again what I have gone through for twenty dollars."

At last he stepped up to the window. He stood there a moment and then swore an oath that echoed throughout the great building. He had forgotten his pocketbook.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Identified.

"Who lives in there?" asked a Somerville boy of his Sunday school teacher as they were walking by Norton's grove.

"Professor Norton," was the reply.

"Professor Norton?" repeated the boy. "Who's he?" Then a light spread over his face and he exclaimed: "Oh, I know. He keeps a barber shop down in Union square."—Somerville Journal.

She Didn't See the Elevator.

Page—It's a long way up, mum. Shan't I show you?

Lady of imposing proportions—You! Mercy—no!—Life.

A Literary Shark.

The person who goes into the dry goods store to buy books doesn't always find the article he is looking for, but he can generally find what he wants. "Have you 'Arnold's Primer?" asked a thin clothed young woman in Baldwin's yesterday. "'Arnold's Primer?' answered the dealer, "Why—why—Mr. Bishop, have we 'Benedict Arnold's Primer?'"—Rabbit Gazette.

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We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 25c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough-finished paper we recommend this as a "crackerjack," and even that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 20c. for 5-box lots.

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OURS.	MOGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Texas Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Grazers.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Fowls.
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A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, from LEMONADE, [illegible]

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drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

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SURE CURE

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MR. P. L. CONDIT, Teacher of Violin. 12 years a student. Special care given to beginners for time and tone. Advanced scholars prepared for concert playing. Best of references. P. O. Box 288.

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Large Jumbo Trucks, and experienced men. Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or anywhere in the United States by express or freight. A specialty of

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L. M. FRENCH,

Fine Carriages,

All Styles,

All Qualities,

All Prices.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Enabled to 18 SOMERSET STREET

L. HEYNIGER,

81 & 83 Somerset St.,

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

I keep in stock all the choice brands of flour, BROOKS, ROBERT, PILLSBURY and HECKER'S, Graham, Rye, Buckwheat, also HAY, STRAW and GRAIN of the best quality. PRICES LOW. A full line of BICKNELL'S Garden seeds constantly on hand. Also a variety of

WOODENWARE

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Trains to leave New York, foot of Liberty street, Time-table in effect Nov. 18th, 1889.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 2.35, 6.40, 7.30, 8.00, 8.40, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12.30 night

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Odds and Ends in Decorative Work—A Pretty Screen—Tempting Recipes.

An ingenious woman recently had fitted up an ornamental corner in her parlor, as follows: There was a long strip of glass, with a narrow drapery of art muslin on each side, fastened at the top. This opened out wide, and divided shelves all the way up, holding all sorts of things. At a convenient height was a three cornered piece of wood, forming a table, covered with plush, fastened at the edge, and falling to the turnings of art muslin. These were looped back to show a square of handsome embroidery, intended originally for a cushion. The effect was very good indeed, as my arrived at.

Frames of white kid, painted, are novel, and are sometimes given as wedding presents. Perfect opaque gilding answers for bright lights, in plush, blue and opal, are popular.

Drawn linen tassloths are now the vogue. Some of these are very handsome, and many have a large monogram worked and raised at one corner.

Many beautiful linen sheets and pillow cases, embroidered in Ireland, are worked in thick white cotton, with a wide scroll, a line of beautifying above the scroll.

Glove cases can be made in satin, edged with cord, and the opening or aperture closed with a floral spray of a satin stitch monogram. They are made of fish cloth with points of velvet, both embroidered.

Stockings are generally supplied with gilt colored washing silk in a scroll pattern which covers them all over, or is applied as a deep, wide border. In either case the sign is fringed.

The Manner of Serving a Dinner.

In the service, according to the French style which course by course is served, and afterward removed to be cut up, while in the service a la russe, the dishes are cut up before being passed round. In an article on dishonoring "Madame Child" table in Harper's Bazar that "the modern system, dictated by reason and by convenience, is a compromise. The table is decorated simply with fruit, sweetmeats, flowers and such ornaments as caprice may suggest; the entrees are handed round on small dishes; the roasts, game, etc., are carved at the sideboard, and the portions are brought in, each by the waiter's d'hotel, presented to the mistress of the house, who makes a sign of acknowledgment, and takes care that it be cut up by the waiter's d'hotel on a side table.

The carved dish is then handed round by the waiter's d'hotel, and the guests are served—it is placed, if the dish be important enough, on a hot water stand in front of the host or hostess, or in the more condition on a side table, according to the needs of the guests. I am speaking, says Mr. Child, always of dinners where the number of the guests is widely limited; no other dinners can be well served, or shall it matter little whether they be served a la russe or a la francaise. By the fashion of the two systems as above described, I mean to say that the style full and satisfaction to the rank, who always has a right to demand that his crossings shall be presented for judgment in the most favorable light and attitude, while at the same time the guests have their eyes enlisted by an agreeably arranged table, and their palates respected by being enabled to eat the dinners transferred to the cook in all the freshness of their savory succulence."

Delicious Russian Cream.

To one package of Cox's gelatine add one pint of cold water. When dissolved, add one pint of hot water, two cups of sugar, juice of six lemons and the rind of two until well dissolved, then strain into molds.

Cover one package of gelatine with cold water. When dissolved, add one cup of new milk, one cup of sugar; let the gelatine boiling point, stirring frequently, then set away to cool. Whip one quart of thick cream until light, beat the whites of six eggs, and add both to the mixture; flavor with vanilla. Place the jelly in the bottom of the molds, and when stiff and cold add the cream; turn out of mold and serve in slices.

Trimmings for Cradle and Baby Basket.

The prettiest trimming for the cradle and the basket is that which is edged with a full soft cream silk and lace, but crotonne lasts clean longer and stands hard wear, trimmed with ball fringe. There should be a beautiful mattress and a feather bed. The pillow is generally arched, that is, shaped to the cradle at the top. The quilt can be made of quilted satin, edged with lace, or of cream flannel, with a white blanketing, embroidered round, and cut to shape of bassinet, or cradle.

French Fruit Loaf Cake.

Five cups powdered sugar, three cups fresh butter, two cups sweet milk, ten cups of dried and sifted flour, six eggs, three tablespoonfuls saleratus or soda, one pound of raisins, one-quarter pound of citron, one pound of currants. Stir sugar and butter to a cream, add part of the flour, with the milk a little at a time and the beaten yolks of eggs; then add the rest of the flour, beaten whites of eggs, spice, soda and, last of all, the fruit. This makes four loaves. Bake one hour.

Nice, Plain Fruit Cake.

One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of water, three eggs, well beaten; season with clover, cinnamon and nutmeg; add about two teacups of raisins rolled in flour; have flour enough for a stiff batter, and bake in a slow oven; you can frost it if you like.

A New Lamp Screen.

In the dainty little table screens for lamp or candle are found objects not only very decorative but quite useful at times, as well. One of the prettiest and most convenient forms of these is the three fold shade represented in the cut.

THREE FOLD LAMP OR CANDLE SCREEN.

The three panels are bordered with plush, and filled in with slightly stretched silk or canvas, either pink or cream. The decoration in the center of each fold is embroidered. The bow is of handsome satin ribbon.

Nut Cards.

Two pounds brown sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, half a teacupful of water. Boil for half an hour, then try a little in a saucer, and, if it hardens, pour the candy into buttered tins; when cold mark into squares. Spread with walnut or hickory nuts meats and put it in a cold place—not near or too if possible—to harden.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING INFORMATION PRESENTED IN BRIEF FORM.

A New Apparatus Invented by a French Scientist to Take the Place of Newton's Disk in Illustrating the Composition of White Light.

Heretofore the fact that white light is really a mixture of the different colors of the spectrum has been demonstrated to the student and investigator of the science of optics by means of the familiar instrument called "Newton's disk," which is painted with the different colors of the spectrum in radial sections. When rapidly rotated so as to cause the colors to the eye, this disk appears white, or, rather, of a dirty gray color. The difficulty of imper-

RECOMPOSITION OF LIGHT.

fection of color, which, to make the result satisfactory, should be pure white, has baffled investigators. M. Poterin, a French scientist, has invented an apparatus by which the actual spectral colors themselves are used in place of artificial ones. The colored rays in their natural shades and brilliancy, red, violet, etc. Now, if the disk and prisms are rotated, the colored sections of the spectrum are brought in, each by the waiter's d'hotel, presented to the mistress of the house, who makes a sign of acknowledgment, and takes care that it be cut up by the waiter's d'hotel on a side table.

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THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

The Canal of Joseph—A Work Six Thousand Years Old.

How many of the engineering works of the Nineteenth century will there be to survive in the year 8000? Very few, we fancy, and still less those that will continue in the far off age to serve a useful purpose. Yet there is one work of great engineering skill planned and executed by an engineer whose during the space of 4,000 years has never ceased in office, or which the life of a fertile province absolutely depends is still in use. We refer to the Bahr Joussef—the canal of Joseph—built, according to tradition, by the son of Jacob, and which constitutes not the least of the many blessings he conferred on Egypt during the ten years of his prosperous rule. This canal took its rise from the Nile at Asiut, and runs almost parallel with it for nearly 300 miles, creeping along under the western cliffs of the Nile valley, with many a bend and winding, until at length it gained its entrance, as one might call it, the river bed, which enabled it to turn westward through a narrow pass and enter a district which was otherwise shut off from the fertilizing flood on which all vegetation in Egypt depends.

The northern end stood seventeen feet above low Nile, while the southern end was at an equal elevation with the river. Through this cut ran a perennial stream, which watered a province named the Fayoum, answering to the modern phrase, a rich and populous district. In the time of the annual flood a great part of the canal was under water, and then the river's current would rush in a more direct course into the pass, carrying with it the rich silt which takes the place of manure and keeps the soil in a state of constant productiveness. All this, with the exception of the traditions that Joseph built it, can be verified today, and it is not more supposition or rumor.—London Engineering.

Some Rivers.

In Colombia there is a river so exceedingly sour to the taste that it has been very appropriately termed the Rio de Vinagre, or vinegar river. The bitterness of the water is caused by an admixture of sulphuric acid. Many varieties of fish abound in the large Orange river of South Africa, until they reach points through a rocky region containing copper ores, below which the water is said to be poisonous and to kill the fish that venture within it. China is formed by the name that has been given to the great Hoang Ho, which rises in the mountains of Thibet and follows a westerly course, subsequently for 2,000 miles to the sea. The waywardness of this mighty volume of water makes the river a source of constant anxiety and danger to the 170,000,000 of people inhabiting the central plain of China. It is known to have suddenly changed its course nine times, thus time emptying its floods in a different direction, and overwhelming towns and villages always in its irresistible carnage. It has completely changed the physical character of a vast area, turning fertile tracts of country into a sandy waste on which nothing will grow, or else making shallow lakes on which nothing will sail.

Stanley's Last Trip.

Henry M. Stanley started on his last expedition early in 1886. He then left Europe, after giving a course of lectures, when an association was formed in England with Sir William Mackinnon at its head, the object of which was to rescue Emin Pasha from his present position. This philanthropist and statesman was lost night of after the fall of Khartoum and his life was despaired of, another Chinese Gordon, the governor general of the Soudan, was killed, Emin was the object of intense hate to the Mohammedans. The call for duty to the leader of the expedition nothing could, in the midst of a lecture tour, and was immediately accepted, all other engagements being canceled at once. The king of the Belgians, the khedive of Egypt and the English governors of the expedition all agreed that Stanley was the best person for the journey. On June 28, 1886, Stanley started up the Congo with 375 Indians and three English officers, and in three years traveled over 5,000 miles of swamp, impenetrable tropical forest, through deadly malarial regions and imminent raise, finding Emin Bey at Lake Albert Nyanza.

Fifty Years Ago.

Fifty years ago the population of the United States was only 17,067,420. The census just taken by the government at Washington gives 62,622,427. Forty years were taken in all the states except Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Michigan. Iowa had 16 days, Wisconsin 11, Ohio 8, Indiana 9, Illinois 321; total in all the states and territories was 2,426,228. Fifty years ago the first railroad spike machine was put into use, making fifty a minute, driving both prong and head. Henry Burden, of Troy, N. Y., was the inventor. It rusted among the best paying inventions of modern times. Fifty years ago the Whig party held its first convention at Harrisburg, Pa., nominating Gen. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, as president and John Tyler as vice president. Fifty years ago Joseph A. Adams, for the first time made use of the idea now embodied in the art of electrotyping by reproducing from wood cuts. Fifty years ago the first power loom for weaving carpets was used.—Current Literature.

Old Ivory Carving.

The earlier records of ivory carving record the ivory throne of the wise Solomon, the curiously carved coffins of the Chaldeans, the Ethiopian carvings of Senostris, the Ethiopian carvings, principally in ivory obtained from the naval trial, and the fine work of the Rivers and Greaves. Remains of the ivory carved decorations of the palaces of Menelaus, and other old historians of a dead past of the famous ancient cities of Nineveh, and of the Venus of Mugard, carved by Praxiteles. In the caves of La Madaline carvings of animals and gods were found, but of all these only the history remains, no trace is left, the oldest ancient relics being those in the Vatican, which were brought to Rome from Byzantium, as a date so remote that the record is lost.

Area of North America.

The area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,602,990 square miles; that of British North America, so called, which includes the present Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, is 3,510,760 square miles. The whole area of the states and territories, including water surface of lakes and territories, is nearly equal to 4,000,000 square miles. The water surface of the Dominion of Canada is included in the area given above. British North America is larger than the United States without Alaska. Alaska has an area of 577,390 square miles.

British Bible Women.

It is generally thought that a British lady is mentioned in the Bible—Claudia, in II Timothy iv, 21. It is even supposed that she may have been one of the family of Caradoc or Caractacus, taken prisoners to Rome. It is known that a Roman gentleman, Pudens, had married a British woman named Claudia, and both are mentioned by Martial, a Roman poet.

Height of Mt. Washington.

Mt. Washington, N. H., is one and one quarter miles high.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Health and Spirits—To Feel Unusually Well Not Always a Favorable Sign.

Whatever may be thought to the contrary, the standard of health is as liable to fluctuations as the weather, says The Lancet. The state of the health, like the state of the weather, is not always to be foretold. Nor, as a rule, are we in a position to explain the cause of the change. We have no instrument for estimating even with an approach to the truth the extent of the variations of our own individual. The customary observation, even when applied to in the usual advertisement manner, is certainly no accurate criterion of the state of the health. Indeed, the state of health that often feels much better than he has any physiological right to do. And, in opposite fashion, a man who does not know how he feels when he is in first rate health, or at least in a splendid condition for opposing those forces which are constantly tending, like the force of gravity, to bring a man to earth.

Every one knows, in greater or less degree, that which makes for his physical welfare, but it is not always realized to the fullest extent that the state of health is by no means always dictated by the amount of buoyancy. To feel extraordinarily well one month, and the succeeding one depressed and unwell, may damage a considerable number of corporeal functions. The desire to want to be in good "form" requires restriction in the case of many nervous individuals, whose powers can not always equal to their appetite for high spirits.

Mixing in a Cure for Warts.

It is fairly established that the common wart, which is so unsightly and often so painful on the hands and face, can be easily removed by small doses of sulphate of magnesia taken internally. A Philadelphia M. D. has drawn attention to this extraordinary fact. Several children treated with threegrain doses of Epsom salts, tending to purgation, were quickly relieved of their warts. Mr. A. Albert after the case of a woman whose face was disfigured by these excrescences, and who was cured in a month by 1½ drams of magnesia sulphate taken daily. Another medical man reports a case of very large warts which disappeared in a fortnight from the daily administration of 10 grains of the salts.

Chloroform for Delirium Tremens.

A physician gives an account in The Medical Record of a case of delirium tremens, in which inhalation of chloroform completely overcame by the inhalation of six ounces of chloroform. He thus gave chloroform intermittently to unconsciousness every fifteen or twenty minutes for the space of about an hour, in this manner, and the next day he was able to go out, though not entirely recovered from his two weeks' spree. He was a large, muscular man, and there was no question that the convulsions resulted from excess of alcohol.

Alum in Bread.

Alum owes its property of bleaching the paste of bread not to the alumina which it contains, or to the combination of this earth with the gluten, but to the sulphuric acid used by the bakers to combine with the alkali luminants. According to Nothnagel and Rossbach, the prolonged daily use of alum occasions gastric disturbances and unhappy results. The latter state that the artificial gastric digestion of alumed bread affects the solution of all the alum present. Hence it is possible that a quantity of alumina may accrue to the circulation daily.

Effect of Arsenic on the Skin.

Some women use arsenic for the purpose of obtaining a pearly whiteness of skin. Recently physicians in New York call attention to the frightfully rapid spread of this custom among the uneducated class. One of them says: "The effect of the arsenic is to spread white scales all over the skin so that the ends of the blood vessels are killed. The arsenic also destroys the action of the kidneys, and inevitably brings on a fatal disease of the digestive organs."

Sterilized Milk for Children.

Since Aug. 1, according to Medical News, sterilized milk has been furnished to children under treatment at the Philadelphia Polyclinic. The milk is sterilized by the Visiting Nurse society of Philadelphia, and taken to the child by the nurse in attendance in the bottles in which it is prepared. Milk and bottles are furnished the parents at cost. The results have been excellent.

One Thing and Another.

The principal medical periodicals of the world are about 300 in number, of which 174 are published in the United States and 80 in all other countries.

Dr. Walker, of Brooklyn, finds from statistics that the common belief is not sustained that the mortality in this country has decreased of late years.

Dr. Hibberd maintains that it is not the insufficiently clothed person who is most subject to colds, but the one who is overclad.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

A Few Practical Suggestions for Gentlemen Callers.

A man that calls should let his time may make conscientious calls, in most of the large cities, at any hour between 2 and 5 in the afternoon, and the man that has not the leisure to call during the afternoon may make calls in the evening after half past 8. The careless, ignorant or over eager sometimes call earlier, for the lady may be out; but this is not considered good usage.

If during your call another visitor should arrive, you should not appear to stem him, but should rise to receive him, and then rejoin in the conversation before you take leave. Persons that outsit two or three callers, unless there is some special reason for the doing so, are guilty of a thing called borse, who are persons that have not sufficient tact to know when they should take leave.

It is often no easy matter either to know when to take leave or how to take leave gracefully. As a rule, avoid all such observances as "Well, I think it is time for me to be going," and do not look at your watch. The best way to make one's exit, whether the conversation has begun to flag or not, is to say something pleasant and quickly and immediately thereafter. Above all, do not prolong your leave taking. When you start to go, go. Interminable leave-takers are very tiresome.

A man should never offer to shake hands with persons on whom he calls. If, however, those on whom he calls offer him their hands when he arrives or may offer them his hand when he takes leave; but this is by no means necessary.

How Long to Stay at Afternoon Tea.

The proper length of time to stay at a tea has never been defined. Elderly society women who are past the rush and activity of their prime and only go to one tea in an afternoon sometimes settle themselves comfortably in an easy chair and stay two or three hours, chatting with their friends as they come and go. Busy society leaders fly into the house, sip a cup of tea, stay five minutes, and then, if not again, only to be driven rapidly to another place, thus going to three or four teas in an afternoon.

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CLOAKS & WOOLEN GOODS.

For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (20 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies' Cloaks (all shades) 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies' Cloths 50c. a yard, Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Dress Ginghams from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-4 of their original value.

Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON PARK, Proprietor.

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BRADBURY, HAUS, and JACOB BROTHERS.

Bought, Rented and Exchanged. Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.

The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of Chicago, Illinois.

CHAPEL and PARLOR.

Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and well. Thankful for favors of the past. All are cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

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WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

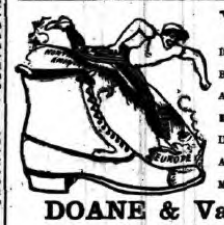
PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,

In stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.



While Everybody

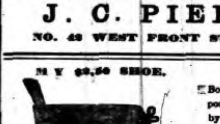
IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S,

26 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.



CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.50, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. SILVERS, 40c., 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 50c., 75c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. BRACKET SAWS, $1.50, $2.50 AND $3.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

$2 Y $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

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Samuel Dreier,

Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property.

COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET.

UPSTAIRS,

Plainfield, New Jersey. 11-19-Dm

ALLEN,
The Stationer,

KEEPS

Books, Music, Toys, Fancy Memorandums Etc., at Low Prices.

25 EAST FRONT STREET.

J. P. LAIRE & CO.'S

Stock of Holiday Goods is Complete.

BEAVER, SLEIGHS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, PLATED WARE, CARPET SWEEPERS, CASTORS, BLACKING BOXES, CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, SCROLL SAWS, &c.

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That I have secured the exclusive right in this section for the sale of the GILMAN PARK

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Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers AND METAL WORKERS.

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Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, JANUARY 13 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Nearly a Mile a Minute Cyclone.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, (Special)—The damage by the cyclone at St. Louis will reach $250,000. The cyclone reached Rochester this morning, doing much damage and causing loss of life. It is traveling at the rate of fifty-four miles an hour, and is expected at Chicago to-morrow morning.

A Somerset Freeholder Dies From Grip.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 13th (Special).—Mr. J. R. Wilson, ex-member of the Somerset county Board of Freeholders, and ex-clerk of the Board, died last Sunday after a short illness, from pneumonia, developed from the grip. He was a large farmer in Somerset County, and was well-known.

SITTINGS.

—"Josephine, Empress of the French," at Music Hall to-night.

—Plainfield vs. Elizabeth on the Crescent League alleys to-night.

—The Plainfield Camera Club will hold an important meeting to-night.

—A prayer meeting will be held at Reform Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—The city Common Council will meet in adjourned session at eight o'clock this evening.

—An important meeting of the Devotional Committee of the Y. M. C. A. will be held to-night at 9 o'clock.

—There is some talk of making "Billy" Lee captain of the Crescent base ball club during the coming season.

—The Dairy, 68 West Front street, has just received a stock of fine creamery butter. Also Elgin and other brands.

—Mr. Henry Van Middlesworth, of Elmwood place smashed one of his toes while at work in the Food Machine and Tool Works Saturday morning.

—"Mother Goose" with her large family are expected at the W. C. T. U. Kitchen Garden next Tuesday evening. Those for the last entertainment, which was postponed, will be good on that night.

—Four public school teachers are reported at home to-day, ill with la grippe. Many of the scholars who were absent last week attended school to-day, and comparatively few were kept at home this morning.

—Mr. Stephen Osborne will conduct the young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. to-night. All are cordially invited to be present and to join heartily in the singing. Subject 1 Cor., 10th chapter.

—It is reported that a caucus was held by a majority of the Republican aldermen on Saturday evening, to decide on city officers and committees to be announced at the Council meeting this evening. Two of the Republican Councilmen have declared their intention of resigning, but have been advised against that course.

—In Paris, where the laws are very strict, a fine is imposed upon the occupant of a house who allows his chimney to take fire. In consequence it very seldom happens that a fire is allowed to get the upper hand. All new buildings are thoroughly inspected before the house is permitted to be occupied. If some such law existed in this country destructive fires would be less numerous.

—According to the New York papers the present epidemic of la grippe is the most widespread and destructive known, exceeding in the loss of time from work even the cholera epidemics which have visited this country, yet a little extra care will do much to prevent the disease from becoming serious. It will carry one safely through. Probably not one-tenth of the afflicted cases of grippe which have occurred in large cities like Plainfield are as fatal as cases of the grippe.

His Wife Took the Blame.

The following special dispatch to The New York World was printed this morning:

"The case of John Kittle, of Westfield, who on Christmas night tried to choke his wife to death and almost succeeded, came before the Grand Jury in Elizabeth last week, and it is alleged that, on the testimony of his wife, who took all the blame on herself, it was thrown out. The facts will not be known until the Grand Jury reports next week. Kittle's father-in-law, Herman Cooper, of Westfield, that he intended to kill his wife. Her offense was that she would not let him get drunk and go to bed in his wealthy children's home and blood streaming down his face from having received in a drunken fit. He was also talk of cowhiding Kittle at the time, as it was not his first offense in that line. His wife is the daughter of Aaron B. Clark, a prominent contractor, and Kittle has been given to understand that if he ever appears there again certain citizens will not if he should beat his wife again."

Dunellen Notes.

A masquerade is on the tapis. Particulars later.

The first candidate for the Presbyterian pulpit preached on Sunday.

The Y. P. society of C. E. are getting up an entertainment—one that will astonish the natives. We hope a large number will be in attendance.

A new M. D. recently settled in our midst, and while it is scarcely fair to wish him success, since our loss is his gain, we hope he will have his share of cases.

Dunellen must have a word to say about the foreign impostor, "la grippe." Be it Russian, French or English, we have all had enough to do with it. Have had a genteel assortment of aging something foreign. We all have it, even the doctors.

The pretty Gray cottages are nearing completion, and a look of cosy comfort surrounds them, in the artistic paint and pretty graded fence. One who has been away six months would scarcely know our place with so many improvements marching on in our midst.

WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

A Fire on Somerset Street.

At the rear of Frank Linke's beer-bottling place on Somerset street, there was a barrel of kerosene last night. Some one took some of the oil out and threw it literally over a shed at the rear and set it on fire. That was about ten o'clock. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Linke shortly after it was started, and she gave the alarm. Prompt assistance was given and the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. Efforts were made to-day to ascertain who set the place on fire, but without success. Mr. Linke has been sick for several weeks with the grip.

BROUGHT TO HIS DEATH.

INTEMPERANCE INDIRECTLY LEADS TO PAUL AXMANN'S SAD END.

The Story of a Wasted Life and Neglected Opportunities.—The County Physician's Verdict.

Paul Axmann, the man who died suddenly while in bed at Boice's Hotel last Friday night, will be buried this afternoon at the expense of Somerset county. A record of his resting place and all particulars relating to his life and personal effects will be preserved for the information of his relatives in Germany. County Physician Wagoner at six o'clock on Saturday evening arrived at the hotel and viewed the remains. In his opinion there were none of the evidences of poisoning that are apparent when such is the cause of death. And after a careful examination the County Physician gave a certificate of death from heart disease. A. M. Runyon & Son took charge of the body and removed it later in the evening to their undertaking establishment on Park avenue.

The following information respecting Paul Axmann was gleaned by NEWS reporters this morning. He was a Prussian by birth and was well educated for the drug business, but was not contented in that calling. Under the German law he was compelled to enter the Prussian army. He deserted. The offense is punishable by death or imprisonment for life. He fled to America from the oppression of his native land. He became discontented and homesick here, but dared not return to Germany under the circumstances. His father is a wholesale druggist in a village near Berlin, and his brother, Dr. Joseph Axmann, is practicing medicine at Goerlitz, Germany. Paul was a natural musician and was an excellent performer on the piano and the organ. But his failing was strong drink.

He came to Plainfield he worked two years for Mr. John H. Dayton, a well-known farmer near New Market. He left Mr. Dayton's farm in May last, and has worked for Mr. E. A. Gross on West Seventh street, and J. P. Wicker, corner of Grant avenue and Eighth street. Mrs. Gross relates that Paul was undoubtedly familiar with the proper treatment of a sick horse, but did not understand the duties of a coachman. He had evidently been accustomed to better employment. One day he was sent to dig a ditch, but did not get as far as the work properly. Mrs. Gross noticed his awkwardness and spoke to him about it. He made some reply in German and added in English that he wished it was his grave he was digging.

Dr. Darlington, one of Paul's most intimate counselors, Mr. F. Johnson, who was referred to in Saturday's NEWS, called at Runyon's establishment this morning and looked at the body. Mr. Darlington said that Paul often had fits of despondency, and talked about death in a morbid manner. He was a hard drinker.

Friday evening Paul stopped at Mr. Johnson's shop on Park avenue and seemed down-hearted then, but his friend says that he often appeared that way, and no serious thoughts as to his mental condition were entertained.

Paul Talbert, the coachman employed by Superintendent A. C. Stebbins, of Pond Tool Works, was surprised to hear last night of the death of Axmann. Their intimacy was mentioned in the NEWS, and it was Mr. Stebbins' coachman with whom Axmann became acquainted at Boice's. Talbert says that Axmann had pawned his watch and his overcoat, and was compelled to part with other effects to supply himself with money.

Axmann went to Mr. Wicker's day or so before his death and asked for a recommendation, for the reason that he had not work and no money. Mr. Wicker could not conscientiously give him a recommendation, but handed him some money instead. It was thought by several persons acquainted with this fact that with this money Axmann must have bought some article poisonous which produced death without leaving any trace. His knowledge of drugs might enable him to do this with success.

Inquiry at the drug stores was made by a NEWS reporter to ascertain if any poisonous medicine had been sold within a few days, but the druggists were sure that they had sold none.

There is one poison which in some cases would not reveal itself except by an autopsy, and there is another which it would be difficult to discover after death. These two would produce a painless death, and one would pass away in asleep just as Axmann did. It will be remembered that it was two or three hours after Axmann retired that his heavy breathings were heard and mistaken for snoring. It would take those poisons just about that length of time to act, and leave the patient's muscles as flexible and his appearance generally as if death resulted from natural causes. It is probable that at the time Axmann's heavy snoring was heard he was dying, and that when Mr. Boice had noticed that the snoring had ceased Axmann had died.

The Abducted School Boy.

Nothing had been heard to-day of "Kirtie" Stillman, the particulars of whose abduction were published in Saturday's NEWS. Mrs. Stillman, the boy's mother, had not the least suspicion that the boy's father would take him away from his mother. The child and his mother were inseparable companions. No others. She does not know where to search for him, since she does not know her husband's whereabouts.

Her brother-in-law, William M. Stillman, said yesterday that no action had been taken to recover the child, and he thought it probable that Mrs. Stillman would take none. He said that the loss of her son had been a great blow to her, but she has already suffered so much without a murmur that this last act of her husband's probably would be endured as well. Mr. Stillman's theory of the abduction is that his brother drove from either Metuchen or Bound Brook, and, when he had captured his son, drove back, and got on an express train to New York without exciting attention.

A member of the Stillman family said yesterday that he had heard that the Doctor and Miss Schoen had separated lately. Dr. Stillman's present address he did not know.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edward Terry, of Westfield, is convalescent from the grip.

Dr. J. T. Fritts, of Park avenue, has just recovered from the grip

Mrs. Carmon Parsa recently sold the property at 50 Grove street to Mrs. Mary Adams Lee.

Mr. Peter Haberle, of Somerville, spent yesterday with his parents on West Fifth street.

Mr. J. B. Miller, one of the popular proprietors of Laing's Hotel, is convalescent from the grip.

Miss Lillie Clickner, of Manasquan, is visiting Mrs. Henry Van Middlesworth, of Elmwood place.

John Onderdonk has sold his valuable West Seventh street property, per E. C. Mulford, to George H. Babcock.

Mr. Wykoff Cottrell, of Prospect place, North Plainfield, is confined to the house with a severe attack of la grippe.

Charles Ross was buried from the home of his parents on West Front street Saturday afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Miss Ella Tracy returned to her home in New York city yesterday after a week's visit at the residence of friends on West Third street.

Mr. George Thatcher, the minstrel, closed his engagement at San Francisco last night. Mr. Thatcher will play in this city early in April.

Mr. David C. Lyon, of West Front street, has gone to New York for a month. He is registered at the Hotel Marlboro, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street.

Prof. Segadlo gave his class a reception Saturday evening at the class rooms on East Front street. It was well attended by the pupils and their friends, and a pleasant time was enjoyed.

Mr. Andrew G. Carpenter, of this city, has recently composed and had printed four pieces of music which are respectfully dedicated to his pupils. They are entitled, "Ida Military Schottische", "Laura Galop", "Lottie Waltz" and "Lulu Polka."

John S. O'Reilly, who died from injuries received by falling from a scaffold at Scotch Plains, was buried from St. Joseph's church yesterday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. A large number of relatives and friends attended the funeral. Interment was in St. Mary's cemetery.

Postmaster S. G. Conine, of South Stirling, died at his residence on Saturday with pneumonia, aged sixty-one years. He was a native of Stirling for eight years. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn his loss. He was confined to his bed for only one week.

Councilman Henry S. Newhall was able to leave his room Friday evening for the first time in a fortnight. He had an attack of la grippe, which developed into a severe attack of pneumonia, affecting both lungs, and he had a hard time of it trying to pull through. He is now believed to be out of danger, but will remain at home a few days longer, as an extra precaution.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

Mr. Hyde Insists Upon Having Tier's Lake Lowered.

The examination of witnesses in the suit of Mr. Charles Hyde against Mr. P. M. French was begun in Chancellor Runyon's private rooms, before Vice-Chancellor Bird. Mr. Craig A. Marsh represents Mr. Hyde and Mr. Charles A. Reed represents Mr. French. Some twenty-eight witnesses have been subpœnaed for Mr. Hyde about half that number for Mr. French. The difficulty between the litigants is as a matter of eight inches, plaintiff claiming that a dam owned by Mr. French is eight inches higher than formerly.

Mr. Hyde is estimated to be worth many millions of dollars, and has considerable of his fortune invested in Plainfield and Nethermood real estate.

He owns one of the mill rights on Green Brook. His title is to that part of the stream between Plainfield and Bound Brook, and just below him the stream belongs to Mr. French. The flood of August swept away Mr. French's dam, which was situated on Tier's Lake. After the water subsided, Mr. French proceeded to rebuild the dilapidated structure, when Mr. Hyde sued for an injunction to prevent the dam from being built as high as it was before the flood. For nearly two years Mr. French had exceeded his right, and by back water had caused Mr. Hyde's lands to be overflowed, flooding the cellars of his tenants and injuring his mill privileges. The court dissolved the suit and the dam was built 18 inches lower. For nearly two years Mr. Hyde has superintended the improvement of his water property, giving personal attention to every detail. They have not been a rise or fall of a quarter of an inch in the water of Tier's Lake without his knowledge. Mr. French says that the dam is now no higher than he has the right to make it.

Saturday Night at the St. Club.

"Saturday nights" are "the" nights at the Plainfield Bicycle Club House. Last Saturday the Committee of Arrangements, or Saturday Night Committee for that night, Messrs. F. L. C. Martin and W. Les Simmonds, arranged for a progressive whist party. How whist at the club house is a favorite game and not at all strange, but progressive whist is a large number of the members were present. Five tables were set and the games progressed right merrily, until 10:30. Then they were stopped and the lucky ones, and unlucky ones, received their prizes. The prizes were well worth playing for. The "King" prize, offered by Mr. Geo. C. Martin, Jr., was a fine pack of playing cards, with an alligator skin card-holder. The "Intermediate" prize, a handsome little match box, was won by Mr. Fred. Wais. The "Booby," a nondescript-wood-to-you-call-it sort of jumping-jack, was, after a hard struggle, won by Clarence Murphy, who later kindly donated it to the club. After the prizes were awarded, games, boxing, pool, fencing etc., were indulged in until 12 o'clock, when the "good nights" were said.

The club gymnasium, which is being built in the rear of the club house, is a good "drawing card." The membership has been increased 30 per cent. since it was started. It will be finished in a few weeks.

LIFE AT THE CAPITAL.

LA GRIPPE DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH SOCIAL GAIETY.

Comments on Men and Measures at Washington.—How Legislation is Retarded.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 11th.—The Republican party cannot accomplish much during this session" gleefully remarked Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, to some Democratic friends this morning.

There is a whole mine of information in that sentence. It means that the Democratic party intends to oppose every movement made by the Republican party in the matter of legislating for the people. It means that no revision of the tariff shall be made, if the Democratic party can prevent it. Moreover, the fight already made, during the first week of the house, demonstrated the position of the Democratic party and the party of obstruction and retrogression.

Visitors to the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, during the public hearings of interested parties concerning customs duties, have noticed a very young man sitting with the committee; and some strangers have asked whether that boy is a Congressman or a clerk. The former is the case. Those who have become acquainted with the man who made our laws have learned, long since, who that "boy" is. He is a member of Congress, representing the Madison, Wisconsin, district, and is now serving his third term. His name is Robert M. LaFollette, but his friends call him "Bob." He is one of the clearest thinkers, one of the most logical debaters, one of the best business, statesmen men in the house, and an orator ranking among the foremost. He will be heard to a considerable extent during the coming debates upon the McKinley bill; and his name will become a household word throughout the country. I have studied him for the past four years. He is one of the superior men now before the public.

"We will have our opposition bills ready for action early in the session" says Congressmen Connell, of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. "The Democratic party has always taken time, and deliberate time, with the appropriation bills, and Mr. Carlisle has intimated to bring them all before the House at an early date and have done with it at once."

In speaking of this, Mr. Connell had no intention of reflecting upon his Democratic predecessor in the chair, Speaker Thomas B. Reed. It is well-known that Mr. Randall used his appropriation bills for four years, as occasion arose, whereby to force Democratic free trade bills. He delayed them from day to day, frequently bringing them before the House, only to withdraw them for the consideration on the Morrison bills. Mr. Connell's object is to prevent a repetition of the past of, nearly all of the appropriation bills, by the middle of March next. The Democratic party will not only have to meet the insatiable aim and ambition of the Republican leaders; but the people may as well know beforehand that the Democrats are trying to hasten business for the people; so that an adjournment may be reached within a reasonable time. Saving upwards of three thousand dollars a day for legitimate expenses, while Congress is in session; therefore, the less propositions there are to legislate for. The Democratic party seems indifferent to this matter, and can afford to be so, as it is not responsible for the onward step which the Republicans try to take.

William M. Springer, of Illinois, who, as chairman of the House Committee on Territories, held Dakota out of the Union for four years, and would have kept the north western States out of the Union during the last Congress had it not been for the timely interference of the late "Sunset" Cox, has introduced a bill for the admission of Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona. This should be entitled "A bill to prevent the admission of Wyoming," for that is the object of it. Populace a friend of the territories, and possessing a thorough knowledge of them, Mr. Springer takes a stand which will prevent their admission, if possible. The fact is that Wyoming will go Democratic in the Congressional election, while it is presumed that Idaho has the elements of Statehood; but it is well known that New Mexico and Arizona are not admitted, Statehood. Mr. Springer knows that neither New Mexico nor Arizona can be admitted, and he only proposes to keep the Democratic majority, while he slips his legislative knife between the ribs of Wyoming.

But, politics aside, you should see some of our wives, daughters and sweethearts. They are happy, supremely happy, when those whose noses are red with guessing, and sore with the grip, are happy. You know the social season is at its height now. There are soirees, musicales, and theatres, and operas, and balls, and "sich" than you ever saw or heard of. Engagements are making, and marriages planned, all that sort of thing which is so dear to the feminine heart. AMRAY.

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

Elizabeth is about to have a new water company, in addition to the present one, which has a monopoly of supplying the city. The new company will be composed of Elizabeth and New York capitalists the latter, it is said, putting up nearly all the money necessary to start the enterprise.

Herman Ludwig, who lives at the lower end of Second and East Jersey streets, Elizabethport, is suing the Central Railroad Company for forcible ejectment from a train one night last September, opposite the Grenoville station. He claims that he was thrown off the train by the conductor, and that all that was demanded of him was a ticket to Elizabethport. He claims the act was unjustifiable and says he has witnesses to testify to the fact that he was in the wrong. Ludwig claims $2,000 damages.

The grip is spreading throughout Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. Mrs. Henry Applegate, a wealthy cottager in Asbury Park, died yesterday of pneumonia. He made his residence in Asbury Park during the hot weather, but returned to his home in the New England shoe manufacturers. He was the treasurer of Mrs. George S. Knight's Rocky Hill mine.

Robert Downing, Charles Walsh and two other workmen, while wrecking a trunk loaded with dynamite, in the Central Mill, Newark, accidentally fell upon a burning mass alongside a furnace. The two men named were so severely injured that their recovery is pronounced critical by the physicians in attendance.

A strong effort is being made to have Gov. Abbett retain on the Supreme Court bench Judge Bennett Van Syckel, whose circuit embraces Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex, and who has been a judge for twenty-one years. Petitions are being circulated in both counties in favor of the Governor re-appointing him, and in Union county every member of the bar has signed, as well as the Mayor and City Council of Elizabeth. It is the unanimous opinion of the Bar that Judge Van Syckel is entitled, besides many prominent citizens.

The Gas and Water Company's offices of Elizabeth are to be consolidated in one building, by ex-Congressman Kean, who now owns both. It is said that some important changes are to be made in the management of the Water Company and that George M. Ross, who for many years has been Water Commissioner, is to be removed and the position given to Thomas F. Smith, who has acted as collector for the Gas Company.

The Minstrel's Seven Ages.

The following poem was composed by Mr. George Thatcher, the celebrated minstrel, whose Station or residence is on the corner of Seventh street and Central avenue:

Shakespeare tells us seven ages constitute of life a span:
There are seven ages also in the life of minstrel men.
First, it's boy who fills the buckets for a pass to see the "show."
Ragged urchin, shoeless, hatless, in our way where'er we go.
Next we find him selling song-books, yelling out his lungs 'with forve,
Tries to drown the singers' voices, till they all are laid up hoarse.
Next the "props" he wields in earnest, learns the corner for to play,
Then he gets his maiden salary—if there is a salary day.
Dexterous bills for "props" he'll fix, that fill up a score of pages;
These are days he tries managers' souls in the minstrel's seven ages.
Next the song-and-dance he "tackles;" always calls his shoe his "vamp,"
Hat is "tile" and ear is "mall," foot is "wheel" and eye is "lamp;"
Sports a rhinestone in his neckzie, no matter what the stage may be.
These are the days he makes his "bluffs," in the minstrel's seven ages.
Then at last the "end" he tackles, first the inside then the out,
Salary gradually increasing, and he knows what he's about.
"Gags" that he's originating (I though they're older than the flood,
Others use, and loud he "hollers" they are stealing his life's blood.
Next the prosperous manager is he, nightly turning off cords away,
Drives fast horses, dines on courses, and at "faro" high he'll play;
Dresses flashy, nightly "mashy," lives by seizer of stages,
These are the happiest days of all in the minstrel's seven ages.
Last of all, Time has outgrown him—he is far behind the age;
Boys hand round subscription-papers for this "relic" of the stage.
Now that fortune's frowned upon him, by-gone friends have swiftly flown;
Empty pockets, sunken sockets, pannel lean, he's left alone.
Still retains his "slum" cluster; moustache dyed, and whiskers frayed;
Tells of how the theatres shattered, when they cut the street parade;
Sighs at someone's mild referring to the days of long ago,
Longs for Unworth's good old stump speech, and the days of the show.
Tottering goes he to his lodgings, broken-hearted at his fate,
Cannot understand the public, why its taste should vitiate.
Dreams of Bryant, Buckley, Christy, and the poet's great sages,
These are the last, the bitterest days, in the minstrel's seven ages.

GEORGE THATCHER.

Genius-Word-Column.

A YOUNG lady, who understands single and double entry book-keeping, wants employment. Address, P. O. Box 185, Plainfield. 13-3t

$35. PIANO, rosewood case, top damper and full plate, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-4t

A LARGE SQUARE base-burner, double heating stove, with nickel and tile trimmings, "Art" pattern, nearly new, for sale cheap. Inquire at 18 Park avenue, rooms above. Sold because furnace has been put in. Address "Comfort" care of EVENING NEWS. 12-1w

$100 SEVEN Octave piano, elegant in carved case, all the latest improvements, used but little, bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-4t

FOR SALE—My handsome property, of nearly four acres. E. B. Clark, 179 West Front street. 11-2-eot

20 LOADS of fine manure for sale. Also 5,000 oak fence pickets cheap. Brock Mosman's avenue, North Plainfield. 9-3t

LOST—Sagebrush, Saturday, supposed Lab Shortwent's market, Liberty street. Finder will be rewarded by returning same for corner of Second and Liberty. 11-3t

PALMS and primroses, ferns and ferneries. At Deacon's Hillside avenue greenhouses. 11-3t

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings, repeating action, full plate, fine rich tone and fully warranted. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 11-3t

WANTED—A chambermaid and waitress. Apply to Mrs. G. O. Martin, 32 West Front. 8-4t

WANTED—Housekeeper for small house to hold. Apply 194 West Front street, right hand side. 11-3

$45. CABINET ORGAN—New, two sets of full size reeds, fine tone, with stool and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 9-4t

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 33 East Sixth street.

WANTED—A competent woman to cook, wash and iron; good references required. Apply between 7 and 10 p. m. at 118 Broadway.

WANTED—Dry goods saleswoman. Address "Dry Goods," care of EVENING NEWS. 12-3t

WANTED—A girl to do cooking and light housework. Apply at No. 32 West Seventh street, Plainfield, N. J. 9-3

$85. ORGAN—New, 12 stops, 3 couplers, beautiful design of case, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 9-4t

WANTED—Good white cook and housework; reference required. Apply 170 West Front street. 7-4t

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building,

62 and 64 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Heyziger. 1-6-1m

A DROP IN PRICES

ON

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent.

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All Overcoats and Winter Clothing

AT

WERNER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC HALL

1890. FURNITURE STORE POULSON & JONES, 34 West Front St.

MUSIC HALL, M. H. A.

Monday, Jan. 13,

Special Engagement of the Peerless Artiste and Universal Favorite,

RHEA

In the Grand Historical drama by Albert Bouchet, Esq., entitled

JOSEPHINE

EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Rhea, as Josephine, supported by the popular Emerson Stock Co. Rhea, as Josephine, will bring her own powerful company. Under the management of Mr. Frank G. Gaines. Brilliant ballet! Magnificent Costumes! Superb Appointments! Grand and Realistic Scenery! Prices 25, 50, 75 and $1. Seats on sale Thursday. 12-1-2w

THE DAIRY,

68 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,

are offering special inducement in

Gilt Edged Butter

Call and see them.

Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese. (Fresh every day.)

Get our Prices on Canned Goods. Fine Preserves—Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc. 11-3

DELICATESSEN

Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Blood sweet, Liver sweet, Boiled Ham, Smoked Beef and Ham Sandwiches. All kinds of Pickled Sauerkraut and Salads, Swiss, Edam, Minster, Brie, Neufchatel, Pineapple, Hand and Manufactured.

W. C. TUBBS, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

Our Box Paper

called CANTERBURY No. 223 is already well-known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 20c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough-paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 20c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

Fine Groceries,

18 North Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DRINK THE THREE R. TEA.

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—Subject to change without notice.

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—7:00 a. m. to meet 7:30 a. m. train. Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway to 6th st.; to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.45 a. m. train.
3d do	9.15	do	9.37 do
4th do	10.00	do	10.30 do
5th do	11.00	do	11.30 do
6th do	12.00	do	12.30 p. m. do
7th do	1.45 p. m.	do	2.15 & 3.30 p. m.
8th do	4.30	do	5.00 do
9th do	5.30	do	To the Post Office.
10th do	6.30	do meet	6.51 p. m. train.
11th do	8.00	do do	8.30 do
12th do	9.00	do do	9.30 do
13th do	10.00	do do	10.30 do

Stage will also leave Plainfield Avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues, North Plainfield, according to the above time schedule, for the Depot.

Stage will make return trips over above route, leaving Depot at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.30, 11.30 a. m. 2.00, 2.30, 4.45, 5.15, 6.15, 6.30 p. m.

Horses and Carriages kept expressly for ladies' use at all hours. Also Coupe for Funerals. Horses & carriages, for pleasure driving, for private parties, at moderate rates.

M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 12. 1-4-tf

THE BEE HIVE

Woolen Goods Must Go!

Children's Tobaggan Caps, 15c. and 25c. Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size 50c.

Children's Mitts, 10c. reduced to 25c.
Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.
Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 50c.
10 doz. Ladies' Tea Aprons, slightly soiled, former price 35c. and 50c., reduced to 15c.
5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, reduced to 50c.
Undressed Manufactures, 5 button length, $1.00.
15 doz Camel's Hair Socks, worth 25c., at 15c. a pair.

DONT FAIL TO SEE THE

50c. Pride Shirt,

THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

SEE THE COMPARISON.

EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle.	Texas Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Grease.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dreams.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Frozen.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Ham-Trimmed.

FAIR PRICES. Dear as any Price. 2

N. B. Smalley's, 24 Somerset street. At McGinty's.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LIME-ADE.

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy,

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

Valuable Dwelling

Property For Sale.

The Substantial house No. 62 East Front street, 7 rooms, with closets; bath and furnace; occupied by Henry G. Latimer. Will now for sale. Apply to W. C. Butler, No. 1 East Front street. 12-1-3w

FUR CAPS,

Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Muffler and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys. Cheapest at

U. B. CRANE'S,

12 PARK AVENUE

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E. W. BOSSERMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THIS CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $3.50 PER YEAR.

Hypnotism and Science.

Dr. J. M. Charcot, of France, is at the head of the scientific investigators of animal magnetism, mesmerism, or hypnotism, as it is now called. Dr. Charcot prefers the name hypnotism because it does not commit to any theory.

Charcot defines hypnotism to be sleep artificially produced by mechanical means. He writes in The Forum of his experiments on human beings with a cold bloodedness that only the scientific man is able to attain. His experiments are always conducted with hysterical subjects, for one reason, because the practice of hypnotization is by no means free from danger, though what especial grudge he has at hysterical subjects, and on just account selects them for his operations, he does not explain.

In producing the hypnotic state, the usual method is for the patient to sit quietly while the professor holds some small, shining object like a silver coin in front of and slightly above his eyes and four to six inches away from them. The patient gazes steadily on the object.

The eyes are thus subjected to a strain. In a few minutes they begin to wink, then open and more rapidly, the lids droop and finally fall, as in sleep. The patient becomes quite unconscious, as in a sound sleep. Charcot calls this the state of lethargy. Pull open his eyelids with the fingers, they will remain open and staring. The subject is now in what Charcot calls the second state, that of catalepsy. In this state, if his fists be clinched, they will remain in that condition, and his face will assume an expression of the most violent anger. If his arm be raised in the air, it will remain thus rigid till brought down by the operator. His muscles remain fixed where they are placed.

The patient is now ready for the third stage, that of somnambulism. By rubbing the cataleptic person briskly upon the top of his head, Charcot says he makes him pass into somnambulism. In somnambulism the patient has the appearance of being awake. He hears and sees what is going on about him, and can open and shut his eyes at will, which in the other states he could not do. But it is an abnormal consciousness. He hears and sees just what the operator tells him to, nothing more. He is apparently merely a vehicle for the mind and will of the operator. If the hypnotizer gave him water and told him it was wine and he was intoxicated, he would immediately act like a drunken person. His five senses seem also to be quickened in some abnormal way. This much science has learned of the mystery of hypnotism.

French Industrial Schools.

Beyond a doubt the educated man or woman of the future will be he or she who can do something that will be of use to mankind. The new education will therefore be one of the trained hand and eye, with comparatively little of empty book stuffing.

Realizing this, France has gone far ahead of other nations in providing industrial schools for the children of the common people. A child is taken into the school at two years old. It is put into a kindergarten, and treated with the utmost care and tenderness. Training as first is of the eye, hand and muscles in general. The child is taught form, color, and the use of tools. A midday luncheon is furnished hot for two cents. It is given free to those who cannot pay.

Connected with the industrial schools are vast cabinets, in which human trades are shown in all stages. The cotton industry is exhibited in all its phases, from the seed and boll of the cotton plant to the woven goods. In this way, by object lessons in which a marvelous store of treasure are shown to the learner, lessons are taught. No books at all are used till a comparatively advanced stage of the education is reached, then the pupils pass with infinite regret to the stage of book learning.

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NEW YORK VS. CHICAGO.

Final Arguments Before the World's Fair Committee.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S LOGIC

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Chauncey M. Depew was the first speaker before the World's fair committee Saturday. He urged that no fair of an international character had ever been successful, or could be, unless held in the metropolis of the country which authorized it. New York towards the condition of trade and production all over the country, as well as the human beings with a cold bloodedness that only the scientific man is able to attain. His experiments are always conducted with hysterical subjects, for one reason, because the practice of hypnotization is by no means free from danger, though what especial grudge he has at hysterical subjects, and on just account selects them for his operations, he does not explain.

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Laid to Rest.

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LONDON, Jan. 13.—Fifty thousand coal miners are now on strike in the Durham district, and the situation is growing the most serious. The price of coal is rapidly advancing in England, and it is believed that the miners will gain their point.

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ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM.

It Is Presented to Portugal and at Once Acceded To.

GREAT UNEASINESS IN SPAIN.

Republicans on the One Hand and Don Carlos on the Other Make Everybody Anxious—Lord Hartington Recovering.

Fifty Thousand English Strikers.

LISBON, Jan. 13.—The British minister, Mr. Petre, waited upon Baron Gomez, minister of foreign affairs, Saturday, and informed him of Great Britain's ultimatum in regard to the African territorial disputes—namely, that the Portuguese forces of every kind be recalled from the banks of the Shire beyond its confluence with the Ruo and south of Zambesi and Lake Nyassa. Failing to receive a reply within twenty-four hours, the British legation would go on board the admiralty yacht Enchantress and await the reply there.

The king at once summoned a council of the ministers, and a reply was agreed upon, to the effect that Portugal, being too weak to oppose a strong first class power, would order the withdrawal of the troops from the Shire and Mashonoland districts, reserving the rights of the crown in the abandoned territory.

It is reported that the opposition in the cortes will attack the government for its course in yielding to England's ultimatum.

Riotous Demonstrations.

A mob composed of students and others, shouting "Down with the ministry!" attacked the British legation. They demolished the escutcheon on the building and smashed the windows. The police were powerless to control them. They then broke the windows of the residences of various members of the ministry, after which they dispersed.

It is stated that the governments approved the demonstrations at Quillimane, Delagoa Bay and elsewhere in case the ultimatum was refused.

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A DEADLY INITIATION.

White Going Through the Mystic a Mistake Is Fatally Injured.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 13.—The Rev. J. W. Johnson, of the Methodist Episcopal church south, of this city, died at the parsonage in Guyandotte, Cabell county, on Friday evening last when, in company with the Rev. W. F. Marshall, of the Episcopal church of this city, he was passing through the initiation ceremonies of the Royal Arch degree in the Huntington chapter of the Royal Arch Masons.

During the ceremonies it seemed it was necessary that he should descend a vault thirteen feet deep by means of a rope-tackle, suspended from the ceiling above. Two men were stationed at the vault and previously, one of them being Rev. Mr. Marshall. After preparing the tackle, Rev. Mr. Johnson started to descend, when the two supporters, by a fatal mistake, let the rope go, and Mr. Johnson fell to the bottom of the vault.

Medical aid was summoned, and his injuries proved to be of a painful though not dangerous nature. He was removed to his home and received the careful attention of his friends, but he gradually sank and died. His remains will be taken to his former home at Hannibal, Mo., for interment.

The Anarchists' Noble Resolve.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Detective Miller, of Brooklyn, who broke up a gang of Anarchist incendiaries about a year ago, states that he has evidence that another band is forming. He believes that a number of Anarchists in New York and Brooklyn have entered into a league to commit suicide. At least four suicides have occurred recently among Anarchists, and Miller lately received a letter from an anonymous correspondent telling him that the Anarchists have despaired of bringing about a social revolution, and there was nothing left for them but suicide, as they were all destitute. The letter was written in a female hand

A Wise Precaution.

"Did you win your suit?"

"I did."

"Really?"

"Quite so. Our Judge is the most honest man in the world. The day before the decision I wrote him a few lines begging him to give a check for $50 (hence which I inclosed)."

"But it seems to me this was a proceeding which might have ruined your case."

"Quite so. Only I took care to sign my adversary's name to the check."—La Figaro.

An Obscure Title.

Mr. J. Fourcroft Bagler (philosophizing)—"What shall we throw most again?" Wealy, I never's see the point to that.—Life.

A Pagan Revival.

There is humbug, even in the field of horned jade, where the commercial element is not supposed to cut any figure at all. They tell a story, for instance, of the late Barney Barnato, who enjoys a considerable reputation among society people as a literary man, and who is certainly a man of culture, that he was at a society person, and who of late has been mixing up the fad of Egyptology. You would suppose, to hear Swellby talk about Egypt, that he knew every shred of fact that Moore, or Morison, or Edwards had somewhere found in the pyramids and the tombs, and had made the personal acquaintance of every mummy of prominence from the 13th dynasty clean down to Tosts. But the other night, at the club, the irrepressible Grigson set a trap to catch Swellby. The latter came into the room all a-unconscious that he was known by Cheops Chipstone, a real Egyptologist, who knows the Egyptian language even better than he does English, happened to be sitting, half concealed by the group about the table, behind a big easy chair, in a dark corner.

"Hello," said Grigson, "here's an Egyptian question for you, Swellby."

Chipstone, lurked in the big chair, pricked up his ears.

"What is it?" asked Swellby.

"Do the inscriptions on an Egyptian tombs read from right to left or from left to right?"

Swellby knew nothing whatever about it, but he presumed on the ignorance of the company.

"They read from left to right," he said.

"Blockhead!" shouted Cheops Chipstone, springing around in the big chair; "don't you know that they read from top to bottom?"

Swellby made up his mind that it was best to adopt a new fad, and it is really said that he is going in for Rosicrucian.—Boston Transcript.

The Doctor's Revenge.

An elderly lady who was simultaneously very wealthy, and who also had a very intimated idea of her own importance, had a pet monkey, which suddenly became quite ill.

The lady, whom we shall call Mrs. Portly Pompous, had the assurance to send for one of the most prominent physicians to attend the sick simian. When the doctor was introduced to his patient he was very much enraged, but he did not betray it. He examined the sick monkey's pulse and asked the usual questions.

In a corner of the room was a little boy, a grandson of Mrs. Portly Pompous. The doctor approached the boy, examined his pulse, and then said solemnly to the lady: "Madame, your two little grandchildren are suffering from indigestion. Give them only light food, with plenty of exercise, and they will soon come around all right."

After the doctor had said this he bowed himself out, with the feeling that he had in a measure vindicated his outraged professional dignity. The bill which he sent in was so heavy that Mrs. Portly Pompous, who is somewhat near-sighted, had a fit herself over it.—Texas Siftings.

One Great Man Outstripped.

Years ago, when Thomas Hughes was in the United States, the head of the house of Lippincott showed him over the Philadelphia establishment, the visit coming to an end with this contretemps:

"Now, Mr. Hughes, I want to show you one of our greatest publications—Allibone's Dictionary. It contains the information about every author of any account in England and America. Now let us see, for example, what it says about Mr. Thomas Hughes." It turned to the letter H, and the name of the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" wasn't there.—Philadelphia Press.

Hard to Please.

Indignant Physician—Man, what have you done? You sent my patient the wrong prescription and it killed him.

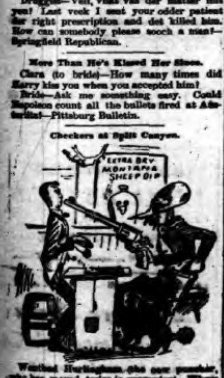
Druggist—Ah, what was the matter with you? Last week I sent your odder patient the right prescription and dot killed him. How can somebody please soach a man?—Springfield Republican.

More Than He's Kissed Her Since.

Clara (to bride)—How many times did Harry kiss you when you accepted him?

Bride—Just enough to satisfy one. Could Napoleon count all the bullets fired at Austerlitz?—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Checkers at Spitz Canyon.



Whatever Hughes, the new pastor, who has moved twice in succession.—Wheeling Register.

Severe Whatcrop (promptly)—Yeas.—Judge.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey, between John P. Hussey, complainant, and Mary Ann Hussey, et al., defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1890,

at two o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, all and singular the lands and premises in the said writ of fieri facias mentioned, lying and being in the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, bounded, limited and described as follows:

First—(Part of No. 10) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of the estate of Albert Bell, late deceased, said point being the intersection of the westerly line of Watchung avenue with the southerly line of Park avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) along the westerly line of Watchung avenue south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Second—(Part of No. 10) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

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Fifth—(No. 13) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west six hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

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Eighth—(No. 16) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west fifteen hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

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Tenth—(No. 18) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west twenty-one hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Eleventh—(No. 19) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west twenty-four hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

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Thirteenth—(No. 21) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west thirty hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

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Seventeenth—(No. 25) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west six hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

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Nineteenth—(No. 27) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west twelve hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twentieth—(No. 28) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west fifteen hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-first—(No. 29) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west eighteen hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-second—(No. 30) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west twenty-one hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-third—(No. 31) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west twenty-four hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-fourth—(No. 32) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west twenty-seven hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-fifth—(No. 33) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west thirty hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-sixth—(No. 34) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west thirty-three hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-seventh—(No. 35) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west thirty-four hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-eighth—(No. 36) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west thirty-five hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-ninth—(No. 37) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west thirty-six hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirtieth—(No. 38) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west thirty-seven hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirty-first—(No. 39) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west thirty-eight hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirty-second—(No. 40) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west thirty-nine hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirty-third—(No. 41) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirty-fourth—(No. 42) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty-one hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirty-fifth—(No. 43) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty-two hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirty-sixth—(No. 44) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty-three hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirty-seventh—(No. 45) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty-four hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirty-eighth—(No. 46) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty-five hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Thirty-ninth—(No. 47) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty-six hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Fortieth—(No. 48) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty-seven hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Forty-first—(No. 49) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty-eight hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Forty-second—(No. 50) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west forty-nine hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Forty-third—(No. 51) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west fifty hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Forty-fourth—(No. 52) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west fifty-one hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Forty-fifth—(No. 53) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west fifty-two hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Forty-sixth—(No. 54) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west fifty-three hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Forty-seventh—(No. 55) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west fifty-four hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Forty-eighth—(No. 56) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west fifty-five hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of Park avenue south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Forty-ninth—(No. 57) Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Park avenue, said point being distant south fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west fifty-six hundred feet from the intersection of the southerly line of Park avenue with the westerly line of Watchung avenue, and also being the northeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; running thence (1) south thirty-two degrees forty minutes west one hundred and fifty-two feet; thence (2) north fifty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence (3) north thirty-two degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifty-two feet to the southerly line of Park avenue; thence (4) along the southerly line of

Pins and Needles.

Nearly one-half the 467 doctors of medicine of Boston university are women.

In a tete-a-tete a woman speaks in a different tone to the man she is indifferent to, in a low tone to the man she begins to love, and keeps silent with the one she loves.

A young woman of Crescent City, California, has a large pebble in the beach some month or two since, and sent it to a lapidary in San Francisco. He pronounced it a true emerald, worth $5,000.

There is no more skilful, all in a bunch, with carmine pulling for dear life, make a neat silver bronze paper weight.

A needle case is made of a neat stick of walking wax, two burnt matches and a mouse are the details of a unique bronze paper weight.

A card receiver simulates a shallow wicker basket, with white silver lining. On this rim is a cute, saucy little wren in natural colors.

Bright with changeful metallic hues is a tray for an ink set made of olive wood simulating a turbot. The colors are laid under the polish.

For elderly ladies the close fitting baby bonnet type is coming into vogue. In other words, a sort of second childhood.

This is what they say New York women drink when they come in out of the cold; Half a glass of boiling water, two lumps of sugar, a glass of cheap cognac and a very small amount of cocoa.

Window Strips.

Very frequently window sashes are loose enough to admit quantities of cold air into what would otherwise be a warm room. To remedy this, cut strips of felt, woolen cloth or flannel about an inch and a half in width. Fasten the lengths together by lapping the end of one strip an inch over the end of another that it may be flat, and sewing the two pieces together. Use very slender, small tacks to fasten the list on the window frames. Do not tack the strips to the window sash, but place the strips so that half their width will lie over on the sash, while the other half is tacked on the edge of the window frame.

In this way the cracks will be covered, and the window can be opened and closed without difficulty. Should the cold air come in between the upper and lower sash, a strip of the cloth, of sufficient width of the two, may be tacked across on the top edge of the lower sash so that the list will extend over on the edge of the upper sash, and cover the crack, while it will not interfere with the moving of the window sashes. A room protected from the cold by means of these weather strips is always comfortable during the winter months, and with the coming of spring the small tacks can readily be removed, and the strips taken off and packed away for the next season.—Montreal Star.

How She Cured Preventing.

A great many excuses, thinkers of a nervous temperament fall into the habit of mowing when they read, write or talk seriously. This causes two little perpendicular lines to grow in between the eyes, and spoil the face ten years.

It is a habit almost impossible to correct, once formed, as it is done unconsciously by a great many young people. Even in deep their brows will be drawn together in this malicious little frown, that is the sider and abettor of age.

A bright, studious young woman still in her early twenties, found herself the victim of this mown, which had already made two fine, hair lines in her white forehead. She set herself to work to cure the habit by setting her mirror before her face when she read, wrote or studied; but as this distracted her attention from her work, she finally placed a ribbon band tightly across her brow, tying it in a knot at the back of her head, and at night slept in the band.

After several months the little hair lines disappeared from her pretty forehead, and she is quite cured of the disfiguring habit.—New York Journal.

Exploded Notions.

There are a good many notions long exploded.

Nobody believes, for example, that all women wear tight shoes.

That all the ladies of fashionable people are not well taken care of.

That all boarding house tables are bad.

That all women wear tight stays.

That all women by the meals for rapid consumption by getting their petticoats wet on rainy days.

That all women are jealous of each other.

That all women are underpaid.

That all mince pies are indigestible.

That a little candy is unhealthy.

That a fruit diet will save your body and soul.

That your way is the right way, and mine is the wrong.

Nobody believes any of these things, except the people who live such narrow lives that they think nothing good can come out of Nazareth.—New York Sun.

William Morris' Daughter.

Miss May Morris is turning her great talents to design and, beholding to good account, having already successfully started a regular business at Hammersmith, where she receives certain girls and gives hours regular employment to a certain number of other ladies who assist her. Miss Morris, like her father, is a strong believer in the practical socialism that assigns to all laborers and producers a personal share in the profits of work, and is evidently doing her best to promote the cause of womanly industry in thus assisting those of her own sex to earn a living by means of remunerative and agreeable occupation, so happily revived in our day.—London Letter in Woman's Cycle.

A Letter to "Papa in Heaven."

Postmaster Downing and his helpers in the Cincinnati postoffice were very much puzzled night when from out of a heap of letters from the drop box in the office there was taken one little white envelope, soiled and crumpled, and inscribed in a round hand: "To my papa in Heaven." The little missive, bearing no postage stamp, was opened by the postmaster himself, and on the inside of writing paper, in a childish scrawl, with mistakes erased with a wet finger. It read: "Dear papa is up in heaven and I am going to write to you. I want to know if you'll be to get a little letter ritten all by me by his little girl."—Philadelphia Record.

Petroleum Detergent.

Attention has been drawn recently to the cleaning effect of petroleum on soiled clothes. The best way to employ it is to fill an average boiler, say of fourteen gallons, with water, adding half a pound of soft soap, and when all is boiling thoroughly pour in one and a half tablespoonfuls of petroleum. Then put in the clothes and boil them for half an hour before lifting them out, and rinse them in several waters. A little more soap, water and petroleum will be added to make up for loss as successive lots of the clothes are boiled.—Herald of Health.

Women in Journalism.

A difficulty in starting in the profession, and one that does not at first strike people, is the necessity of commencing young. A woman of mature years and decided opinions would naturally somewhat resent the correction of her opinions by one with the notions of her choicest flowers of speech by a young editor. —Woman's World.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Handsome Tropical Plant from Which Castor Oil Is Made—A Curious Specimen in Natural History—Good Games for the Winter Evenings.

The castor oil plant is probably familiar to almost all our readers who have seen it growing in gardens as a handsome annual much admired for the brilliancy of its foliage; but few have any idea of the size it attains in Africa and other warm countries of which it is a native. In those countries it lives several years and becomes a tree fifteen to twenty feet high. The accompanying picture shows one of these tropical castor oil trees.

THE CASTOR OIL PLANT.

The leaves of the castor oil plant are large and beautiful, and the coloring of plant and fruit is very rich. One variety has bright red stalks and scarlet fruit; another is in different shades of purple. Its seed vessel is covered with long prickles, and contains three large, flat seeds, from which castor oil is made.

The best and most tasteless oil is obtained by merely pressing the seeds; but in Jamaica they are first bruised in a mortar and then boiled in bags and bolted in water, the oil being skimmed off as it rises to the top, and then strained. In the West Indies it is used for burning in lamps as well as for medicine.

Games for the Long Evenings.

Those who are fond of drawing will find the game of "Positions" a pleasant pastime for the winter evenings. Any number can play the game—the more the merrier. All the players seat themselves round a table, and each one must be supplied with a piece of white paper and a pencil. All the players except one then silently think on some position in life which it is possible for them to fill, and each makes some sign of their "position" by sketching a little picture of some article connected with their proposed trade or business on their white piece of paper. The one player who has selected a "position" is then chosen as the sketcher and he should be written on their paper. Five minutes are allowed for the sketching, the time being kept by the player who has selected a "position."

All the illustrated papers are then sent round the table, so that each may see the other's pictures, but no one critiques them at all. Lastly, they are handed to the "sketcher," the player who has taken no part except keeping the time, who ranges them on the table. The "sketcher" looks at the pictures and proceeds to guess the intended "position" of each artist. If she fail to guess any of the "positions," the first at whom she stops is chosen *guesser for the next time*; if there has been no failure, the player on the right hand of the guesser takes the privilege. The principal object of this game is for each player to try who can make the best sketch in five minutes, and the next object is to puzzle the guesser.

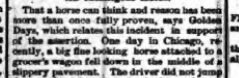
The game of "Names" is played in a similar manner to that of "Positions," the players being all seated round a table, and being provided with paper and pencils. The time—five minutes—must likewise be kept by one of the party. One commences by calling out, "Girls' names commencing with A," then each player writes down all the girls' names that she can recollect beginning with A during the five minutes allowed. At the expiration of the time, the oldest player reads from her slip all the names she has written down. All the other players, as the names are read out, cancel any name on their lists mentioned. When the marks are allotted for the names, only those are given to name which have no duplicates on any of the other lists. Then another player calls out, "Names of all rivers beginning with B," and so on through the alphabet, different names of places, countries, animals, etc., being given for the various letters. This game causes much amusement, owing to the difficulty often experienced in thinking even of well known names quickly and in the five minutes allowed.

An Intelligent Horse.

That a horse can think and reason has been more than once fully proven, says Golden Days, which relates this incident in support of the assertion. One day in Chicago, recently, a big fine looking horse attached to a grocer's wagon fell down in the middle of a slippery pavement. The driver did not jump down and belabor the animal with a club, as most drivers would have done. He slighted the load in the wagon and then unbuckled the harness upon his horse. Then he took from the wagon a lap robe and spread it upon the slippery pavement near the fallen horse's feet. The intelligent animal did not mistake the mute suggestion. He eyed the robe for a moment and then he edged around until he feet were planted on it. Then, with an effort, he rose to an upright position, and they lifted his feet while the driver picked up the robe. Then the driver readjusted the harness, mounted his seat on the box and drove on. Is it not evident that the horse reasoned that he could not slip on the robe?

A Nonsense Animal.

A bright little correspondent of Wide Awake, age 6 years, sent to that magazine the following about "the catalogue," a "nonsense animal":



THE CATALOGUE.

"The catalogue lives in all parts of the civilized world. He is so gentle the people keep him in their libraries. He feeds upon books, and grows fat on them."

LIGHT AND AIRY.

Why I Love Her Still.

I love her still, no sad regret
For winning her have I as yet.
Man talk of how's too speedy decay,
Ye heavens! they might as truly say
That dew is dry, or sunlight wet.

Shall then caprice and folly fret
Affection's flame, or change
A creature that is not?—Away,
I love her still!

My ardor sometimes knows a tet,
I own. My memory speeds a set
Of smiles to win from me a day
Wherein she may buy trinkets gay!
She talks me into such a pet,
I love her still!
—Philip Goode in Detroit Free Press.

Would Make a Good Fullback.

Old Gentleman (indignantly)—Well, sir, I must are you doing around here again? I thought that definite hint I gave you just as you left the front door last night would give you to understand that I didn't like you very well.

Young Man—It did, but I thought I would come and ask you—

"Ask me what?"

"If you wouldn't likes to join our football association?"—Boston Beacon.

An Accomplished Servant.

"What do you wish?" asked the servant who answered the ring at the door.

"Baron de Vesuminest."

"What do you wish to see him for?"

"It is in relation to a promissory note."

"The baron went out of town yesterday."

"Now that is too bad: I wanted to pay him the amount I owe him."

"But," added the servant, "he returned this morning."—French Joke.

A Narrow Escape.

How she flirted with me
That year down by the sea,
And how she scoffed on the wave beaten sand!
How she laughed me to scorn
When, with wild passion torn,
As her lover I sued for her hand!

But no more I repine,
For requital is mine.
I was never so gay in my life;
While she, miserably mated,
Gives him now less distress,
For he wishes she wasn't his wife!
—Somerville Journal.

Not Very Wood!

Rosy—It can never be. You are so much higher than I in station, Lord Verigrena.

Lord Roderic Verigrene—But, Wosy—don't call me Lord Verigrena, call me Wodwesie —I love you tweely and howeably. It's no fault of mine that I'm a lord and shove you in station. Oh, I wish I'd been born a shoeblack! Then, p'waps you' think me your equal—No, no!—,—Judy.

Sharp Edged Tools.

A woman wrote to a household journal:

"Dear Editor—When can I get tools to make wax flowers?"

The dear editor read it wrong and lost a subscriber by replying: "I know a good many tools, but I don't know what you can get anybody who is such a fool as to make wax flowers."—Buffalo Express.

Cause and Effect.

In this, oh, all too silent hour of night,
When slumber's chain has bound me fast,
Of a fair face in each transcendent guise
There is no fathoming my deep delight.
A classic form in glamour bathed,
A radiant smile that surely pain defies,
Unthought of grace and love illumined eyes,
Around her head a halo bright,
And yet, alas! I know no maid so sweet,
No beauteous lass with such inspiring ways,
And when I wake from the fantastic dream
But o'er the splendid vision do I mest
Within my troubled dreams upon these days
When I partake of the copiously of pie!
—Nathan M. Levy in Judge.

A Double Misfortune.

One Washington market woman to another Washington market woman:

"And so your husband has broken his leg. How unfortunate!"

"I should say so. Why, Nancy Muggins! do you know that only last week I spent five dollars in buying that confirmed no-'count-for-a-mean pair of boots!"—Judge.

Not Afraid Now.

Policeman—Bridget, they tell me your old uncle in New Jersey has died and left you a neat little pile of money. I am glad to hear it. What do you expect to do now?

Bridget—Shure, I'm afraid I'll have to take a position as cook. She's going to be a sister to me all my life."—Somerville Journal.

I Know You Wouldn't.

There she stood, her golden tresses
Trembling softly in the breeze;
Pretty blue eyes, laughing blue—
Skies the seats of thought look through,
And what thoughts were in her mind?
Would you blame me if I kissed her?
You ought not. She was my sister.
—Lee Fairchild in Chicago Mail.

Very Inconsistent.

"Mamma, why do they bust tigers and lions?"

"Because they kill the poor little sheep."

"Then," asks Tommy, after a moment's reflection, "why don't they bust the butcher, as well?"—Judge.

Love's Travels.

Love will go where it is sent;
At least, so say the scholars.
But often love, I fear, is bent
On going where 'tis doted.
—Boston Transcript.

A Point Deer Episode.

He—Good evening!
Milkman—Good morning!

To Stay with the Old Man.

"O, Angeline, I love you so!
Ain't the maiden jocular, "Bogy!
What have you got to live upon?"
I coolly answered, "Pap!"

—Epoch.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON

CLOAKS AND WOOLEN GOODS.

For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (38 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all shades) 25c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 69c. a yard, *Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city*, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, 61 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Dress Gingham from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-4 of their original value.

Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR

PIANOS AND ORGANS

BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.

Bought, Rented and Exchanged. Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase

The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of CHICAGO, Illinois.

CHAPEL. PARLOR.

Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and Work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR

WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,

in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

While Everybody

IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S,

22 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.35, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $5.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.80, $2, $2.80, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

MY $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. MENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

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Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property.

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Plainfield, New Jersey. 11-19-3m*

ALLEN, The Stationer,

KEEPS

Books, Music, Toys, Fancy Memorandums Etc., at Low Prices.

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J. P. LAIRE & CO.'S

Stock of Holiday Goods is Complete.

SEATS, SLEIGHS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, PLATED WARE, CARPET SWEEPERS, CARVERS, BLACKING BOXES, CHRIST-MAS TREE HOLDERS, [ILLEGIBLE] DOWN CHEAP.

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CANNED GOODS

which have an established reputation. Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Soup Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at

Howell's Grocery,

NO. 57 NORTH AVENUE.

Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers AND METAL WORKERS.

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Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges.

Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST.

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FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.

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GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

H. A. POPE,

corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

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LUMBER and COAL,

Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield

Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal at same cost. Telephone No. 98.

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What does inexperience make? A pretender! What does the honest owner say? He says the machine. When are they filled to bed? Answer: *Your* memory on one hand; a chance of a fire or a funeral on the other. Good Insurance Companies: Home, of New York, organized 1853; Insurance 1853; All the best of the profession 1890.)

The Electric Construction and Supply Co., Limited, Cortlandt street, New York.

Plainfield Office, 26 North Avenue.

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PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S, No. 2 Park Avenue

24 and 24 doors, Bell 1288.

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REAL ESTATE and *Fire Insurance,*

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PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

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Park avenue. W. S. SLATER, Manager.

PEERLESS DYES

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY JANUARY 14 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JOTTINGS.

—The Young Men's Auxiliary and Mechanical Drawing classes meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night.

—The examination of witnesses in the case of Hyde vs. French was continued in the city court room to-day.

—At about nine o'clock this morning two wagons collided on North avenue. The result was a broken wheel on one of them.

—Among wheelmen it is said that the annual meeting of the N. J. Div. L. A. W. for 1890, will be held in Plainfield on May 30 and 31.

—The Elizabeth Athletic club defeated the Crescent League bowling team last night on the alleys in this city. The score was: Elizabeth, 1067; Plainfield, 1054.

—A part of the trunk used in hauling the large iron girders for French's new carriage factory broke down at the corner of Front and Somerset streets yesterday afternoon.

—The newly-elected officers of Winfield Scott Post No. 70, G. A. R., and the Women's Relief Corps, No. 10, will be publicly installed this evening, in the rooms of Winfield Scott Post.

—The State officers of the New Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen will hold a meeting on Friday evening at the Plainfield Bicycle Club house on Sycamore street.

—Two young men from Westfield, on Sunday afternoon last, amused themselves by fast driving on East Front street in the vicinity of Richmond. The Plainfield police may interfere with such sport the next time they witness it.

—At the regular monthly business meeting of the Bicycle Club at the club house on Sycamore street, last evening, thirty-six new members were elected. Nothing else of importance was done except the election of various Fair Committees.

—The New Jersey Central railroad advertises special reduced excursion rates to Trenton for the inauguration of Governor Leon Abbett on Tuesday next. The price from Plainfield and return will be $1.34, tickets good to return until the next day.

—A meeting will be held next Thursday evening in the Unitarian church on Second street to listen to an address by Ellis Gray Seymour of Brooklyn, on the work of the Boys' club of that city. A movement will be started on that evening looking to an organization of such a club in Plainfield. All interested in the enterprise are requested to be present.

—Quite a stir has been made in Sunday-school circles by the fact that some schools have abandoned the international series of lessons for a new series called "Inductive Studies on the Gospel by Luke." The author of this new form of lesson is Prof. Wm. R. Harper, of Yale, who is to lecture in the Crescent avenue church on the evening of January 21st. He will illustrate his method of study. The lecture will be free.

The New Committees.

There was unusual interest manifested this year respecting the appointment of Common Council Committees. The appointments have been made, and the cause much disappointment and bitter remarks among the Republicans, while the Democrats are correspondingly elated. There may be Republicans who approve the appointments, but a NEWS reporter this morning could find not even one Republican who would feel confident. Councilman Smith says that the appointments were not as he supposed had been agreed upon and showed a NEWS reporter a list materially different to the one announced. Councilman Smith explains some of the changes made, but declares that no such report need be attached to the matter as undoubtedly exists. Of course it is an unfortunate state of affairs when Republicans are in such a lamentable fix as at present and there is need of no other vent of harmony and mutual confidence. We can only hope for something better. At present the outlook from the standpoint of a Republican, is exceedingly dubious. The end may show that higher motives than charged actuate those who have caused the present situation, and none hope so more than THE NEWS, which will be found as quick to commend when it can honestly do so as it is slow to condemn.

There is one reasonable explanation of the matter which may perhaps remove the existing rancor. That is this: The people have declared themselves in favor of license most emphatically. The license Councilmen are not strong enough alone to accomplish the purpose for which they understand they were elected, and consider they must therefore come into with the Democrats, as the no-license Republicans and the license Republicans will no more mix than oil and water.

Royal Arcanum in Plainfield.

Plainfield Council No. 711, Royal Arcanum, was organized eleven years ago, with twenty-five members in good standing. This council has been unusually fortunate. Since its organization not one member has died. There are over 11,000 subordinate Councils of the Royal Arcanum in the United States, whose membership numbers 97,000. The newly-elected officers of the local council were installed last evening by Deputy Supervising Grand Regent Kay. They are as follows:

Regent, R. W. Conklin; Vice Regent, Seymour Marsh; Past Regent, A. W. Rand; Judge, S. C. Baker; Secretary, H. A. Thorne; Collector, Lt. M. Stowe; Treasurer, W. J. Conner; Chaplain, August Klatzsche; Guide, P. A. Steelman; Warder, J. C. Buddington; Sentry, J. B. Phillips; Organist, G. W. Kellog.

Camera Club Meeting.

The Plainfield Camera club held a meeting last evening. The Committee on Rooms reported on a new site for club rooms and was continued. The Committee on Incorporation will report at the next meeting. The chairman appointed a Committee on Art, as follows: Messrs. E. C. Squires, J. Harvey Doane and A. S. Dey. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE

Mayor Male on the License Question.

HE FAVORS THE SALOON

BUT ONLY UNDER HIGH LICENSE AND STRICT SURVEILLANCE.

The Water Works, Street Railroad, Streets, City Hall, Fire Department, Taxation, and Other Important Recommendations to the Council of 1890.

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

GENTLEMEN:—Those whom the citizens of Plainfield deem worthy of the honor of representing them in the city government do not need to be reminded of the grave responsibility they assume in accepting the office of councilman. Men who without pecuniary compensation voluntarily undertake to devote their time and labor, to invite and withstand the criticism of those who honestly differ from them, to endure the unjust but inevitable attacks of the prejudiced and captious fault-finder, and the even more hostile and sometimes virulent assaults of parties whose selfish hopes an upright Council is bound to disappoint, have almost uniformly justified in this city in wisdom of the choice made. But it is proper, when according to established custom, I should on the occasion of your first meeting briefly call attention to what it may judgment are the more important matters requiring consideration at this time.

WATER.

The Common Council of 1889, after painstaking preliminary investigations and negotiations, authorized the execution of a contract under which the city and its inhabitants are to be supplied with water for fire protection and other purposes. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the gentlemen who compose the corporation with which the contract has been made are so well and favorably known in this city for the integrity of character and business ability. The terms of the contract, too, are believed to be highly advantageous to the city, and the city debt the $50,000 bond of the company and its security to ensure the faithful performance of the contract. But the Water Works are not to be built; the contract remains to be performed; and it is the necessity of the most watchful care and prudent forethought in connection with the successive details in the execution of this contract that I especially suggest as a matter of the first importance. True, the judgment of the engineer selected by the city is required to be satisfied and his approval obtained by the company; but to render his judgment in all cases the most expeditious possible, it is essential that he should be supplied with accurate data and kept fully advised concerning the views of your honorable body in the respects contemplated by the contract. In case of failure by the company to faithfully execute its undertaking, the city has a right to the contract with extraordinary powers. While the city should not hesitate to invoke these powers should a proper occasion be presented, yet the interests involved are so vital that the city, before having recourse to such high powers, should always in the first instance resort to the benefit of the most thoughtful deliberation of your honorable body, guided by sound legal advice.

STREET RAILROAD.

There is one proposed improvement about which our people seem at last to have but one mind. I refer to a street railroad. In urging the consideration of this matter upon prior Common Councils, I have been at some pains to specifically point out the advantages to be derived from a street railroad properly constructed and conducted under proper management, and it was a source of great satisfaction to observe that not only did the project receive the emphatic support of taxpayers, but that the Common Council of last year were heartily in favor of the proposed improvement, and early took active steps looking to its speedy accomplishment. Your predecessors left nothing undone with the history of the efforts made in this direction which could reasonably assist their successors. The labor recently bestowed upon the consideration of this question will not have been expended in vain if your action in the premises, when the question is reopened. Other improvements have preceded it, and under judicious management will prove of great benefit as well as comport with the advanced position of the city in most other respects.

LICENSES.

The result of the last election upon which I have referred to, has been to declare by a large majority of the voters of this city respecting the best method of dealing with the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The views so expressed and reiterated, I am in entire accord. Yielding to none in the observance with which I regard the alarming results of intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors, I believe that the only practicable method of successfully dealing with and diminishing the suffering and crime incident to such intemperance, is by high license and close and vigilant supervision and rigid enforcement of penal enactments, to confine the evil within the narrowest practicable limits, and to prevent the disastrous effects to a minimum. There are few communities anywhere in which there have been such ample powers and restrictions thrown about the liquor traffic as, from time to time, have been prescribed in this city, and the duty devolves upon your honorable body to see to their enforcement. The city Liquor license ordinance. I had the honor to suggest to the last Common Council certain additional restrictions, some of which that body incorporated into the city law. No doubt your honorable body will find some other restrictions may be necessary, and while with many other citizens I should be glad to see further restrictions imposed, yet in deference to what I believe to be the present state of public opinion which your honorable body represents, I am content to urge a full and fair trial of the ordinances as it is. I am sure that all the members of the Council will, as they have opportunity, assist the executive officers of the city in pursuance in their effort to rigorously enforce the existing law.

CITY HALL.

On the score of true economy as well as the real needs of the city government, I renew the suggestion made in my last annual message and in the special message of July 1, 1887, for commencing the purchase of a suitable lot and the erection thereon of a city hall. These ends may be accomplished without difficulty under existing laws, and I still believe that the best interests of the city would thereby be subserved.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Legislature, at its session of 1888, in accordance with the request of the Common Council, and the recommendation of the Mayor of Plainfield, amended the Short Hills act so as to give the same benefit of limited exemption from taxation to Plainfield firemen that he became exempt in the service of the old fire department as if that department had always remained in force. Due effort has been made to this legislation because, with the introduction of the hydrants, it is not improbable that your honorable body may hereafter see fit to make changes in the management of the Plainfield Fire Department, in which case such legislation is rendered void, it is respectfully suggested that the recognition which the State makes of the value of volunteer firemen, should be in those now active and as to those who by a proper period of service have become entitled to exemption from active duty, should be accepted as a guide in the enactment of city ordinances and that the objects of such legislation should not be, as heretofore, to create a roster of names in spirit. Until the fire-hydrant system shall have been perfected to a certain degree of practical efficiency, a separate organization of the department in good, serviceable condition is obvious, and commends the need of continuous care in all questions in order to maintain the efficiency of this important department of our local government, while at the same time the expenditures required to bear in mind the economy in the method of protecting property from fire which the use of the hydrants will afford, and by the introduction of Water Works, and to guard against unnecessary expenditures that may not be a temporary purpose only.

FINANCE.

How best to provide for maintaining in proper repair the many miles of permanently improved road-beds in Plainfield, and gradually to extend such permanent improvements, and yet scrupulously to keep within a just limit of expenditure for these purposes, are very proper questions.

STREETS.

The law lately enacted which enables the city at the general expense to make permanent improvements on side-walks, which contingency is highly beneficial to this and other communities, should not be too freely invoked. The desirable ends that it was adopted to subserve to a considerable extent, and which consists in expending the money of the city in such a manner as to induce property owners to subscribe in advance two-thirds or some other fair proportion of the cost of such work, the remainder at the city's share of the burden, is fully attained when property owners subscribe for a just to sixty-five or other parts of the city, and funds to foster public spirit in property owners in the affairs of the city government.

It is the just expectation of property owners who have paid their taxes for the last year for permanent street improvements, that the city shall keep the road bed in repair. Experience has shown that the system adopted is a considerable extent, and which contains the principle of assessing the cost of such repair and the way to keep the streets always in good condition, is to not at once upon any defect appearing in the surface of the road bed. Delay is not only vexatious but expensive.

Under a salutary State law, this city lately adopted a general ordinance concerning sidewalks, the effect of which it is expected will be that the Street Commissioners under direction of your honorable body to cause sufficient sidewalks to be laid, and to keep the sidewalks in the repair of the adjoining property owner. Within a narrower district, a similar provision regulates the laying of curbs. These laws are wise.

Provision for the execution of sound discretion. In addition to the ordinances, legislation may be had in motion by a notice served on the property owner. There are cases in which the public interest will require the laying of curbs and gutters. I suggest that in such cases prompt steps be taken and the powers conferred by the law be exercised.

So much of the comfort and attractiveness of living in Plainfield, and of the reputation of the city, depends upon the condition of the sidewalks and road-beds, that the subject is worthy of the constant and careful consideration of your honorable body, and of the street under their supervision and control.

TAXATION.

While the rate of taxation in this city compares favorably with that of most of the other cities of this State, yet it is manifested that on the whole, our taxes have gradually increased in rate, notwithstanding the very large increase in the valuation of property, and the fact that the city has been and is practically free from debt. In this connection it is suggested that this increase is chiefly attributable to the increased amounts raised for school taxes, and that, therefore, with respect to city taxes assessed under direct authority of the Common Council, there was no advance over the rate of the year of the preceding year. Our present system does not contemplate any direct co-operation between the City Council and the Board of Education. Council with reference to the amount of taxes to be assessed for local school purposes, but providing that the Board of Education shall determine what amount is required for such purposes, which amount, upon being certified to the taxing officers, is required to be assessed and collected in addition to the amount of other city taxes. General legislation, subsequent to the laws incorporating the Board of Education, has provided that this increase in the valuation of Boards of Education so as to create a closer relation between that board and the Common Council in the matter of taxation. Our citizens, however, have always taken a just pride in the high character of our Boards of Education, and in the efficiency of our schools, and it is believed that there exists no desire on the part of any citizen to interfere with the schools are managed. Nevertheless, I respectfully suggest that there should be some provision for co-operation between the two boards regarding the matter of taxes for school purposes, between the Board of Education and the Common Council. With the views so expressed and reiterated, I am in entire accord. Yielding to none in the observance with which I regard the alarming results of intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors, I believe that the only practicable method of successfully dealing with and diminishing the suffering and crime incident to such intemperance, is by high license and close and vigilant supervision and rigid enforcement of penal enactments, to confine the evil within the narrowest practicable limits, and to prevent the disastrous effects to a minimum. There are few communities anywhere in which there have been such ample powers and restrictions thrown about the liquor traffic as, from time to time, have been prescribed in this city, and the duty devolves upon your honorable body to see to their enforcement. The city Liquor license ordinance. I had the honor to suggest to the last Common Council certain additional restrictions, some of which that body incorporated into the city law. No doubt your honorable body will find some other restrictions may be necessary, and while with many other citizens I should be glad to see further restrictions imposed, yet in deference to what I believe to be the present state of public opinion which your honorable body represents,

Your obedient servant,
JOB MALE.

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

THE SECOND MEETING HELD LAST EVENING.

Committees for 1890 Named by President Moffett—The Mayor's Message Received—Bonds of Treasurer and Collector Filed.

The City Common Council met in adjourned session at 8:15 o'clock last evening, and the Committees for 1890 selected their seats as follows:

President Moffett.

Clerk Coward.

H. S. NEWHALL — S. G. SMITH
M. M. DUNHAM — D. S. ROBERTS
T. RUSHMORE — A. T. GALLUP
J. JOHNSTON — L. SPANGENBERG
Dr. O. L. JENKINS — W. L. HETFIELD

Janitor Mundy.

The members present were President Moffett, Councilmen Dunham, Gallup, Hetfield, Jenkins, Johnston, Roberts, Rushmore, Smith and Spangenberg. Councilman Newhall was absent.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

President Moffett appointed the following committees:

ALMS—M. M. Dunham, Dr. O. L. Jenkins, Tyrrell Rushmore.

AUDITING—Dr. O. L. Jenkins, Townsend Rushmore, John Johnson.

FINANCE—H. S Newhall, Dr. O. L. Jenkins, S. G. Smith.

FIRE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—W. L. Hetfield, A. T. Gallup, D. S. Roberts.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES—Townsend Rushmore, M. M. Dunham, H. S. Newhall.

LICENSE—John Johnson, S. G. Smith, D. S. Roberts.

POLICE, SALARIES AND ELECTIONS—D. S. Roberts, W. L. Hetfield, Leonard Spangenberg.

PUBLIC LIGHTS—Leonard Spangenberg, H. S. Newhall, M. M. Dunham.

STREETS—S. G. Smith, John Johnson, A. T. Gallup.

WATER, PRINTING AND STATIONERY—A.T. Gallup, W. L. Hetfield, Leonard Spangenberg.

A communication from Lemuel W. Serrell, reducing on City Clerk Coward, was referred to the Committee on Lawsand Ordinances without being read.

Claims were presented as follows:

Alpheus Sayre	$150.00
Estate of D. J. Boice	260.00
Charles Hoagland	5.50

Mr. Hetfield moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and get any communication which he might wish to present to Council. So ordered.

The chair appointed Messrs. Dunham, Hetfield, Jenkins and Dunham as such committee. They waited upon his Honor and later presented his annual message, as printed in full in another column, to the Council. The document was read and ordered filed. Mr. Hetfield moved that a written copies of the same be printed for distribution among the members of Council, which was carried.

Councilman Hetfield presented the bond of Tax Collector Johnson. It was ordered filed with the City Clerk. The bond was for $18,-000, with Jacob C. H. Crilton, John Rose and Andrew Love, Sr., as sureties.

The bond of City Treasurer Titsworth was next presented. Councilman D. S. Roberts, Messrs. E. C. Mulford, J. G. Cadmus and L. A. Hammond as his sureties.

Constable Ann'n Woffett presented his bond; with Mr. E. P. Thorn and W. R. Coddington as sureties. Messrs. J. H. French and Jacob Vonal were the sureties on Constable G. R. Wakefield's bond. Messrs. W. L. Frame and Wm. McD. Corlell went on Constable Jacob Kriney's bond, and Constable W. R. Mattox's bondsmen were Messrs. W. W. Corlell and E. S. Pope.

Mr. Smith moved that the Collector and Treasurer be notified that next year it would be necessary for them to give bonds in the sum of $25,000. So ordered.

The City Clerk was instructed to have printed 100 committee cards and 500 roll calls.

Mr. Hetfield moved that when the Council adjourned it be to meet on the 28th inst.

A motion that the city Treasurer be directed to pay all notes that may fall due before the next meeting of the Council, said payments to be made from money collected for taxes, was carried.

Mr. Johnston moved that the City Clerk be instructed to have printed one hundred copies of the rules of order. So ordered.

Mr. Jenkins, of the Auditing Committee, returned the bills presented to the auditor, for presentation at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Coachman's Narrow Escape.

Yesterday afternoon a coachman employed by Mr. Pliny Fiske, of West Seventh street, had a narrow escape from death. He was carefully exercising one of Mr. Fiske's horses on Park avenue, when the animal became frightened and threw its rider. In falling one of the man's feet caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged some distance. Chief Engineer Drake saw the horse's predicament and ran to his assistance. The man, however, freed his foot and the horse galloped at full speed down Park avenue. Chief Drake followed, where it was caught. The coachman was found shortly afterward where the injured man, but was able to walk to Mr. Fiske's stable. While the horse was pawing around it frightened the coachman and narrowly escaped trampling on him.

Games to Come.

The Olympics will bowl with the West Ends of Somerville to-night. On Friday next the 7 put head with the 7 of the American of Newark, and on Tuesday next with the Alphas, of Newark. They will then endeavor to defeat the Somervis, of Somerville, on Friday, Jan. 24.

All the above games will be played on the Olympic alleys in this city.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. MARX was buried from her late home on East Front street yesterday morning.

Mr. George Hughes, of Somerset street, North Plainfield, is convalescent from an attack of the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. LOVY, of New York, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. I. H. Bonham, of West Front street.

Bessie Anderson, the young woman who died at the residence of Martin Gloghan, on West Front street, early Saturday morning, was buried Sunday afternoon at three o'clock

Resolutions of condolence with the family of the late John Lasbie were passed at the last regular meeting of Franklin Council No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M. They are published in full in another column.

Miss. Rhea and the principal members of her company were entertained at Laing's Hotel at the conclusion of the play at Music Hall last night. They left this morning on the 8:30 train for Bethlehem, Pa.

The friends of Miss J. Louise Pangborn gave her a pleasant surprise party last evening at her home on Rockview avenue. About twenty young people were present and an enjoyable time was had by all, tripping the "light fantastic" until an early hour.

The Mayor on the School Board

The Mayor's message elsewhere will be commended as a well written document. The Mayor's remarks respecting the public schools are, we think, apt to be misleading, because they imply that the public schools are conducted with needless extravagance. The Board of Education has been compelled to meet extraordinary demands and provide accommodations for the education of the children brought here by the new factories. The NEWS has showed by figures months ago how taxes had steadily grown, but we are not ready, under the circumstances, to blame the Board of Education, since even in the case of the extraordinary recent demands upon them they have shown the economy and care for the interests of the people which entitle them to the approval of a popular vote. All, however, will heartily endorse any efforts to prevent extravagance and to reduce taxation to this and committees of conference can do no harm.

Special Notices.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE
Passed at the last regular meeting of Franklin Council No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Controller of the Universe, to take from our midst our beloved and esteemed brother, J. Lasbie, therefore be it

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of our brother and bow in humble submission to the will of our Supreme Councilor, be it,

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and be it,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also placed on our minutes and published in each of the daily papers.

D. ROBBINS, Chairman,
W. H. HARDY,
J. H. STARR,
} Com.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan 13, 1890.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A NORWEGIAN LADY wishes crochet, knitting and needlework at home. Address Miss Alice Johnson, Box 139 Stockton Place. 14-3t

A YOUNG lady, who understands single and double entry bookkeeping, wants employment. Address, P. O. Box 283, Plainfield. 13-3

$35. PIANO, rosewood case, top damper 7½ oct. and full plate, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-tf

LARGE SQUARE mirror-cover cutlery case, with nickel and tile trimmings, "Art" pattern, nearly new, for sale cheap. Also large parlor and hall lamps. Sold because have no room to put in. Address "Comfort" care of EVENING NEWS. 12-3t

FOR SALE—Well built house, twelve rooms, all improvements, good location, No. 1026, the abode front. Address "Fair Haven," Hall, 440 Monroe avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. 1-14-6t

$100. SEVEN Octave piano, elegant carved case, all the latest improvements and great bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 9-tf

LOST—A brown fur pocketbook on Park or Front avenues. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 49 Front street.

$85. ORGAN—New, 13 stops, 2 couplers, beautiful design of walnut case, only full tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street.

WANTED—Good white cook and laundress; reference required. Apply 179 West Front street. 6-4t

CENTRAL RAILROAD of N. J.

"BOUND BROOK ROUTE"

Special Reduced Excursion Rates to Trenton,

for

Inauguration

of GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT, on

TUESDAY, JAN. 21st, 1890

Special excursion tickets from Plainfield to Trenton will be sold from 12 noon January 21st, at $1.34. Tickets good to return until Jan. 22d. 14-6

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building,

91 and 93 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Seyviger. 1-6-1m

A DROP IN PRICES

ON

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent.

ON

All Overcoats and Winter Clothing

AT

WERNER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC HALL

1890. FURNITURE STORE POWLISON & JONES. 34 West Front St.

MUSIC HALL, M. H. A.

The Operatic Event.

Monday, Jan. 20th,

CONRRID'S Comic Opera Company. Directed by Heinrich Conreid. Stupendous production of Arthur Mueller's Romantic Opera, The

KING'S FOOL

The largest musical organization in America, including Helen Bertram, Fanny Rice, Pauline Stone, Jennie Reiffarth, May Kelso, Jos. W. Herbert, Perry Hartman, Alberto Libonati, Chas. W. Lenox, and the beautiful lady dancers, Paul Steindorff, musical director. Charming new waltz song, "Fair Columbia." The regular prices are $1.50, $1 and 75. The M. H. A. are seeking to obtain reduction. Result will be announced.

THE DAIRY,

62 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE.

are offering special inducement in

Gilt Edged Butter

Call and see them.

Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese. Fresh every day.

Get our Prices on Canned Goods. Fine Preserves—Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.

DELICATESSEN

Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Blood wurst, Liver-wurst, Boiled Ham, Smoked Beef and Fish Sardines. All kinds of Pickles. Sauerkraut and Saurkraut Swiss, Edam, Limburger Cheese.

FAIR PRICES. Trimmed.

N. B. Smalley's, Dear at any Price.
96 Somerset street. At McGinty's.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE,

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy,

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

Our Box Paper

called CANTERBURY No. 232 is already well-known and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 50c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 90c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Headquarters

For Worsted, Notions, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Embroidery, Hosiery, Ribbons, Dress Linings, Corsets, Combs, Brushes.

U. S. Hair Tonic,

Magic Restorating Fluid, Colognie and all the articles that should always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street next to P. O.

Valuable Dwelling

Property For Sale.

The Substantial house No. 61 East Front street, with modern conveniences, lot 50 feet front and extending to Henry G. Latimer, is now for sale. Apply to W. C. Tubbs, No. 1 East Front street. 10-tf

FUR CAPS,

Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys, Clothing at

U. B. CRANE'S,

12 PARK AVENUE.

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—STRICTLY ON TIME:

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—7:30 a. m. to meet 7:50 a. m. train. Hillside—8:15 a. m. to meet 8:35 a. m. train. Scotch Plains and Fanwood, Broadway to 8th st., to 4th ave., to Somerset ave., to Park ave., to Depot.

1st trip	8:15 a. m.	to meet	8:35 a. m. train.
2d	9:15	do	9:35 do
3d	10:15	do	10:35 do
4th	11:15	do	11:35 do
5th	11:45	do	12:05 p. m. do
6th	1:15	do	1:35 p. m. do
7th	2:45	do	To the Post Office.
8th	3:45	do	do meet 4:01 p. m. train.
9th	5:00	do	5:20 do
10th	6:00	do	6:20 do
11th	8:45	do	9:07 do
12th	8:45	do	7:05 do

Buses will also leave Plainfield avenue and Somerset, and Clarke's corner, Park avenue, North Plainfield, according to the above time table, and meet each train.

Buses will make return trips over above route, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 8:37, 9:37, 10:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:04, 3:35, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m.

Horses and Carriages kept expressly for ladies' pleasure and calling purposes. Stables open at all hours, day and night. Ladies, please favor 7 o'clock in the evening, for private parties, at stables.

M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 18. 1-6tf

THE BEE HIVE

Woolen Goods Must Go!

Children's Tobeggan Caps, 15c. and 25c.
Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size 50c.
Children's Mitts, 10c.
Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.
Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 35c.
10 doz. Ladies' Ties, Aprons, slightly soiled, former price 25c. and 50c., reduced to 12c.
5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, a splendid glove, 50c.
Unbleached Muskataire, 8 button length, $1.00.
15 doz Camel's Hair Socks, worth 25c., at 15c. a pair.

DONT FAIL TO SEE THE

50c. Pride Shirt,

THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

SEE THE COMPARISON.

EAST AGAINST THE WEST.	
OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Texas Beef.
Very Juicy Cattle.	Colorado Cows.
Native Veal.	Western Grass.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Frozen.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Hams
FAIR PRICES.	Trimmed.

N. B. Smalley's, Dear at any Price.
96 Somerset street. At McGinty's.

A DROP IN PRICES

ON

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
AND NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,

C. W. HOSKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TWELVE CENTS A WEEK.

OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $4.00 PER YEAR.

Winter Resorts.

It is possible in our big country to go from midwinter to midsummer in two days' time, from almost any quarter of the Union. Winter resorts are becoming as popular as summer ones, and as crowded. There are all the year round hotels, indeed, at the seashore and elsewhere, whose winter prices are double those of the summer.

Those whose lungs are weak, and who wish to avoid a northern winter, find great relief in the pine regions of the Carolinas, notably in the neighborhood of Asheville, N. C. Florida, land of alligator and orange grove, is perennially lovely. Little wonder that the old Spaniard thought the fountain of youth was there. Old Point Comfort, too, is a most charming winter resort.

One of the most glorious and most life giving regions in winter is the coast of southern California. Beautiful resorts are dotted along the Pacific, where the person with a cough may linger a few weeks or months, and under the influence of the soft winter from the sea and the rich and nourishing fruits his cheeks will grow round and full, his nights restful and dreamless. The cough will leave him and new life will come to him. Such spots are San Diego and Santa Cruz. Living in these places is cheap. California has, too, the hot springs of San Luis Obispo, claimed to be equal in medicinal qualities to the hot springs of Arkansas. San Luis Obispo is in a mountain region of unparalleled beauty in the heart of the California orange groves.

If people along the Atlantic coast want to get away from fogs and snows they can fly away to Bermuda, a sixty hours' ride by sea from New York. Here, it is said, fevers are almost unknown, because the inhabitants live on fruits and vegetables. Among the vegetables is the gigantic Bermuda onion, as well-flavored as it is big. It is claimed that those who eat plenty of Bermuda onions will not have fevers or any other ailment to speak of. As Bermuda the sea water is warm enough to bathe in the surf the year around.

Nassau, in the Bahamas, is another delightful spot, something similar to Bermuda. The temperature ranges between 60 and 85 degs. The sea about Nassau is indescribably beautiful. It is so transparent that sea weed is visible growing thirty to fifty feet below the surface.

Farmer George.

Moncure D. Conway, mousing among the papers of the Long Island Historical society, has found some letters from Washington that had never been published, and given them to the world in book form. It was supposed we knew all about Washington as statesman, soldier, and even as a moony young man in love, writing to his girl the most execrable rhyme ever perpetrated even by a young man in love, but it was reserved for Mr. Conway to show us Washington the farmer. When he was president, after the state duties were over, Washington used to sit up nights and write with his own hand long letters to his farm manager, telling what to do with this horse or flock of sheep and that turnip field. It was before the days of stenographers and pretty typewriter girls.

It may perhaps be a consolation to farmers in our time to know that the father of his country was hard up for money as they are, that he had to borrow constantly, and was put to it to meet his expenses at times. Yet through all he held steadily to the idea that there is no life for a gentleman but that in the country, upon his own estates.

New Year's day, 1890, saw the completion of an important work on Staten Island. The completed section of the railway drawbridge that crosses Arthur Kill from New Jersey to Staten Island. This completes what is for freight practically a new through route from the west. Grain and cattle can will come to the bridge, cross the Kill and be run upon a great pier at St. George, on the north end of Staten Island. There they will be unloaded by direct transfer of their freight to steamships that await them at the pier. Soon the north end of Staten Island will be transformed from a charming place of residence to a vast freight depot. The Arthur Kill bridge is 800 feet long. The draw span is 500 feet in length, making it one of the longest draws in the world.

Happy is the lot of an American professor in Japan! Professor Meriwether, of Johns Hopkins university, accepted the chair of English literature in the university of Tokio, and left some time since for his new post. On his arrival a special palace was given him to live in, with fifty servants. Connected with the palace was a stable containing some of the best horses in Japan, and these were placed at the disposal of the professor, who in consequence is living in clover. It is not often a plain school teacher attains such dizzy heights of luxury as that.

A TORNADO'S VIOLENCE.

Fearful Havoc by the Wind at Clinton, Ky.

ELEVEN LIVES ARE SACRIFICED.

In Addition to Which There Is a Long List of Injured. Some of Whom Will Die—Loss of Life and Damage to Property in Other Places.

CAIRO, Ills., Jan. 14.—A tornado struck the east side of the city of Clinton, Ky., demolishing fifty-five houses and killing ten people and wounding fifty-three. The killed so far as reported are: J. J. Rhodes and two children, Mrs. William Sena, Harold Sena, Walter Nance, John W. Gaddis, Mrs. John W. Gaddis and infant, an infant of George R. Hodges and one other not yet identified.

The wounded are: Judge R. C. Hodges, wife and two children; J. B. Gowyan, wife, child and father; C. W. Voorhees, child and two relatives, names unknown; Rev. L. W. Leslie, wife and two children; D. Stubblefield and several members of his family, names not ascertained; Mrs. Fisher and two children; Mrs. J. A. Rhodes and one child (she latter will die); A. L. Emerson and two children; A. F. Justice and one child; W. Bone and two children; W. F. Rose, A. M. Rose, R. Johnson, Jr., and R. Johnson, Sr., both supposed (the latter will die); W. R. Nance, wife and child, and others whose names cannot be ascertained. Assistance was sent from here. The storm also struck Hickman, Ky., doing considerable damage to property, but there was no loss of life.

Nearly Everything Razed.

For several miles around Clinton nearly everything is razed to the ground. The first building struck was a section house about half a mile east of Clinton, occupied by John Rhodes and family, consisting of his wife and three children. All were killed.

Small houses were lifted from the ground and whirled through the air, dropping to the ground with a terrifying crash and being literally smashed into kindling wood. Flying timbers filled the air and the crash of falling buildings was mingled with the shrieks of the people fleeing from their ruined homes. The path of the tornado was about 200 yards wide, as shown by the debris. The loss to property is estimated at $70,000, although no correct figures can be given.

Loaded Cars Lifted.

At Wickliffe, a town of about 1,000 people, situated on a bluff, thirteen houses were blown down, embracing all the best dwellings in the place. Two were killed, but eight persons were injured. Five loaded freight cars standing on the Illinois Central track were lifted and thrown from the track and thrown against the depot.

Many strange stories are told of the freaks of the cyclone. A little girl 2 years old was picked up from the debris of its home, carried 100 feet and deposited in a pool of water, where it narrowly escaped drowning. A brick house in Clinton was deprived of its third story, and the bricks settled down upon the foundation as though it had been built there, leaving the inmates uninjured.

The Gale in Georgia.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Yesterday a fierce wind storm prevailed here and considerable damage was done. The velocity of the gale during the four hours it prevailed reached seventy miles an hour. Many trees were blown down, and the streets were strewn with branches. The steeple of the Church of the Evangelists, Fifth ward, was partly blown off. The roof of a new dwelling was lifted by the gale and carried in the street. Part of the roof of the State Normal school was blown off, and the building was otherwise damaged. The chimneys were blown down, lumber piles overturned and many windows broken. The breakwater is damaged, but to what extent cannot be ascertained. While the gale was at its height an alarm of fire was sounded from the western part of the town. Four dwellings were destroyed. It is thought the fire was set by the high wind, and fell to the pavement with a resounding crash. The same night the roof of a new dwelling was lifted by the gale and carried in the street. Part of the roof of the State Normal school was blown off, and the building

MR. BOWSER.

He Calls Up Old Memories—An Evening of Bold Confession.

"How for an evening of solid comfort," said Mr. Bowser this morning, as he fed the canary while his wife fed the pups of a campaign, "Mrs. Bowser, do you ever real the how blessed we are?"

"Yes, indeed."

"While others fall by the wayside, we are spared."

"While others quarrel and bicker and seek the divorce courts, we live the strange ex-istence-by."

"Yes."

"So got my old coons over and kicked me, and upon resuming to his chair, insisted that in reflection for a moment, that he could-ent!

"How curious life is! Do you remember the day I first met you?"

"I shall never forget it."

"I was on horseback, you remember, and you stood on the veranda of your father's house."

"You are a trifle absent-minded, dear. You seem had thrown your head in a snowbank, and I shall never forget the picture you presented as you apprehended the break. At first I took you for—"

"What! A horse thief or cat?" he inter-rupted.

"Certainly. Didn't you remember how I—"

"Mrs. Bowser, are you crazy? I was never more sane. I was a horse in my life! I'd like to see the person which could throw me off! You must be thinking of some one else."

"Why, dear, you let me put water in the bucket behind you!" she faltered. "Don't you remember how our negro Tom scraped the mud off of you?"

"Not by a long shot! No nigger ever scraped me down! You must be thinking of that yellow hatred dude you used to go with."

We were both silent for a time, and I hoped it was the last of it. My experience, which dates from over a forty years only, has made me that nothing aggravates a husband more than to bring up the silly things he said and did during his courtship. It seems to be a raw spot with the majority of them after the honeymoon is over. But Mr. Bowser was not satisfied. After four or five minutes he broke out with—

"It's curious what a dunce a man can make of himself with his eyes wide open."

"I s-say?"

"The idea that I should ever fall in love with you!"

"Or I with you!"

He glared out over the top of his book, and there was another painful silence, broken at last by his saying:

"Well, I'll admit that I was in love; but I flatter myself that I didn't exhibit any school-boy nonsense."

"You were just like any other young man in love, Mr. Bowser. They have always been about way, and always will be, and it's no dis-credit to them."

"Do you mean to say I 'mooned' around like a calf?" he demanded.

"I don't know how calves 'moon,' as you term it, but you wanted to hold my hand, put your arm around me, and"—

"Hold your hand—never!"

"But you did!"

"Never—never!"

"Mr. Bowser, I have one of my old diaries. Wait until I get it."

"Not much! You can't produce an old diaries nor forged documents on me! I an-nihilated an evening of solid comfort—"

"You were just like any other young man in love, Mr. Bowser. They have always been about way, and always will be, and it's no dis-credit to them."

"Do you mean to say I 'mooned' around like a calf?" he demanded.

"I don't know how calves 'moon,' as you term it, but you wanted to hold my hand, put your arm around me, and"—

"Hold your hand—never!"

"But you did!"

"Never—never!"

"Mr. Bowser, I have one of my old diaries. Wait until I get it."

"Not much! You can't produce an old diaries nor forged documents on me! I an-nihilated an evening of solid comfort—"

"Yes, indeed."

"While others fall by the wayside, we are spared."

"While others quarrel and bicker and seek the divorce courts, we live the strange ex-ist-ence-by."

"Yes."

"So got my old coons over and kicked me, and upon resuming to his chair, insisted that in reflection for a moment, that he could-ent!

"How curious life is! Do you remember the day I first met you?"

"I shall never forget it."

"I was on horseback, you remember, and you stood on the veranda of your father's house."

"You are a trifle absent-minded, dear. You seem had thrown your head in a snowbank, and I shall never forget the picture you presented as you apprehended the break. At first I took you for—"

"What! A horse thief or cat?" he inter-rupted.

"Certainly. Didn't you remember how I—"

"Mrs. Bowser, are you crazy? I was never more sane. I was a horse in my life! I'd like to see the person which could throw me off! You must be thinking of some one else."

"Why, dear, you let me put water in the bucket behind you!" she faltered. "Don't you remember how our negro Tom scraped the mud off of you?"

"Not by a long shot! No nigger ever scraped me down! You must be thinking of that yellow hatred dude you used to go with."

We were both silent for a time, and I hoped it was the last of it. My experience, which dates from over a forty years only, has made me that nothing aggravates a husband more than to bring up the silly things he said and did during his courtship. It seems to be a raw spot with the majority of them after the honeymoon is over. But Mr. Bowser was not satisfied. After four or five minutes he broke out with—

"It's curious what a dunce a man can make of himself with his eyes wide open."

"I-I-say?"

"The idea that I should ever fall in love with you!"

"Or I with you!"

He glared out over the top of his book, and there was another painful silence, broken at last by his saying:

"Well, I'll admit that I was in love; but I flatter myself that I didn't exhibit any school-boy nonsense."

ST JAY BITS.

There are 153,000 Mormons in Utah's total population of 208,000.

Texas pays out $400,756 yearly for the education of colored children.

Iron bricks are said to be in satisfactory use in Germany for street paving.

The tomb of the late crown prince of Austria is constantly covered with flowers.

There are now sixteen Browning societies in the various provincial towns of England.

Of the half dozen French cooks imported by American millionaires two years ago, not one has kept his place.

A block of coal weighing five tons was sent to the Paris exhibition as a specimen of Welsh mining industry.

Sir John Lubbock recently discovered that the death rate in London is 18½ per 1,000 as against 17½ in other English cities.

There are 1,286 Russian woman writers at the present day whose biographies are given in Prince Galitzin's biographical dictionary.

In Clearwater harbor, Florida, there is a spring of delicious drinking water bubbling through the mass of salt water which envelopes it.

A young farmer at Moreland, Pa., has named his cows after his various sweethearts. Although he has a large herd he found names enough to go round.

The gallery of Madrid, one of the very greatest in existence, has received a new windfall in the gift of the pictures belonging to the Dowager Duchess of Pastrano, 225 in all.

A Cleveland chemist says that people who use kerosene lamps for a number of years become so permeated with the oil that their bodies after death scarcely need any embalming fluid to preserve them.

A magnificent English tree known as the "Winterfelding oak," which measured 38 feet 9 inches in 1744, has again been measured and found to have increased exactly seventeen inches in the interval of 145 years.

The soil of northern Siberia at the close of the summer is found still frozen for fifty-six inches beneath the surface, and the dead that have lain in their coffins for 150 years have been taken up unchanged in the least.

The German naval authorities have been making experiments lately with a torpedo boat built of paper, the sides being 1½ inches thick and was found to show great strength and more elasticity when rammed by another boat.

The bed which the German emperor and empress occupied during their visit to the Sultan, Edmund Yates tells The New York Tribune, "was of solid silver, with Oriental curtains of surpassing richness, heavily embroidered with gold."

Baron Hirsh has purchased Houghton Hall, the ancient seat of the Walpoles, from the Marquis of Cholmondeley for the sum of $1,400,000. Houghton Hall is not far from Sandringham, the country house of the Prince of Wales. One hundred and fifty years ago it was one of the most popular places in England.

The southernmost house in England is occupied by the distinguished Cornish color artist, Mr. Thomas Hart. His studio, to which connoisseurs and picture fanciers are wont to make pilgrimages, is situated under the shadow of the Lizard lighthouse, and the southernmost fixture of the work of human hands on the coast line of Old England is Mr. Hart's boathouse, at the foot of his delightful garden and grounds.

A Presbyterian church in Melbourne has introduced some innovations into its services, which, although happily blending patriotism and piety, would rattle the sober minded Scotchman at home. The choir, composed of gentlemen wearing the Highland kilt and girls attired in the costume of the Lady of the Lake, sing their hymns of praise to the music of the bagpipes. The ingenious person who contrived these effects has his reward in greatly enlarged congregations.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

There are 3,700 languages.

Watches were first made in 1476.

A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds.

The average human life is 31 years.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.

A hurricane moves 80 miles per hour.

The value of a grain of silver is $97,704.84.

The first bicifer match was made in 1829.

The first iron steamship was built in 1839.

Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

Coaches were first built in England in 1560.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-27.

One million dollars of gold coin weighs 5,655 pounds avoirdupois.

Until 1776 cotton spinning was performed by the hand spinning wheel.

One million dollars of silver coin weighs 59,063.9 pounds avoirdupois.

Albert Dürer gave the world a prophesy of future wood engraving in 1507.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the Eighth century.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe in 1846.

Measure 250 feet on each side, and you will have a square acre within an inch.

Telegraph wires have to be renewed every five or seven years.—Worlington's Annual.

EXTREME HEAT IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Bengal, 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Central American Republic, 129.

Persia, 125; Calcutta, India, 120.

Borgu, Sahara desert, 124 degrees.

Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, 105.

England, Ireland and Portugal, 88 degrees.

Spain, Cuba, China and Jamaica, 110 degrees.

Greece, 102; Arabia, 117; and New York, 103 degrees.

Australia, 80; Scotland, 75; Sweden and Norway, 65 degrees.

France, Denmark, Russia and the Sandwich Islands, 100 degrees.

Iceland, 42, and Nova Zembla 32 degrees—never above the freezing point.—Chicago Mail.

WHAT SOME WOMEN DO.

San Francisco and Brooklyn have each a woman blacksmith.

In New York city Mrs. Gill is a shoemaker. The best of her work is cobbling.

Mrs. Emma Yewdall gets along fairly well keeping a livery stable in New York city.

At Gardiner, Me., Mrs. Dyside is a marble and granite cutter, employing ten or twelve men.

Miss Lena Siegfried, of New Orleans, is a bird hunter, living on her income. She goes and is able to kill, clean and prepare many birds to the hour each day male hunter along the coast.—New Orleans Picayune.

ABOUT CENTRAL AFRICA.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE REGION TRAVERSED BY STANLEY.

The Causes of Tippoo Tib—A Big-Yaned Village on the Congo—Traveling in a Hammock.—Map of Stanley's Route Across the Continent.

The great ravines of Tippoo Tib's flotilla are from 60 to 100 feet in length. In ordinary times they are mere dugouts made from the trunks of trees hollowed out by ax and fire. They have strength enough to sustain the stress of passing the rapids in the Congo, and carry immense quantities of goods stored away underneath the awning of kamba cloth. The flotilla of Tippoo Tib is commanded by Arabs, but manned by native slaves. The Arabs have navigated the Congo for many years, and by friendly alliances with the fisher tribes of natives have become in a sense the masters of navigation on the great waterway of Central Africa.

IN A HAMMOCK.

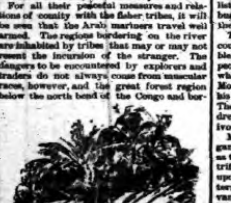
The fisher tribes of the Congo are an independent class of natives, fortified, so to speak, in their rights of monopoly by the impregnable position which they take up in the midst of rocky cataract beds, where neither hostile neighbors nor intrusive Arabs can reach them. Sturdy navy of men that they are industrious and inventive. In the streets of their villages the fish curers attend lines of curing platforms; the old men are weaving purse nets of fibre; the able bodied ones are in basket work, while the others weave rattan hammocks. The women are preparing bread, grinding cassawood, used in dyeing, drying meal, moulding pots or making crockery. On the water side are the canoe wright, doing odd jobs—bleeding a split bow, a split stern or a leaky deck, or perhaps cutting out a damaged part and preparing a piece of plank to replace it.

The river itself, guarded by these dusky people, is not only a famous waterway, but a magnificent river, beautiful in scenery as well. The picturesque Rhine, according to Stanley, is only a microscopic miniature of the Congo, and the latter can offer the traveler of the Rhine and food and other accommodations to enable the traveler to see his beautiful property. As for the Father of Waters—the Mississippi—the Congo is one and a half times longer and from eight to ten times broader. Along any of the numerous affluents of the African river the traveler will see more beauty and variety of vegetation than on the banks of the Mississippi. Besides, there are fewer alligators, no hippopotami, and, its elephants, its buffaloes (red and white), its parrots, its flocks of ibis, and other picturesque objects to lend interest and grandeur. The traveler in Central Africa is not, however, confined to water routes exclusively, and when he traverses the regions occupied by friendly tribes the hammock affords a pleasant and easy mode of "doing" the tropical region. Knowledge of the interior is gained by hammock traveling, and the stock are best transported in this manner.

Some of the most interesting features of a journey up the river Congo are the scenes in the interior, but often the city rears upon them along shore. Such is the village shown in the illustration—drawn from a sketch by Herbert Ward for The Illustrated London News—a settlement of the Ba-yanzi. From the water is seen a broad lane leading up to a grove of oil palms and bananas, with compact and tidy looking houses interspersed among them. The people are described by Johnston, the naturalist, as finer looking than any race seen on the Congo. "Some of the men are perfect Greek statues as regards their splendid development and the pose of their figures."

The Ba-yanzi have certain cruel customs, but are in many respects much superior to some other natives of the great river. They make pottery, knives, hatchets and articles of furniture, and trade with neighboring tribes. They are fond of music and have a native instrument of the dulcimer class. They are also clever fishermen and cultivate fruits, vegetables, beans and other products. According to ethnologists the Bayanzi are not of the negro race, but belong to the "Bantu" family. They are small limbed and tall, as may be seen in the cut, the figures having been photographed by Mr. Herbert Ward, for whom the subjects posed with considerable patience. These people usually drape their hair, which is of great strength, decoratively, especially the warriors, who twist it into weird, long tail shapes.

For all their peaceful manners and relations of comity with the fisher tribes, it will be seen that the Arab mariners travel well armed. The regions bordering on the river are inhabited by tribes that may or may not resent the incursion of the stranger. The dangers to be encountered by explorers and traders do not always come from unsocial race, however, and the great forest region below the north bend of the Congo and bor-



A BA-YANZI VILLAGE.

dering on the Saukurra is found to be infested by nomad hunters of pigmy stature not pleasant to encounter at a disadvantage. The race is known as the Batwa dwarfs. They are found scattered over districts extending many hundred miles. The explorer Dr. Wolf counts them as a family of this people in their dark and sunless haunts. He found them living in grass huts in clusters of eight or ten families, moving from place to place in search of game. They are of coffee brown color, and the adults are from 4 feet 2 inches to 4 feet 7½ inches tall, the average being about 4 feet 5 inches. They are compact and well built, and skillfully wield the bow and the spear.

When hunting they lie in ambush for the largest game, and pursue the fleeter and elephants with relentless zeal. Their arrows and spear heads are barbed, so that they remain imbedded in the flesh. As fighters the Batwa are reputed to be pugnacious and ugly. During flight, they shoot constantly upon the enemy, wounding and killing with their poisoned weapons. They are cannibals and the natives of other tribes are in fear of them. The explorer Grenfell, who traversed the Batwa country last year, was warned to avoid the dwarfs, because they permit no one to enter their country. The Batwa wear a loincloth, but other clothing and are very savage in their customs. The geographer Von Francois, writing of his experiences in this region, describes the howling little devils on the skirts of the Bumera, which borders their land, showering arrows against the steamer, clambering up rocky precipices or swinging like monkeys from the limbs of trees to get a fair range of the white man's vessel.

In this connection the following account of the rescue of a white missionary in a part of Central Africa not here before mentioned, may not be inappropriate. In February, 1888, Mr. F. S. Arnot, a young Scotch missionary who had already made remarkable capacity for African travel, reached the large Garenganze tribe, almost exactly midway between the Atlantic and Indian ocean, in about 12 deg. south latitude. He decided to settle there, and unless he has lately left the country has since died alone in the heart of Africa among the interesting and brilliant native people. For some years the name of this country has appeared on the maps as Garanganja. Richard and Bohm approached within a short distance of this region on the north and the route of Capello and Ivens skirted their territory on the south, but Arnot is the first to describe the country and people.

In 1888 he was living near the Lufira river, one of the head streams of the Congo, two months' journey from the nearest white station on Lake Nyassa. It is the country of the powerful Chief Msshide, who cordially welcomed the white stranger when he came to him across the country with a few native attendants and asked leave to settle. Mr. Arnot has built a house at Mskuru, the large and straggling town of the chief. All the country is thickly populated, and in a two hours' tramp Arnot counted forty-three villages.

For a long time none of the common people dared to speak to the white stranger unless he first addressed them. They refer to the white man's country as the hell of the blacks. Stories of the great power of the whites have long reached their far inland home. They say that the white man's land offers nothing but misery and slavery to the negro. Mr. Arnot gradually gained the chief's sympathy and affection by caring for their sick. The potency of his medical skill won him fame and friends, and he now roams through the large country at will, and no one disputes his right to do as he pleases.

It is a country of grain fields, where, during the rainy season, it rains till the soil. All the land is cultivated. The married men tell Mr. Arnot that it would be dangerous for them to go home after their day's toil without a bundle of wood to feed the fire during the night. Woman in Garenganze, it appears, is not a down trodden mortal, as in many other parts of Africa. The natives see no inferiority in any sex to them, and the missionary credits her with great talent and fluency as a scold.

Mr. Arnot gathered from the immense quantity of grain raised, that there would always be an abundance of food. A large part of the grain, however, is used in brew-

STANLEY'S ROUTE.

ing beer, which is stored in receptacles made of bark and holding thirty or forty gallons. Everybody is free to drink everybody else's beer so long as it lasts, and it is from the fruits of many wives of toil are consumed. The beer does not excite quarrels, as it is chiefly somnolent.

In October the land is spaded for the next crop. The chief himself often goes to the fields in his litter, accompanied by his musicians, and sings the praises of his subjects at their labors. He inspires great fear among his people, for his government is severe, although he does not employ torture as a means of punishment. Death usually is inflicted for grave crimes, but not for acts of sorcery, as in most parts of savage Africa. The chief and his two groups of ten and twelve men fastened together with an iron chain while working in the fields. They are thus punished for minor offenses.

Unlike the neighboring African rulers, Msshide has no body of counselors, but governs unaided, listens to all who come to him, and has the people's opinion, his decisions are usually just and good. Cases are submitted to him wherever he may be, and at all hours of the day. In transacting business with his people he is assisted by a few of the notables or sub-chiefs of his country, but only his pages and women, and he will not tolerate the presence of persons who attend simply to listen to the proceedings. Unless they have business with him he sends them quickly on their way.

The calm and peace which reign in the country, Mr. Arnot says, are quite remarkable. It is only, however, because Msshide's people are far stronger than their neighbors, who lead a perpetual war. Every season Msshide often sends out expeditions against his neighbors for the sole purpose of plunder. The men are killed, their women and children are dragged into captivity and their ivory is seized.

Mr. Horo recently wrote from Lake Tanganyika that the evils of the slave trade, as the world sees them along the coasts, are trifling compared with the miseries inflicted upon scores of unfortunates driven by the internal slave trade. Msshide's slave caravans are sent hundreds of miles west to Bihe. Arabs who have reached his country also penetrate east and south. As at all his human spoils are women and children, the females of Garenganze largely outnumber the male population, and polygamy is extensively practiced.

Mr. Arnot has a high opinion of the salubrity of the country around the chief head sources of the Congo. He is apparently one of the exceptional white men who can live and thrive in equatorial Africa. Two missionaries left the coast months ago to join him, and before this it is probable that the most isolated among the white sojourners in Africa has lost the pleasure of again greeting men of his own race.

A Reliable Cement.

A cement said to be in successful use in the London zoological gardens, to resist the action of water in its ponds, consists of acetic acid, is composed of finely powdered litharge, fine, dry, white sand and plaster of Paris, each three quarts by measure, finely pulverized rosin one quart. Mix and make into a paste with boiled linseed oil, to which a little drier has been added, and let it stand for forty or fifty hours before using. After fifteen hours' standing it loses strength.

ELECTRICAL TERMS.

Electrode—A pole of a battery.

Power—The rate of doing work.

Pole—The terminal of a generator.

Candle—A unit of illuminating power.

Anode—The positive pole of a battery.

Farad—The unit of electrical capacity.

Armature—The revolving arm of an electric generator.

Circuit—The path along which an electric current travels.

Cell—The vessel in which chemical action produces electricity.

Electro-motive Force—The power that constitutes or moves electricity.

Positive—The point of a generator where the positive current leaves it.

Resistance—The opposition that a current meets in traversing a conductor.

Dynamo—Machine for converting mechanical power into electrical energy.

Coulomb—The unit of dynamic quantity represented by one ampere of current.

Watt—The units of electrical power represented by one volt multiplied by one ampere.

Commutator—The collector of the electricity generated, and from which the fluid is taken by the brushes.

Condenser—An arrangement for collecting a large quantity of electricity on a small surface.

Conductivity—The comparative ability of a substance to convey a current of electricity.

Potential—Available electro-motive force corresponding to pressure or head in hydraulics.

Conductor—Conveyers of the electric current, silver being the best, and copper next in conductivity.

Core—The iron that becomes magnetized in an electro-magnet. In helix, this iron is of the softest kind.

Volt—The unit of electro-motive force. One volt will force one ampere of current through one ohm of resistance.

Galvanometer—An instrument for measuring an electric current and for detecting the presence of electricity.

Brush—The copper string which connects with the commutator of a dynamo and gathers the electricity for the conductors.

Jule—The union of heat and work which is expended in forcing a current through one ohm. It equals .7373 foot pound.

Magnet—A magnetized piece of iron or steel, capable of attracting iron or steel bodies, and of inducing electric currents.

Arc—The space between the points of the carbons in an electric light or lamp which is bridged by the current represented by the flame.

Ohm—The unit of resistance represented by the resistance through which one ampere of current will flow at a pressure of one volt electro-motive force.

Horse Power, Electrical—A unit of power equaling 746 watts of electrical energy. A current of one ampere and 746 volts is an electrical horse power.

Current—The flow of electricity along a conductor. Its strength in amperes is found by dividing the electro-motive force in volts by the resistance in ohms.

Polarity—A magnet suspended so that its movements are unrestricted, any one of its ends will turn one point to the north, the other to the south. Hence the North and South poles of the magnet.

Negative—The terminal of a generator, where the positive current returns after traversing its circuit. Negative electricity is an amount less than the substance would naturally contain.

Carbon—Rods of carbon are used in arc lights for first establishing the current, and then, when withdrawn, form the arc over which the electric light leaps. They are made of powdered coke by a secret process.

Accumulator—Storage of secondary battery, in which electricity has been carried and has been converted into chemical energy, being re-transformed into electricity when the battery is put to use for the purpose of furnishing energy or light.

Electro-Magnet—The soft iron core around which insulated wire is wound. Its power is highly magnetized when the current is sent through the coil, and is much more powerful than a permanent magnet, but its magnetism is lost when the current is broken.

Ampere—The unit of the strength of the current per second. It represents, perhaps, the volume of electricity, and its value is the quantity of the fluid which flows per second through one ohm of resistance when impelled by one volt of electro-motive force.

Insulators—Substances possessing high resistance, such as glass, vulcanized rubber, silk, etc., when covering a wire along which an electric current is passing it prevents loss of power by conduction, and makes it safe to touch the wire with the naked hand.

Induction—The property by which one body having electrical, galvanic or magnetic polarity causes it or induces it in another body without having actual contact. One of metals, an illustration of similar forces or conditions from one body on another without direct contact. An electric current in a wire induces a current in the conductors parallel to it.—Boston Transcript.

ROYAL FLUSHES.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales was nearly killed by an elephant in India recently.

Emperor William of Germany, who is fond of hunting, has had a short gun made especially for him, as he has the use of only one hand. He uses his rifle as he would a pistol.

The Empress Augusta has erected a beautiful monument, consisting of a marble cross on a Gothic pedestal, nearly fifty feet high, on the island of Mainau, in the lake of Constance.

Kwangsu, the young emperor of China, is 18 years old and perhaps rules over more subjects than any other living potentate. He is a puny youth, with an exceedingly large head and a melancholy countenance.

The queen's ladies in waiting are beginning to murmur about a dress grievance. They only receive £300, and are expected to appear in a new costume at every concert. The maids are compelled to trim up their old gowns in all possible ways, for the queen has an eagle eye for all dresses and the trimmings.

Queen Victoria possesses elements of greatness. She admires American oysters. On a recent outgoing steamer were a dozen barrels of Long Island oysters bound for Windsor castle. They have been selected with great care, and their shells have been sandpapered and polished until they are as smooth as a small soup pocketbook.

The ex-emperor of Brazil has always been noted as a keen sportsman. He was an ardent fox hunter in his younger days, and is devoted to racing. He introduced and fostered in Brazil the extraordinary mania for the turf which the population has lately developed. He is a dead shot, and when he was in the humor to exhibit during his last stay on the Riviera, he showed the cracks at Monte Carlo how to bring down the pigeons in great style.

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For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (36 inch) at 12c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all colors) 20c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 50c. a yard, Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Dress Ginghams from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-4 of their original value.
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in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

While Everybody
IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT
DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD
IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.
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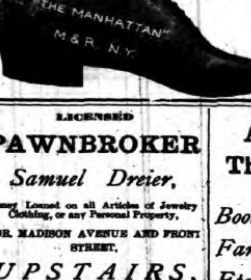
CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, 92 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.35, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $8.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.80, $2, $2.60, $3, $7 and $10.
J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,
NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

MY $2,50 SHOE.



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Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST.

NEW STYLES
IN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Oil-Cloth and Carpets
GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.
H. A. POPE,
corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
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LUMBER
and COAL,
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal at sash cover. Telephone No. 92.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT
When does inexperience make? A pretender! What does the house owner get? He gets the results. What are they likely to be? Waiting over two years for every coat to wear off of a fire or a funeral on the other. Good thing for the undertaker. Insurance agent's per contra! Loss incurred 1888; loss incurred 1889; At the head of the profession 1890.)
The Electric Construction and Supply Co.
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PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES
ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue
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Isaac Brokaw,
REAL ESTATE
and
Fire Insurance,
20 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Call boys on bicycles.
Messenger Service
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Money Transferred by Telegraph.
Park avenue. W. S. SLITER, Manager.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—Cobwebs have already formed on some New Year's resolutions.

—The Dairy has just received a full line of imported and domestic cheese.

—The Crescent Base Ball Club of this city will soon re-organize for the coming season.

—The meeting of the Soldiers' Memorial Monument Committee, which was to have taken place last evening, has been again postponed for one week.

—It is said that one of the persons who expected to apply to the Common Council for a saloon license, was unable to secure the required number of signers.

—The children of Mary, a society of young ladies connected with St. Mary's church, will hold a private entertainment in St. Mary's school hall on Wednesday evening next.

—The carpenter work on the St. Mary's rectory will be completed this week, as will also the work of painting and papering, which is being done by Woolston & Buttle.

—At the semi-annual election of the Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. held last evening the following officers were elected: President, Harry H. Coward; Vice-President, William Crawford; Secretary, A. J. Spicer; Treasurer, Edward Tomlinson.

—A telegram was received from Vice-Chancellor Bird this morning stating that he would be unable to come to this city to-day, and further hearing in the case of Hyde vs. French, in reference to the lowering of Tier's dam, is therefore indefinitely postponed.

—The bean guessing contest which has been going on at a store on Front street was decided last evening at nine o'clock. The beans were counted and the lucky person to guess nearest to the number 2,100 was found to be Mrs. Springsteen, who thought there were twenty-one hundred; Carsen Johnson, who guessed twenty-one hundred and forty, and David Conover, who had twenty-one hundred and thirty-nine. Mr. Conover being the nearest guesser was awarded a handsome gold watch.

—Liquor dealers and bottlers of Jersey City have been complaining ever since the high license law was passed, that their trade was intercepted by by-law breaking dealers. They charged the New York dealers and brewers with sending men into Jersey City to canvass for orders, and supplying the goods from wagons. To meet the case the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City have passed an ordinance which requires bottlers from New York and other places who deliver their goods in Jersey City to procure a license at a cost of $200.

An Ornament to Plainfield.

The first of the five large girders upon which the new railroad bridge, designed by Mr. Lewis M. French, on Somerset street, is to be built, was hauled from the railroad siding at Richmond street Monday. The girders were made by the New Jersey Steel and Iron company, and each one weighs 16,000 pounds. They are long enough to span Green brook directly over which the factory will be built. There were no trucks in Plainfield heavy enough to carry such a load, and the manufacturers sent one of their own to do the work. A derrick, with proper machinery to handle the girders, was put up on the factory site. The building will be of brick, three stories in height, 45 feet wide by 65 feet deep. The front will be pressed brick, with blue, buff cotta and brown stone trimmings, and when finished the structure will be not only an ornament to Plainfield, but one of the finest in the State.

Anchor Lodge Installation.

Last night occurred the regular annual installation of officers of Anchor Lodge. The elective officers installed were:

Craig A. Marsh, W. Master; Dr. H. H. Lowrie, S. Warden; Prof. A. Venino, J. Warden; E. E. Darvill, Treasurer; T. H. Bertindale, Secretary.

Besides the above, the following officers were appointed by the Master of the Lodge:

The Rev. E. M. Redman, Chaplain; F. O. Herring, P. W., S. D.; W. R. Cook, P. M., J. D.; W. A. Cook, C. of C.; D. Hanson, J. M.; C. W. E. Love, S. S.; R. O. Bowers, J. S.; E. O. Fleming, M.; C. C. Howard, Organist; Eugene Bonnell, Tyler.

C. M. Goddard, P. M.; C. G. Crawford, and J. A. Freeman, P. M., were appointed as the Committee on Finance, and E. E. Wallman, Chas. A. Reed and Elmer Runyon, Committee on L. and L. E.

Next.

The oldest inhabitants and those who have good reliable memories about the weather are setting to the front now. The Somerset Unico-Go-to spoke of a farmer engaged in plowing a field of corn stubble on Christmas day in a coat and shirt sleeves, if memory is not treacherous in this locality. It occurred to the Unico-Go-to farmer, after the fair Somerset Journal, only brings out the fact that some workers already in the field, and sowing new Frenchmania, in Somerset county, turned his field and sowed his oats in February. And he turned out to be a fairly good crop, too.

The Olympics Victorious.

The Olympic bowling team of this city bested a game with the West Ends, of Somerville, on the Olympia alleys in this city last night. The game was very interesting throughout, the Plainfield boys winning by 918 pins to 898. The score was: Olympics, 1411; West Ends, 1389. On Friday evening the Olympics will bowl with the Young Americus, of Newark.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	
1	30
2	30
3	30
4	30
5	30
6	30
7	30
8	30
9	30
10	30
11	30
12	30
13	30
14	30
15	30

PUBLIC INSTALLATION.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES BY THE G. A. R. AND RELIEF CORPS.

Winfield Scott Post Rooms Crowded Last Evening.—Speeches, Music, Recitations and a Collation.

Winfield Scott Post No. 12, G. A. R., and the Women's Relief Corps, No. 11, publicly installed their newly elected officers in the Post rooms last evening. The rooms were scarcely large enough to accommodate the audience, coming when were many ladies. The ceremonies were of a very interesting nature. The officers of the Post were installed by Comrade Fisher, of Jersey City, assisted by Officer of the Day William Acelle, of Winfield Scott Post. They are as follows:

Commander, Isaac Brokaw; Senior Vice-Commander, Wm. R. Moore; Junior Vice-Commander; Charles P. Stevens; Chaplain, John Goodwin; Officer of the day, I. L. Mc-Voy; Officer of the Guard, William B. Day; Quartermaster, S. C. Terry; Surgeon, Wm. M. Herring; Delegate to Department Encampment, B. Bortree, M. C. Dobbins, W. Heald, and John Emmons; Delegates to Department Encampment, W. C. Smith and Israel Compton; Alternates, Abram King and Thomas Rogers.

The newly-elected officers of the Women's Relief Corps were next installed by Past Department President Mrs. Jennie B. Atwood, as follows:

President, Mrs. Jennie D. Smith; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Hannah Westphal; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Rosa L. Reeves; Secretary, Miss Jennie D. Brokaw; Treasurer, Mrs. Julia C. Drake; Chaplain, Mrs. Emma Fox; Conductor, Mrs. Matilda W. Terry; Assistant Conductor, Mrs. Henrietta Moore; Guard, Mrs. Elizabeth McVoy; Assistant Guard, Mrs. Frisbee.

Mrs. Jennie B. Smith, the retiring President, was presented with a very pretty basket of flowers, by four of her associate officers.

The members of the Post conferred a high honor on Commander Isaac Brokaw by electing him commander for two consecutive terms. It is the first time in the history of the Post that any member has been elected to that office twice in succession and shows how popular Commander Brokaw is among his fellow members.

The installation of the installment services a very interesting programme was rendered, as below:

Speech.....Commander I. Brokaw
Recitation.....Miss Hannah Westphal
Music.....Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Caldwell
Speech.....Commander Vickery, Wadsworth Post, No. 1, Brooklyn
Speech and Presentation.....Col. J. T. Vanderf.
Recitation.....Miss Beaudet, Plainfield
Speech.....Past Department Commander I. V. D. Vanderbilt, of Jersey City
Speech.....Department Inspector John Fisher, Newark
Music.....Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Caldwell
Recitation.....Miss Lizzie Hyde
Speech.....Past Department Commander Mrs. Mattie W. Terry
Closing speech.....Past Department President Mrs. Jennie B. Atwood

One of the most pleasing features of the evening's entertainment was Plainfield's favorite "Dutchman," Mr. John H. Carney, in his original recitation entitled, "Doo dollars and doo cents, or you do as grip," which took the audience by storm. Mr. Carney was encored three times. The Plainfield Cornet Band, under the leadership of Mr. Nathan Gottman, furnished the music for the occasion.

The entertainment was closed by a bountiful collation, which was served in the Republican Headquarters and to which the veterans and their friends did full justice.

The Moore Will to be Contested.

The will of William Moore, the railroad contractor who recently died at Plainfield, is to be contested in the county court. Mr. Moore left a fortune of $200,000. He made two wills, the first one leaving everything to his wife. He was advised that it was defective and therefore another was drawn, containing the same provisions. John Moore, the only son of his first wife, was cut off from any inheritance. The second will was made a few days before his death, and by the death of his second wife all his property passes to her relatives. The will was drawn up by ex-Judge Nelson Runyon, and the executors named are Rev. Arthur Smyth, of St. Mary's church, and Patrick Sheridan, ex-county collector. John Moore will contest the will, and his fight against the relatives of his stepmother, who, he says, are perfect strangers to him and the family, will be a bitter one.—Elizabeth Journal.

Legion of Honor Meeting.

At a regular meeting of Invasion Council, No. 1047, American Legion of Honor, held last evening, the following officers were installed by District Deputy J. P. Allis.

Commander, G. B. Tilsworth; Vice Commander, T. C. Smith; Past Commander, W. H. Rogers; Orator, A. L. Tilsworth; Secretary, G. E. Stillman; Collector, F. D. Fuller; Treasurer, L. A. Hummer; Guide, R. E. Rogers; Chaplain, J. A. Powlison; Warden, B. R. Egal; Sentry, C. F. Drake; Trustees, R. Mitchell, T. C. Smith, A. Q. Fiss.

The report of the delegate to the Grand Council has been placed on file and names, also the reports of the retiring officers, all of which showed the excellent condition of the council.

Benevolent Legion Installation.

The Catholic Benevolent Legion at this city completed the first year of its existence a few days ago, and is in a very flourishing condition. At its last meeting the following officers were installed:

President, F. Cleary; Vice-President, John F. Keenan; Chancellor, Jas. Connelly; Orator, Henry Lutes; Secretary, John O'Rourke; Collector, John J. Kenny; Treasurer, Father Stafford; Chaplain, Father Smyth; Marshal, John Harding; Guard, Cornelius Hagan.

Not the Man.

Dominick McManus, coachman for Mr. Percy Fiske, denies the report in last evening's paper that he was the person who was thrown from a horse and hurt on Park avenue on Monday. It was some other man. Our reporter was misinformed as to the name.

ANNUAL BANK ELECTIONS.

Result of the Meetings in Plainfield Yesterday.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of the First National Bank was held yesterday. Messrs. I. D. Titsworth, Daniel F. Randolph, Phineas French, John Simpson, Charles Potter, William M. Stillman, Isaac W. Ballard, Thomas and Hiram McG. Corsiel were re-elected, and Mr. Mulford Estil was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Van Deventer.

The new Board met this morning and organized by electing Mr. Isaac D. Titsworth, of Titsworth & Randolph, Mr. Daniel F. Randolph, of West Seventh street, Vice-President, and ex-City Judge William M. Stillman, Secretary. The president, vice-president, secretary and cashier were appointed the Discount Committee. Mr. Carmen Pavas will continue to fill the important post of cashier. He has been connected with the bank for twenty-seven years. Mr. Frank S. Runyon, who has served a twenty years' apprenticeship in this banking institution, was this morning elected assistant cashier, and during the absence of Mr. Pavas will fill the latter's place.

Mr. I. D. Titsworth the new president, has been identified with the interests of the bank for many years. For about five years he was its vice-president, and he has long been a member of the Board of Directors. He is careful and conservative in financial affairs and will continue the hitherto discreet management which has characterized the policy of the First National Bank. Mr. Titsworth is now 54 years of age, but he is as vigorous and as active in business affairs to-day as when a young man. He was one of the original owners of the Plainfield Times, and is a consistent and faithful member of the Seventh-day Baptist church at New Market.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

The City National Bank election took place yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the choice of the following directors: Messrs. Charles Hyde, R. H. Pope, J. Frank Hubbard, J. H. Coward, James T. Closson, J. K. Myers, Christian Schapelin, J. F. MacDonald and F. H. Gardner. The directors named below were elected officers: President, Charles Hyde; Vice-President, Elias R. Pope; Cashier, Francis H. Gardner.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Thomas Hale, of East Fifth street, is convalescent from the grip.

Mrs. F. R. Kinsman, of Sherman avenue, is very ill with pneumonia.

Policeman Charles Gioss is confined to his home on Orange street with the grip.

Mr. Frank Tallant, of Manning avenue, is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. John H. Carney, of the firm of Carney Bros., has recovered from a severe attack of the grip.

Mr. Edward Harding, of West Third street, is confined to his home with a severe attack of the grip.

Romeo Lacrale, a Frenchman, living on West Front street, died Monday evening. The family are said to be in destitute circumstances.

Mr. I. H. Boskm, of West Front street, left this city this morning to visit his parents in Europe. He expects to be away about two months.

Mrs. James Hill, with her two children, left this morning for her home at the Nesbanic Hotel, Nesbanic, N. J. She had been on a visit to the family of her father, Mr. F. E. Ginestanz, on North avenue.

The Rev. E. B. Edgar, who died suddenly on Friday afternoon, was buried from the Crescent avenue Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A large number of friends attended the services, which were very impressive.

Dr. Edward Rushmore went to Westbury, L. I., this morning to attend the funeral of his father, Stephen Rushmore, who died at the advanced age of seventy-five years. Isaac W. Rushmore, a director in the First National Bank of Plainfield, is a cousin of the deceased. Stephen Rushmore was an extensive farmer and owned 500 acres of land. His estate is valued at $500,000.

Prof. Charles A. Clark, principal of the Albion Academy at Milton, Wis., is dead of hydrophobia, believed to be the result of the bite of a cat or rabbit. Prof. Clark was well-known in Plainfield. His wife was a niece of Mr. Ethan Lanphear and he was a nephew of Mrs. George H. Babcock, of this city. He had been married only two years. On his way home from his trip to California Mr. Lanphear visited Prof. Clark at Milton and there were no cases of hydrophobia reported in that vicinity then.

Caring for the Boys.

One of the most promising departments of Young Men's Christian Association work has been taken up in this city, and the managers of the association believe in training the tree while it is young. Very many of the associations throughout the country now do this important work. Prayer meetings, Bible classes and training classes for boys only are conducted; receptions, socables, talks, lectures, debating societies, gymnasium and out-door sports are some of the means used to get the boys and influence them for good. Some associations even go so far as to employ a man to give all his time to the boys' work. We mention these facts not so much to show what others have done as what we could do in Plainfield with the proper facilities—facilities which have been arranged for in the association's new building. In the means thus the association has not been idle. It has a boys' branch in working order. During the past they have had mock trials, lectures on travel, postage stamps, etc., Bible studies, singing classes, socials and other entertainments. Some have gone each year to the boys' camp at Lake Wawayanda. The Plainfield association appreciates the important work which can be done for boys and is doing what it can and will do more. It is a part of their plan for a new building.

—Lincoln Division S. of T. celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary at Rimbeth last evening.

A SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

DISPROPORTION IN REPRESENTATION IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Flippant Manner in which the Negro Outrages are Talked of by Southern Politicians.—Some Unsane Reflections.

(From Our Regular Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14th.—Hon. John Allen, of Mississippi, is one of the ablest members of the House of Representatives. Here is one of his stories concerning southern outrages: "It is not true" he said "that the negro does not have a chance to vote, and have his vote counted as cast. There never has been any intimidation of negro voters in my State. On the contrary, we do all that we can to get them up to the polls and induce them to vote. They are generally ignorant, and have no idea of dates and places. They forget when election day comes, and when the ballot boxes are handed. In order to help them remember, we plant canons at each polling place the night before election, and fire off several rounds to let the negroes know that there is to be a free fair election on the morrow and that it is all settled fact that then, that they prefer spending their election days in the swamps, rather than at the poll."

Fellow citizens, the abuse of the elective franchise, the elimination of the votes of over a million citizens, has become no longer a matter of grave consideration at the national capital, but it has become a by-word and a jest. The negroes are given to understand, as in the recent case at Jackson, Miss., that if they come to the polls, they will be shot down like dogs; and hence they do not vote. Each black voter now before him the spectre form of poor Print Matthews, of Judge Chrisholm, and of other Republicans white and black; and seeing those spectres hovering over every voting place, they dare not risk their lives, and hence remain away. It is a matter of common notoriety, long past the stage of rumor or required proof, that the negro vote in the South is suppressed. This being the case, there should be some legislation which will cut down the representation in Congress from that section. Only votes should be represented. Do you know that the State of Georgia casts only 25,000 votes to elect ten congressmen, while the State of Wisconsin in casting 400,000 votes, is only entitled to nine congressmen? There is the infamy of the southern basis of election. It not only outrages the black citizen of the South, but it outrages the white citizen of the North. The vote of a Mississippi Democrat is worth eight times as much as the vote of a Wisconsin Republican. The same ratio and proportion exists all over the country. The white people of the North, who have indifferently and listlessly looked upon the outrages which have been perpetrated upon the negroes of the South, will be less than men if they do not resent such a fraud upon them, which makes a southern vote so much more valuable than a northern vote. If the negroes are not to be allowed to vote, they should not be counted in the census as citizens.

Whoever sits in the gallery of the House of or Senate can detect the disproportion in representation. For example, the State of Texas, which cast 275,000 votes, elected eleven ex-confederate Congressmen, and there they sit in the House; while the same State, with only 275,000 votes, has two ex-confederates in the Senate. The State of Iowa has only eleven representatives in the House, and two Senators, yet that State cast 370,000 votes for Congressmen. The same parallel may be drawn between the various States, and the proportion will always be even worse than the one cited where the negro vote is cast; because, in Texas, the white Democratic vote is quite large.

The theme of which I desire to call attention, however, was the flippant manner in which southern outrages are spoken of, right under the dome of the capitol, where the Goddess of Liberty looks down upon the hollow mockery of justice. The illegally and unconstitutionally elected representatives from southern states, now say boldly that they do not intend to allow the negroes to vote, that long will the people of the loyal States permit these thing to be?

"The southern people assert that they have accepted all of the results of the war, but they have not," says Congressman Lacy, of Iowa. "One of the results of the war is, that the negro shall vote and have his vote counted. Until that constitutional right is conceded to the negro in the south, it will matter for the people lately in rebellion to say that they accept the results of the war, the amendments and enfranchise of the slaves, constituted the principle results of the war, and those results must, sooner or later, be accepted everywhere."

ARMAE.

Another Plainfield Corporation.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette informs its readers that the Liquor Maturing Company of New York and New Jersey has filed articles with the County Clerk in Rimbeth. The company's capital is $100,000, all the stock being held by Julius A. Hasbrouck, of Plainfield: John F. Fenston, of Westfield: Walter C. Dona and Hurlbut Chapman, of Brooklyn, who are also the incorporators. The leading person and largest stockholder is Julius A. Hasbrouck, who owns 998 shares. The plant of the company will be located at Plainfield, with branches in the principal cities of the Middle States. Mr. Hasbrouck was granted a patent on January 7th on his process of aging liquors.

Jerseymen's Patents.

Patents granted to Jerseymen for the week ending January 7: Trademark, R. F. S. Heath, Camden; ear phone rest, George E. Christie, Paterson; stair carpet fastener, W. G. Collins, East Orange; mechanism for loading coal, R. B. Eby, Bergen Point; aging liquids, J. A. H. Hasbrouck, Plainfield; distribution of electricity by secondary batteries, George S. Prescott, Jr., Newark; amyl mould, Thomas W. Pare, Trenton; ice-creeper, Calvin Yeorkis, Cranford; stair-rod cleaner, David Walter, Newark.

Railroad Accident Statistics.

The Interstate Commerce Commissioners have been collecting statistics about loss of life and physical injuries caused solely by railroad—railroad accidents. The totals for one year are startling in the extreme. The killing of 5,682 persons and the injuring of 37,598 within a single cycle of twelve months makes up a record which compels attention and demands some close investigation.

The fact that a large proportion of the killed, as well as of the injured, were persons in the employ of the several railroad companies does not, in the slightest degree, mitigate the severity of such a record. There must be something radically wrong, in several directions, when 33,591 human beings are killed or injured in one year in peaceful operations of transporting passengers or freight across the country.

It was doubtless under the impulse the indignation excited by these statistics that the President made his suggestions in the message to Congress, touching the necessity for legislation by that body for the protection of train hands. It is to be hoped any action will be taken on the subject, considering the domination of railroad magnates over Congress, may be doubted. Some plucky, independent representative, could, however, make a grand record for himself by introducing a carefully prepared bill on that subject. He could at any rate make the salvage of the railroad kings "show their collars."

A vast proportion of the killings and maimings annually performed by the railways are the result of "level crossings," and these are domestic State matters with which Congress has no power to interfere. The figures of the Interstate Commission, however, should start a movement in every State Legislature, never to be abandoned until grade crossings are abolished. Apart from their danger they are an intolerable nuisance and should long ago have been legislated out of existence.—Newark News.

Marriages, Births and Deaths.

The table of vital statistics prepared for the next annual report of the State Board of Health, just completed, give the following record of marriages, births and deaths in all the counties of the State for 1890.

Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic	283	526	558
Bergen	268	727	634
Burlington	317	1065	94
Camden	1,025	2,202	1,671
Cape May	97	210	197
Cumberland	309	1015	841
Essex	3074	6944	5310
Gloucester	219	617	415
Hudson	1,830	5846	4641
Hunterdon	305	589	457
Mercer	735	1288	1108
Middlesex	391	1109	1049
Monmouth	564	1096	1049
Morris	313	930	902
Ocean	153	369	333
Passaic	971	2391	2050
Salem	187	410	371
Somerset	189	440	404
Sussex	173	111	261
Union	1,252	3,284	2,903
Warren	778	764	584
Total	15726	30699	26505

The statistics of the State for the previous year were as follows: Marriages, 16,605; births 28,974; deaths, 27,178, showing a decrease of 260 marriages, an increase of 1,905 births and a decrease of 690 deaths.

List of Advertised Letters.

Remaining in Plainfield Post Office for the week ending Jan. 8, 1890.

Andriston, Henrietta
Beckley, Miss Fannie M
Bird, Miss Ella
Barrenbourn, Jacob
Brower, Mrs L
Bishop, Mr C T
Brown, David
Blackwell, Gottlieb
Devine, Mrs Mamie
Dillon, Annie E
Ellis, Geo
Freeman, Herbert
Fisk, Wilbur C
Palmer, C F
Green, Samuel
Gallagher, Minnie
Gaddis, Israel
Geisinger, Miss Lydia
Hazard, P D
Hall, Miss Lizzie
Hann, P M
Jone, Miss Josephine
Judge, John
Jones, Edward
Keller, Jacob
Kelly, Miss Agnes
Langdon, Mrs Anna
Layton, Mrs
Lennie, Anthony
Miller, Miss Ella
Miles, John
Malone, Josaf
Martin, Henry
Morris, Miss May S
Morris, Miss Abigail
Mooney, Miss Lizzie
Mack, Miss Katie A
Mack, Miss Martin
Nolan, John
Nelson, Miss Dora
O'Neil, Miss Margaret "Peggy"
Pugh
Pettigrew, S F
Reed, Mrs Helen
Rifel, Mrs E
Roach, Rathe
Sinstrom, Ulana
Smith, Wm H
Saunders, Miss Lou T
Shawver, Mrs Susie
Smith, Mrs Hannah
Webster, B L
Wiley, Miss Sarah J
Wilson, Mrs Amelia

Persons calling for the above, please say advertised.

W. L. FORCE, Postmaster.

Sent-a-Word-Column.

A NORWEGIAN LADY wishes crochet, knitting and needlework at home. Address Miss Johnson, Box 139 So-ton Pa. 14-26

$35 PIANO, rosewood case, 7½ octaves; $95, 8 and full piano, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 1-14-6t

A LARGE SQUARE base-burner, double heating stove, with stoved and tile trimmings, "Art" pattern, nearly new. Cost $60, will sell at $25. Inquire parlors and room above. Hold because furnaces has been put in. Address "Comfort" care of Evening News. 12-17-tf

FOR SALE.—Well built house, twelve rooms, all improvements, good location, lot 100x198, Park avenue, Plainfield. Inquire on premises, Rimbeth, N. J. 1-14-6t

$100 SEVEN Octave piano, elegant case, carved legs, all the latest improvements and great bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-tf

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, 7½ octaves, in splendid order, metallic plate, fine rich tone and fully warranted. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street.

WANTED—A good smart girl for general housework. Apply at 92 Richmond street. 15-tf

$45 CABINET ORGAN—New, five stops, full metal reeds, fine tone, with stool and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-tf

WANTED—$2,000 on first mortgage. Address Mortgage, Dunellen, N. J., P. O. Box 115. 14-3t

$85 ORGAN—New, 12 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, beautiful design of case, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street.

WANTED—Good white cook and laundress; reference required. Apply 179 West Front street. 4-tf

A DROP IN PRICES

ON

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent.

ON

All Overcoats and Winter Clothing

AT

WERNER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

Special Notices.

STODDART & CO., Patent attorneys, 615 5th street, Washington, D. C. Opp. U. S. Patent Office. Patents, Caveats and Trade-marks procured. Trade-marks registered. All patent business conducted for moderate fees. Information, advice, and special references sent on request. 12-19-tf

DANCING AND ÆSTHETICS.

Private lessons commenced Wednesday afternoon, 4 p. m. for advanced scholars. Class beginners Thursday, 4 to 6 p. m. For terms etc., send for a catalogue. Address 12 West First street, Newark, N. J. 9-1w†

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF MARY JANE FIELD, DECEASED. Pursuant to an order of George T. Parrot, Surrogate of the county of Union, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, as executrix of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscribers under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscribers.

JOHN F. GIFFEN,
ROBINSON FOUND,
Executors.

Dated December 19th, 1889.

24-9t cow to

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the account of John F. Giffen, executor of the estate of Mary Field, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Supreme Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the twenty sixth day of February next. JOHN F. GIFFEN.

Dated December 23d 1889.

24-9t cow to

MUSIC HALL, M.H.A.

The Operatic Event.

Monday, Jan. 20th,

CONREID'S Comic Opera Company. Directed by Heinrich Conreid. Supported by Specialties from graduates of Arthur Mueller's Romantic Opera, The

KING'S FOOL

The largest musical organization in America. Including: Rose Berean, Fay Rose, Patti Stone, Jennie Reifferth, May Kelso, Joe W. Herbert, Farris Hartman, Aldrich Libby, Chas. F. Lang, and the beautiful lady dancers, Paul Steindorff, musical director. Charming new waltz song, "My Columbia." The regular prices are $1.50, $1 and 75. The M. H. A. are seeking to obtain reduction. Result will be announced.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

"BOUND BROOK ROUTE"

Special Reduced Excursion Rates to Trenton.

for the

Inauguration

of GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT, on

TUESDAY, JAN. 21st, 1890.

Special excursion tickets from Plainfield to Trenton will be sold from 10 noon of January 21st to 12 noon January 21st, at $1.34. Tickets good to return until Jan. 23d. 14-6

Our Box Paper

called GAITHERSBURG No. 220 is already well known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 50c. per box.

To those of our customers who like a rough paper we recommend this as a special bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 35c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Headquarters

For Worsteds, Notions, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Embroidery, Hosiery, Ribbons, Dress Linings, Corsets, Combs, Brushes, &c.

U. S. Hair Tonic,

Magic Restorating Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that should always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street (next to P. O.

J. P. Laire & Co.

OFFER

Stoves Skates, Sleighs, etc.

AT

COST

Blankets and Robes

CHEAP.

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—SUBJECT OF TIME:

West trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—7:30 a. m. to meet 7:9 a. m. train. Read-ington, Washington, Bloomsbury, Broadway to 5th st.; to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

3d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.37 a. m. train.
3d do	8.15	do	8.37 do
4th do	9.45	do	10.7 do
5th do	11.15	do	11.34 do
6th do	11.45	do	12.4 p. m.
7th do	1.45 p. m.	do	2.16 & 2.35 p. m.
8th do	3.15	do	3.37 do
9th do	4.45	To the Depot Office.	
10th do	6.30	do meet	6.52 p. m. train.
11th do	8.00	do	8.22 do
12th do	9.30	do	9.52 do
13th do	11.00	do	11.22 do

The above will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues, Plainfield, for Plainfield avenue and above time table, and make same connections.

Stage will make return trips over above route, leaving Plainfield Depot as follows: 8.37, 8.52, 9.22, 10.52, 11.30 a. m., 2.05, 2.20, 3.05, 5.30, 6.52, 8.22, 9.52, 11.22 p. m.

Horses and Carriages kept expressly for hotel pleasure and calling purposes. Saddle Horses a specialty, for gentlemen and ladies. Orders for 7 o'clock in the evening, for private parties, at moderate rates.

W. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 18. 1-3-tf

THE DAIRY,

62 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,

are offering special inducement in

Gilt Edged Butter

Call and see them.

Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese, (Fresh every day.)

Get our Prices on Canned Goods. Fine Preserves—Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.

DELICATESSEN

Bolognas, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Bloodwurst, Liver-wurst, Rolled Ham, Smoked Beef and Pork Sausage. All kinds of Pickles, Sauerkraut and Salads, Swiss, Edam, Munster, Brie, Neufchatel, Pineapple, Roquefort and Limburger Cheese.

W. C. TUBBS, Plainfield and Rimbeth.

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Brick Building,

91 and 93 SOMERSET STREET.

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SEE THE COMPARISON.

EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Thrin Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Grasses.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Fowls.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Ham Trimmed.

N. B. Smallley's, 94 Somerset street. Deer at any Price. At McGinty's.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4.00 O'CLOCK STREET AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,

E. W. HOSMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TO BE DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE RATE OF A WEEK, OR, IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

La grippe still marches on.

Brazil presents the strange spectacle of a republic governed by a military dictator.

Johnstown, Pa., is larger today than it was before the flood, though only partly rebuilt.

Dec. 30, 1889, woodlines were in bloom in Central park, New York. But it is not too late yet for plenty of cold weather.

Bismarck is ill, and his doctors say he must not be irritated. Bismarck's tendency to be easily irritated through a long course of years is probably partly what has caused his illness. Temper will tell.

Five thousand miles of railway were built in this country in 1888. This is not so much as usual, but it is quite enough to keep up with the development of the country. Railroads that pay their debts, declare dividends and improve their lines are the healthy ones. Two thousand miles of railway were built in the south in 1889.

Prosperity in 1889.

The New York Sun has been interviewing business men throughout the country on the outlook for 1890. The verdict is almost unanimous that it will be one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest, business year the country has known.

In the ocean carrying trade, freight ships are crowded to their utmost capacity, and everything that can convey grain across the sea is engaged ahead till February. For the first time since 2000 freight steamers have all the cargo they want.

Jay Gould bases his prophecy of great prosperity upon the fact that crops throughout the country have been exceptionally good. Railroads and consequent working large capital have had a generally prosperous year, and will therefore be able to pay dividends this month. This will release not less than $100,000,000 and make money plenty.

In the iron and steel trade mills will be run to their full capacity, which means that they will be in operation night and day. In the wholesale dry goods trade prospects are better than they have been in many years. Only one trade complains generally. That is the coal industry. The weather up to the beginning of the year was so mild that coal had been inactive. But as the loss of the coal men has been the gain of millions of poor people they will not be willing to look at it with philosophy for one year.

Chicago has some reason to complain. She confesses to having transacted an enormous jobbing business during 1889, but as low prices. But in not the ideal prosperity brisk trade and moderate prices? It is thus that the great masses of people can have their wants supplied and be comfortable, and this of far more importance than that a few hundred wholesale merchants should become millionaires. Does Chicago want the earth as well as the World's fair?

The general manager of the Missouri Pacific railway writes from St. Louis: "In all my railroad experience I have never seen anything to compare with the traffic strain under which the railroads are now staggering."

Fresh in Charleston the word is that the fine Sea Island cotton crop, owned and tilled by negroes, has turned out well, and the savings banks are full of funds. New Orleans has had the largest business season in its history. The cashier of a Pittsburg bank says: "The year now closing is the best we ever had, and the outlook is just as good for the year to come." In Cincinnati the holiday sales have been unprecedented. David H. Moffatt, one of the largest real estate owners in Denver, says that at no time has the business outlook in Denver been as bright as it is today. H. A. W. Tabor remarks: "The next year will bring wonders." S. G. Kingsbury, a live stock dealer in Kansas City, has this to say: "Live stock receipts have been increasing right along, and we have gained on Chicago almost every year."

It is to be noted that the chief element of prosperity is the good crops that were in general throughout the country in 1889. All wealth comes from the ground.

We have laid these cheering reports from various parts of the country before our readers with a purpose. It has long been noted that both good and bad luck travel in waves or cycles, as indeed all nature does. Some years in business the best judgment fails, and the best efforts fall empty to the ground. In other years everything succeeds. Man has not yet learned the occult law that governs such matters, but undoubtedly there is a law and it will be discovered some day. But we wish to call attention to the fact that at present a wave of prosperity seems to be on for this country.

Eighteen hundred and ninety promises to be a year in which energy, industry, honest business efforts and wise new investments and enterprises will be rewarded with success. Go in and win.

SENATORS AT VARIANCE.

Hansen and Plorida in Controversy.

BOTH COWARDICE AND FALSEHOOD

Among the Views With Which They Charge Each Other—Plumb Begins the Torrent and Call Retorts in Kind—Bills Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The senate was the scene of an outburst yesterday which, in the savage character of the language exchanged, equaled the celebrated quarrel two years ago between Senators Ingalls and Voorhees. The latter, it is recalled, looked, at one time as if the affair would terminate in blows on the floor of the chamber, so excited were the two participants and so close together were they. The present "bout" was started by Mr. Call in relation to the status of Florida under the swamp land grant and in relation to the alleged unlawful selections of lands in Florida were taken up, and Mr. Call addressed the senate thereon.

The burden of his remarks was that lands which were not swamp and overflowed, but which were fit for cultivation, had been selected under the swamp land act, to the injury of the people's rights. He asserted that 300,000 acres had been selected and approved in all the states as swamp and overflowed lands, while every body knew that no such extent of territory as large as Europe consisted of swamp and overflowed lands. This was a fraud upon the people of the United States. He contended that lands should be held as a mere d heritage. Of the 16,000,000 acres which had passed in Florida under the swamp and overflowed act he asserted that 11,000,000 were high and dry.

Mr. Hansen replied to Mr. Call. He said that the United States had granted to the state of Florida more than half the lands within its limits. The state constitution had 40,000,000 acres, and more than one-half of that had been given to the state for various purposes. Every single acre of land so granted had been approved by the commissioner of the land office. Florida, he said, (Mr. Call) had just told the senate that most of it was not swamp but arable land. So much greater was the dissolution of the senator's mind if it had entered his head.

Then followed a spirited personal debate, in the course of which Mr. Plumb said:

The senator from Florida has uttered falsehood after falsehood on the floor of the senate, and the only reason that these falsehoods are unworthy of notice and unlikely to do any harm is because of the source from which they come."

As he proceeded Mr. Plumb's voice grew louder and louder and his gestures more violent. He worked himself into a heat, the perspiration produced by his excitement ran down his face in rivulets.

Mr. Call was evidently surprised at Mr. Plumb's heat and violence. In reply he called Mr. Plumb a bluster, a falsifier, a man of a low level and one who most egregiously had rushed to the defense of scoffers.

"The senator from Kansas," said he, "can have no other words as his own but is not fully restored in the utter contempt with which I regard him. The senator will find that under no circumstances can he intimidate me with his bluster. In his indignation at the senate that it should have as chairman of that committee a senator who not only defends the interests of the hoodlers, but defends the character of the subject specially committed to him."

The senate, without action on the resolution, went into executive session.

Among the bills introduced in the senate yesterday were the following:

By Mr. Hampton—The direct tax bill.

By Mr. Jones (Ark.)—For the construction of a free bridge across the Arkansas river between Little Rock and Argenta.

By Mr. Mills—Authorizing the Long Span Bridge company to bridge the Detroit river at Detroit; also a resolution instructing the secretary of war to cause an examination to be made to determine the practicability and expense of tunneling or bridging the Straits of Mackinac.

By Mr. Manderson—Appropriating the appropriation for public buildings at Omaha, Neb., to $200,000; also a bill authorizing the president, with the consent of the senate, to appoint Gen. Phil Sheridan, now on the retired list, a lieutenant general, any general of the army of the United States in the late war who shall make application for such retirement, and to place him on the retired list with the rank and pay of such office.

By Mr. Quinton—Extending the right of pre-emption to settlers on mineral lands.

By Mr. Gorman—Providing for the appointment of a commission to consist of three persons to codify the laws relating to the judiciary of the United States.

By Mr. George—A resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the propriety of ordering paid Medals of Honor manufactured, at least where the manufacture is carried on by the manual labor of the convicts in prisons.

In the secret session of the senate a number of nominations were reported favorably from the committee on public lands and the senate confirmed them. They were mainly the nominations of Gen. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Gen. Dorches, superintendent of Indian schools, which have not taken up. It is understood they will be taken up next week.

Mr. Bingham's Gettysburg Bill.

In the house Mr. Bingham introduced a bill for marking the lines of battle and the positions of troops of the Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg, appropriating $310,000 for the purpose. The bill also sets apart the nominations of Gen. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Gen. Dorches, superintendent of Indian schools, which have not taken up. It is understood they will be taken up next week.

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BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A committee from the Grand Council of Massachusetts, Steam Railroad Men' Protective association, will leave Boston for Albany, N. Y., Friday next, to confer with a committee of the men from the New York Central railroad with a view to federation on matters of joint interest.

Lord Napier Dead.

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A BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

New York Central Engineers and Firemen May Lead a Tieup.

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THE RIOTS IN BRAZIL.

Details of the Insurrections at Rio Janeiro.

THE IMPERIAL FLAG WAS RAISED.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Feeling That Their Pay Was Insufficient, Headed the Revolt—Three Hundred Killed in the Skirmishes and Twenty Executed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Capt. James Gordon, master of the steamer Herschel, sailed from Rio, Dec. 26, and has just reached this port, tells this story of the uprising in Brazil, mongre reports of which have been published:

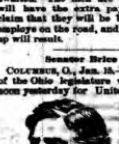
On the morning of Dec. 18 the crew of the Herschel were aroused by the sound of firing upon shore, which lasted for nearly five hours. The disturbance took place in the Orizoth barracks, where the Second regiment of artillery was located, and Capt. Gordon's vessel lay in the city where the trouble began, was informed that an insurrection in favor of the empire had been started, and that 200 soldiers were killed. The city remained quiet, the excitement being confined to the barracks and their immediate neighborhood.

The Imperial Flag Raised.

The first move of the artillerymen had been to raise the old imperial flag above their quarters, at which a number of sympathizers with the movement assembled, and Capt. Gordon, in the envelope of the brakesman and conductors but not any in those of the engineers and firemen. Division 49 of the Brotherhood of Engineers at Hornellsville called a meeting, and the men responded in large numbers. A committee waited by Chauncey M. Depew and requested to go to New York and find out from Mr. Depew why the extra pay was not forthcoming. The committee left late night, and their return is anxiously awaited, for, if they report that the road will have the extra pay or strike. They claim that they will be backed up by every employe on the road, and that a general tie-up will result.

Senator Brice of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—The two branches of the Ohio legislature voted separately at noon yesterday for United States senator.



CALVIN S. BRICE.

In the house Brice received 57 votes and Sherman 32 and L. T. Neal 1; Smith, the Democratic holdover, received 1 vote for Neal. In the senate Brice got 19, Foster 14 and Halstead 1. Foraker, Schneider, of Cincinnati, voted for Halstead. Blair (Rep.) and Lee (Dem.) were absent from the house, and Kerr and Richland, both Republicans, were absent from the senate. At noon today the two houses met in joint session, when Mr. Brice was declared elected United States senator.

Engineer Kerins' Miraculous Escape.

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PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The Johnstown flood commission met in this city here today. The final report of the secretary shows the distribution of nearly $1,500,000, and the question of the disposition of $200,000 remaining on hand is one of the important matters to be decided at the meeting.

Proposed Union of Railroaders.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A committee from the Grand Council of Massachusetts, Steam Railroad Men' Protective association, will leave Boston for Albany, N. Y., Friday next, to confer with a committee of the men from the New York Central railroad with a view to federation on matters of joint interest.

Lord Napier Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Lord Napier died yesterday of influenza.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A Bill to Double the Governor's Salary Introduced in the Senate.

TRENTON, Jan. 15.—The legislature met yesterday. Gen. W. S. Hoppenheimer, of Jersey City, was chosen speaker of the house, which is Democratic. Henry W. Bevins, of Monmouth, is president of the senate, which is Republican.

A bill was passed, under suspension of rules in the house, increasing the salary of the governor from $5,000 to $10,000 after the present term expires.

A ballot reform bill was introduced by Senator Bate, of Cumberland.

A protest was offered against the seating of Hon. Edward F. McDonald, Democratic senator from Hudson, and John J. Harris, a Republican, from Bergen, in joint meeting of the two houses, Monday, Jan. 20, at noon.

Assemblyman Reilly, of Passaic county, introduced a bill providing that all electric wires must be placed underground before Nov. 1 of this year.

Mace's Inhumanity.

BOONTON, Jan. 15.—Among the victims of the Wellington & Sandford Co. (Ltd.) Colony railroad several years ago was a man by the name of Carroll, who left a widow and four children. Mrs. Bridget Ann Carroll, who received damages from the railroad and was living in somewhat easy circumstances, when four years ago Charles A. Hoff, a lawyer, of Boonton, induced her to invest $2,000 or $3,000 of her funds, disappeared with $100,000 of money belonging to the Carroll estate. Mrs. Carroll was reduced from dire poverty, and has for weeks past been slowly dying of consumption. Being unable to pay her rent her furniture, save the bed on which she lay with a daughter who was also ill, was seized and sold from the house. Deprived of her home comforts Mrs. Carroll sank rapidly, and in the evening died from exposure.

Remarkable Religious Revival.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 15.—The city is getting much benefited from the meetings which are being held here by the Rev. B. Fay Mills, who recently held successful services in Boston, and goes from here to Brooklyn. Services have been three times every day, and the churches are crowded. There are after-meetings, at which hundreds rise for prayer, but the most remarkable feature of the meetings is the effect upon the churches themselves. Mr. Mills aims particularly at arousing the members of the churches, and reaching those others may become members, and he is succeeding wonderfully in his work. Business men are closing their stores early to allow clerks to attend the services.

Fighting for His Place.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—State Treasurer Danforth has issued a notice, or writ, compelling the reinstatement of Clerk Philo T. Backus, or making it incumbent to show cause why he should not. Mr. Backus is a Democrat, and has been taken to the courts to compel his retention. The writ is returnable in thirty days before Judge Learned in this city. The state treasurer hopes to prove the plaintiff's unfitness for the office, but the latter's friends say that he will be unable to do so. The Grand Jury empaneled in this section are awaiting the result with interest.

Four Children Suffocated to Death.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 15.—Four children were suffocated by smoke in the house of Pole named Rogalowski, last evening. When the firemen arrived at the scene and broke into the house they found the children, aged about 5, 4, 3 and 1½ years, were found in a dying condition, and all efforts to save their lives were unavailing. The mother, when the news of the sad affair reached her, left the house of her brother, who became intoxicated, it is supposed, and accidently set fire to the bed with his pipe.

Ballot Reform in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 15.—A bill was introduced in the house today containing all the features of the Australian ballot system of law, except the educational and property qualifications. There are some members in favor of the bill, and it is thought it will become a law. The bill is based on the Australian system of elections and will recommend its passage.

Congressional World's Fair Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Speaker Reed has received the names of the committees representing New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, to suggest the names of three members each to constitute the appointment on the special World's fair committee of the house, of which Mr. Reed will select the chairman. The committee will consist of thirteen members.

Killed While Returning from a Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—J. Short's house in Whitby's Corners was burned. He stroyed by fire, causing a loss of $3,000. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Short, his wife and child were rescued. John Morrissy, a fireman, was struck and instantly killed by a Lackawanna train while returning from the fire.

An Extinct Title.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Viscountess Kingsland is dead, aged 86 years. About a dozen years ago she married a man who, under certain circumstances, and making shirts at sixpence apiece for a living. An annuity of £200 was settled on her by subscriptions. She was the widow of the sixth and last viscount. The title is now extinct.

Raiding the "White Elephant."

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Detectives yesterday raided the pool room at 1,242 Broadway, known as the "White Elephant." Charles C. Thompson, the proprietor of the place, was arrested and locked up. The detectives also secured $3,500 in currency, and the blackboards, tickets and other paraphernalia peculiar to the bookmaking room.

A Victim of Pneumonia.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Assemblyman F. A. Sullivan died here yesterday. He was prostrated by a severe cold on the day before Christmas. He recovered somewhat, but had a relapse which resulted in pneumonia. He was convalescent until Monday night, when the disease affected his brain and he sank rapidly.

The Cook's Brother to Be Banished.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—Colonel Votchaef, of the Czar's body guard, and several other military officers, will be tried for conspiracy against the life of the emperor, have committed suicide. It is stated that a brother of the Czar will shortly be banished from the capital for meddling in political affairs.

Interest's Receipts Small.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—S. Davis Page was elected president of the Quaker City bank, to succeed the missing Joseph G. Dilman. There were three tickets in the field.

KUNZE MAY BE FREED.

Judge McConnell Grants Him a New Trial.

THE OTHER VERDICTS MUST STAND.

No Effort Will Be Made at Present to Secure the $5,000 Bail Demanded for Kunze, as Judge Longenecker Intimates That He Will Not Press the Charge.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The arguments on the motion for a new trial in the case of the four men convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin were begun before Judge McConnell yesterday morning. Messrs. Donohoe, Wing and Forrest represented the prisoners, and Judge Longenecker and Mr. Miles the state. Judge Wing began his address a few moments after 10 o'clock, and spoke about an hour. He was followed by Mr. Donohoe. At the conclusion of Mr. Donohoe's argument, about noon, court adjourned until 2.30 o'clock.

At the afternoon session Judge McConnell rendered his decision. He decided that John Kunze was entitled to a new trial. In the other cases the judge decided that the verdicts be sustained. The prisoners were then formally sentenced.

The prisoners' attorneys gave notice that an appeal to the supreme court would be taken, and the court allowed them time in which to file a bill of exceptions.

The prisoners were then taken back to jail, but a minute later Kunze was brought back as the request of his counsel, Mr. Donohoe, who wanted to make a motion to admit him to bail. Judge Longenecker opposed it and then wanted the bail fixed at $30,000, but Judge McConnell fixed it at $5,000. He would have discharged him, he said, if there had been the evidence against him, but the state's attorney had informed him that there was none. Judge Longenecker intimated that if they let Kunze stay in jail a few days he might conclude not to bring him to trial at all, but let him go. He promised to let the court and counsel know by Friday morning what his effect will be made to get Kunze out on bail in the meantime.

Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan were taken to Joliet last night on the 9 o'clock train on the Chicago and Alton railroad, and at 11 o'clock were admitted to the penitentiary to begin their life terms of penal servitude to the state.

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Contest for the Governorship Between Goff and Fleming.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 15.—West Virginia's legislature met today in extra session to determine the gubernatorial contest between Gen. Nathan Goff and Judge Fleming, which has been going on for more than a year. Of the committee of five appointed to take testimony and report, three report in favor of seating Judge Fleming by a majority of 1,400 votes, and two in favor of seating Gen. Goff by about the same majority.

Both reports are very exhaustive, and the majority report goes into figures as to the results in Hancock and two other counties. Fraud is alleged by both sides, and upon the respective allegations the reports base their different conclusions.

Democrats, including Judge Fleming himself, are very sanguine that the the Democratic nominee will be seated.

It should be remembered that the legislature is Democratic by only one majority. Information received is that all the Democrats are either in Charleston or on their way there. The Republicans are delayed at the depot by sickness. La grippe has two members of the senate, Smith and Morris, confined to their homes. This will put the Republican majority in the senate, and, discharging President Carr, who has no reason to favor the Republicans. Gen. Goff is here, and he will manage his own side of the contest.

The general opinion is that the session will be a short one, though Governor Wilson, in his message to the legislature, recommends several matters, including the election laws, free passes on railroads, bribery at political conventions, Sunday labor and school books. Governor Wilson will submit a bill based on the Australian system of elections and will recommend its passage.

A Missouri Street Episode.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 15.—Dr. T. J. Norris is the leading physician of this place, and also keeps a livery stable. Dr. Jesse Larabee is a veterinary surgeon. The men have hard feelings over a bill owed by Norris to Larabee. They met yesterday and the feud culminated. After a few words both pulled pistols and began shooting. One bullet from Norris' weapon struck Larabee in the right breast, passing through the lung. Both men are serious. Another bullet from the same weapon went through the body of Deputy Sheriff Polson, who will probably die. Still another struck Mrs. Virginia Virgine in the left leg. None of Larabee's bullets took effect. Norris is in custody.

Saloons Raided by Women.

MAYVILLE, S. D., Jan. 18.—At Hatton, a small town north of Mayville, the saloons have had it all their own way for some time, and have done a land office business. On Monday night eight women from the country, whose husbands have been spending nearly all their time in these places, prepared themselves with axes and other weapons, marched in a body to the saloons and began chopping and smashing. The leader was a quiet and unassuming woman, but it is said is reported that she had signed a mortgage on the farm in order that a saloon bill could be paid she could stand it no longer, and got together seven other women and made the raid.

Wells-Fargo Express Robbed.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 15.—A mysterious robbery of the Wells-Fargo Express company has lost $11,000 was committed here Sunday. The money was in a box in the company's office in this city Sunday morning, but it disappeared during the day. Superintendent Christensen arrived here from Houston and is working on the case. Edward Ferry, the local agent, says no trace of the robbers or the money can be found. The express officials refuse to say anything, but are working on a theory of conspiracy among the employ.s.

Free from Restraint.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Dr. George W. Bull, who was adjudged an habitual drunkard some years ago, and whose property was subsequently were placed under control of a committee, was yesterday restored to liberty and to control of his property, having ceased to use intoxicants. The case attracted much attention originally, owing to the protracted fight made by Dr. Bull against those who sought to get control of the property.

Died From His Injuries.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Ex-Assemblyman J. J. Bergen, who was injured by falling down a flight of stairs Monday night, died yesterday.

PORTUGAL'S NEW CABINET.

The Government Sends a Note to the Powers Regarding the Dispute.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—Senhor Pimentel has succeeded in organizing a ministry as follows: Premier and minister of the interior and ad interim minister of war, Pimentel; minister of foreign affairs, Barros Gomes; finance, Blanco; minister of marine, Arroyo; minister of foreign affairs, Ribeiro; minister of public works, Aroosa.

The government has sent a note to the powers on Sunday relative to the dispute with England. It is said that England did not wait for the reply of Senhor de Barros Gomes and Jan. 11 to the note of Lord Salisbury, but submitted her ultimatum on many reports that Maj. Serpa Pinto had dissobeyed the telegraphic orders sent him by the Portuguese government. This complicates with the wishes of Lord Salisbury. Maj. Pinto, the note says, quitted Nyassaland and the Shire highlands by the Zambesi, and upon his arrival at the sending of the orders, and is now also at Mozambique. The note further says that these orders never attended to arbitration during the seven months, but remained throughout the holding of an interdepartmental conference to settle the difficulty.

Smith's Trial Postponed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The case of the people versus John Smith, the recently ousting contractor, was up in the court of appeals today, and the greater part of the day's arguments were heard as to whether or not the stay of proceedings granted on Saturday should be vacated. Attorney General Tabor opposed the motion, and Messrs. Hale and Frothingham for Mr. Smith. Mr. Hale insisted that the appeal was taken simply for the purpose of delay and was prejudicial to Smith's claim now pending before the board of claims for the balance of the money due on the contract. The attorney general argued that the appeal was taken in good faith, and Judge Parker and Judge Furnman decided to continue the stay. The decision throws the trial over until next fall.

The Salvador Revolution.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Senor Don Emilio Martinez, consul general of Guatemala, this city, received a communication from the secretary of foreign relations of that republic, requesting him to make known to the press of the United States that the revolutionary movement against the government of Salvador, led by Gen. Rivera, was based entirely on personal grounds; that news had just been received that the insurrection was practically ended, and that disorder in the interior of Salvador is purely a local matter, in no way affecting the peace of Guatemala with Salvador. Gen. Rivera has taken a ledge on account of the completion of great railroad enterprises by the government.

The Reading Imbroglio.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—It is announced that the next step of the Reading stockholders' fight will be upon the election. The present administration will be an effort to have the election of Mr. Corbin declared void. No details were given, but it is expected that the case will be brought into court before the close of this week. Concerning the rumors of Mr. Corbin's retirement Vice President Ledyard Coxe, of the Reading, said there is no change in the management. Mr. Corbin's board of managers reorganized under the new election yesterday. The annual meeting of the Reading company will become mortgages being but $60,000, no payments can be made for the last fiscal year.

Students Stick for Their Rights.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 15.—On account of the trouble between Professor Honey and the Chatfield Scientific school students to refuse to attend his lectures, the faculty of Yale was no recitation in that department yesterday. No adjustment of the matter has yet been reached, but it is thought Dwight will probably have to take action. The students insist on their right to purchase instruments wherever they please.

Walker Blaine's Illness.

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THE DOG AND THE BABY.

Also of a Fashionable Woman's Family in Trouble.

The cat in the Long Island dog-and-cat fight-story, dead, the dog wounded and carried off by a member of the family. The dog's fight was brought over his forehead, and all it needed was a police broadside and a fire-engine to make it look like a battle-field. A female pugilist looking for some girls to have a glass. He left the crowd of onlookers to the terrapins, and there was a miniature shower that gave to the spectators of the fight blows like a feather stroke on the cheek. The dark opened the window with a bang, and the fashionably dressed lady-tenant of the house her tidbit, leaving the dog on the floor.

Two heavy bundled sons of toil entered the smoking room having reached the state of liquid bliss. They silently ordered a fashionable dog for a dime meal, for they placed the meat on its countertops. A man who stood by the lady at the widest window remarked:

"The bovine, O'Gob be thanking that was as your family's in trouble?"

The thought for a moment to the baby and took its tail out of the remark. Suddenly there was a scream from the moonlight. She let the baby fall and hurried to the rescue. The lady turned and took in the situation at a glance. Then she screamed. She kept on screaming up to the time of the arrival of the police, and then revived long enough to tell the police what for her screaming. When they took the dog from under the trunk the poor little fellow looked for all the world like a surrogate's seal, and his tail wasn't fat enough to wag.

The student hands hauled the forgotten baby into the train just as the latter was moving. Call half of was charged down on a dead man, and he insisted it be tested for the Fourth of July.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Looking for a Star.

In a group of army officers at the club the other day the following anecdote was told:

"Dan or Sheridan, years ago," said one.

"Col. "Col. R. R. Mackenzie, Fourth United States cavalry, now on the retired list of the army as brigadier general, was considered the next candidate for appointment of brigadier general. His appointment rival was another member of the silver eagle upon his shoulder straps, Col. N. A. Miles, of the Fifth infantry, now brigadier general in command of the Division of the Pacific, who was not anxious, of course, as Col. Mackenzie to secure the star of a brigadier general. In Col. Mackenzie's regiment at that time was a gruff old veteran, Capt. Napoleon B. McLaughlen. One bright starlight night they were together in camp on a scout on the plains in Texas. Col. Mackenzie was walking up and down near his tent in his nervous manner, snapping his fingers, when suddenly he stopped and gazed intently up into the heavens. Capt. McLaughlen stepped out of his tent, observed the colonel in this attitude, and remarked:

"'What are you looking for, colonel?

"'Oh,' replied the colonel, carelessly, 'I am only looking for a star.'

"'Colonel,' replied Capt. McLaughlen, 'I four there's Miles between you and that star.'"

And so it turned out, too, as everybody knows.—New York Tribune.

A Real Enthusiast.

On his recent journey to East Saginaw he attend the big G. A. R. camp fire. Gen. Alger met him at the depot. Shellenback. Alger greeted him cordially and said: "I am always glad to meet notable men, and you are one of them, Mr. Clarkson." They followed a discussion on the subject of out and drop curves, championships, etc., Gen. Alger being classed in the category of baseball cranks, and he told this story:

"Two years ago Gen. Sherman was a guest at my home. My son Fred, then 11 years of age, was shown every courtesy by the distinguished veteran. I told Fred he ought to feel very highly honored by Gen. Sherman's attention.

"'Papa,' he replied, 'that's nothing. I walked home with Brothers Shakespearing.'"—Saginaw Courier.

How Things Go by Life.

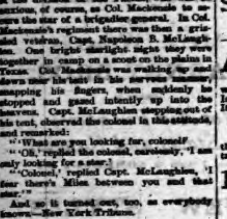
McFangle—Do you know that nasty looking individual over there?

McFangle—Yes. He's the inventor of one of the most wonderful and useful engines in the world.

"Indeed! And who is that handsomely dressed, prosperous looking man to whom he is talking?"

"Oh, he invented an oil can to use on the engine invented by the other."—New York Sun.

Sweet Revenge.



Young Wife—I am going to make a nice cake for supper.

Young Husband (with recollections of the last one)—Ahem, I did intend to bring a friend home to-night.

Young Wife—Well, so much the better. The more the merrier.

Young Husband—All right. I will fetch him along. He served me a mean trick himself once.—Once a Week.

Burning at Both Ends.

Madame comes home from the theatre, and finds Minna (the servant) sitting in the kitchen reading a book by the light of two candles. She is very naturally annoyed at the girl's extravagance. "Why, Minna! are you really reading novels with two candles burning?"

"Not at all, ma'am," was the cool reply. "That's only one candle! I just cut it in two half an hour ago."—Theater Zeitung.

An Appreciated Sight.

In a theatre at Ashton, England, during the performance of a melodrama, an excited woman threw her bonnet at the "villain" on the stage who was strangling one of the characters. The applause following her action was tremendous, the meed of it coming from the gentleman who sat immediately in the rear of the bonnet.—Norristown Herald.

John to the Rescue.

Miss Stook (of Pittsburg)—So you have a real Chinaman for a servant! Is he efficient?

Miss Pharaon (of San Francisco)—Gosh. He's dreadfully hard on clothes. But what can you expect of a domestic that even talks broken China?—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Beware of Victuals.

"Waiter, that man came in after I did, and yet he has his roast goose and I have nothing!—Oh, yes, sir; but then he always gets very cross if we don't serve him at once."—Fliegende Blaetter.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild.

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

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HOUSE AND FRESCO PAINTING,

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MARSH & LAYERS

Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Estimates promptly furnished.

CALL AND SEE US

SURE CURE for RHEUMATISM

Breaks up cough and colds and neither the MME. QUICK'S Sulphur Vapor Baths

Fifth street, near Pa. 10-1tyr

Are you Troubled with Rough, Chapped Hands, Pain or Lame Back? Is your head sore after Shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use

GLYCERINE OF ARNICA,

the quickest, surest and best cure for all such troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by

L. W. Randolph,

at the City Pharmacy,

21 EAST FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

Holly Grove Dairy!

Gold Medal Prize Butter,

in pound rolls, 30 cents. Pure Jersey Milk, cream, buttermilk, &c., in permanently sealed quart bottles, delivered daily. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. Leave orders at residence of A. J. G. C. Jersey cows. Lock box 824, Plainfield, or Geo. A. Moore's, 14 North avenue. 7-11-1m*

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, from LEMONADE,

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

USE SCATTER-CORNS

Root Cure Killer or Exterminator. Removes Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Ingrowing Nails, Callouses, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Feet, Tender Feet, Perspiring Feet, Smelly Feet, Tired Feet, Aching Feet, Burning Feet, Blisters, Etc. Etc. Etc.

THE LATEST IN JEWELS.

Three lovely little cherub heads of moonstone with gold flattened wings are set on a curved bar and form a lace pin.

Antique hairpins consisting of exquisitely twisted gold wires and with knotted and interlaced tops are scattered through the hair.

A necklace for a debutante is made of small, white, open petaled roses with a diamond center, and is clasped in a small spray of roses.

Dark blue pearls are much sought after by people of artistic tastes. A handsome ring is a circlet of dead gold with five large dark pearls.

For young girls are strands of tiny pearls with a single clasp. Small pale pink coral beads are worn in the same way and by the same class.

Simple rings for young girls are formed of triple rows uniting in a single band at the back. Turquoises, pearls and pale pink coral are thus brought together.

Debutantes wear hairpins of enameled flowers which have either gold or jeweled centers. Daisies, pansies and wild roses are considered appropriate flowers.

A pair of bonnet pins has a woman's helmeted head cut in moonstone. The helmet and the ruff about the neck are in diamonds. These form the head of each pin.

A jewel of a watch has a large diamond in the center surrounded by pearls thickly set in rayed forms and almost covering the sides. The outer rim is also of pearls set in enamel.

Though diamond crescents are out of fashion, a pretty novelty consists of a very slender crescent, from which hang jeweled stars of rubies, sapphires and diamonds on long, slender threads of gold. The effect is that of shooting stars, and is very attractive.

A clever leaf brooch was seen, in which emeralds were treated in a novel way. Three emeralds are set in the leaves and are covered with gold tracery, which imitates the veining of the model. Sprinkled among the tracery are small rubies. The stem is of fine diamonds.

Pretty harp shaped brooches seen have a mermaid as the upright, the head and body of the figure being cut out of moonstone, and the taillike appendage set in diamonds. Diamonds closely set form the rest of the frame, which represents one-half of an anchor caught in the folds of the tail.

Moonstones, believed to be lucky, are far and away the favorite stone of the hour. They take carving handsomely. Two designs of brooches are believed to be doubly lucky. One represents the man in the moon's face in profile set in a diamond crescent, while the other is his jolly round face set in a halo of small diamonds.

Jeweled sleeve buttons are double, but one side is a simple bar. The other side is an oblong design of gold wire set with jewels. In the center is a ruby very much in relief around it are diamonds in a floral arrangement, full sunk below the plane of the ruby. The sides are straight bars of alternating rubies and sapphires.

Watches set in bracelets are worn by every woman who can acquire them. They are intended for shopping. Formerly they carried money in the pocket, but now wear them about the wrist. But these were rather cumbersome. They are now to be found in both silver and gold bracelets of light and attractive forms, and often in bracelets of the latest fashion.—Jewelers' Circular.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Outside a photographic studio in Paris hangs a sign written in English and saying: "Children executed with the utmost dispatch."

A suggestion for drummers is given by an English photographer, who advertises to furnish cards, with the portrait of the drummer, to be sent in advance to the customer on whom he proposes to call.

A German photographic magazine describes a unique hand camera in the form of a book, which is called the "Deteorer." The lens shows through the back of the binding, and a roll holder inside provides the plates.

The new oxide of silver plates, are claimed to possess remarkable orthochromatic properties. Negatives taken of the flower of a rare orchid, showing different tints of yellow, blue and green, give most excellent results. The development was with ordinary pyrogallic acid developer, French's formula.

According to The British Journal of Photography, our transatlantic friends are beginning to find out the true value of naphthaline, which consists in nothing more or less than a cheap aniline coloring matter known as triposlin. Almost any aniline dye introduced into the developer would produce like results.

In the government exhibit of photographs at the recent Paris exhibition, beside the faces shown in the rogues' gallery, there was a picture of the palm of the hand of each subject. As palmists say that the lines in no two hands are alike, the suggestion might be of value to other municipalities in recording the identity of rogues.

The Deutsche Photographen Zeitung describes a photographic studio that has recently been made a feature of the police department of Hamburg. It is situated in the City hall, and is completely fitted up. Cabinet pictures are taken of all persons convicted, all vagabonds and persons expelled from the city on suspicion. Photographs are also taken of places where crimes have been committed and of the corpses of suicides and persons who have been accidentally killed.

ORIGIN OF NAMES OF FABRICS.

Muslin is named from Mosul, in Asia.

Taffeta and tabby from a street in Bagdad.

Drugget is derived from a city in Ireland, Drogheda.

Cambric from Cambrai. Gauze has its name from Gaza.

Baize from Bejac; dimity from Damietta, and jeans from Jean.

Damask is from the city of Damascus. Satin from Zayton, in China.

Velvet is from the Italian, vellute, woolly. (Latin, vellus—a hide or pelt.)

Serge derives its name from Xerga, a Spanish name for a peculiar woolen blanket.

Shawl is from Schawl, a Persian cloth (from) for shawls were first used as carpets and tapestry.

Bandanna is from an Indian word to bind or tie, because it is tied in knots before dyeing.

Alpaca from an animal in Peru, of the llama species, from whose wool the fabric is woven.

Diaper is not from D'Ypres, as it is sometimes stated, but from the Greek diasprcon, figured.

Buckram takes its name from Fostat, a city of the Middle Ages, from which the modern Cairo is descended.

Calico from Calicut, a town in India, formerly celebrated for its cotton cloth, and where calico was also printed.

Blanket is called after Thomas Blanket, a famous clothier, connected with the introduction of woolens into England about 1340. —Trade Journal.

HOW WILL KEMMLER DIE?

HIS CASE GOES TO THE COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW YORK STATE.

Some Points About the Apparatus Which Has Been Set Up for the Destruction of Men Like Him—It Has Been Successfully Tried on Animals.

The general term of the supreme court of the state of New York having decided that the law for electrical execution is constitutional, Kemmler, the first murderer whom it is expected must die in the new way, has but one slight chance. The case now goes to the court of appeals. If it confirms the decision of the lower court, after much preliminary legal discussion, electricity will take the place of hanging in New York state, and Kemmler will inaugurate the new process.

The accumulated obloquy of centuries is gathered about the gibbet. It has never been considered a respectable method of sending a

KEMMLER.

person out of the world; political prisoners in England for many centuries were executed—unless it was intended to especially demean them—by decapitation, the prisoner being led on to the scaffold, and, kneeling before the "block," laid his neck upon it, and the headman severed the head with one blow of the ax. This was altogether too respectable a method for the mob, and when a clergyman and in that case the offender was swung off by the method in vogue today.

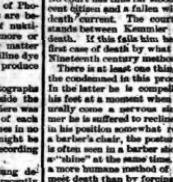
The day has doubtless passed when any people may be executed in the United States for anything except the lower order of crimes. President Lincoln, at the close of the civil war, inaugurated a new departure in not prosecuting the Confederate leaders, and the precedent he then established will doubtless stand. This leaves capital punishment only for murderers, and in many of the states there is no such penalty whatever; while in an electric execution the condemned at least escapes whatever of ignominy attaches to a felon's death by scaling the gibbet.

One visiting almost any modern manufacturing establishment today will see the motive power by which Kemmler is to be executed. This is the ordinary dynamo. The accessories, such as the "fatal lever" and the "chair of death," are reserved for prisons. There, when a prisoner is to be executed, he is led in to the execution room by those in charge and is placed upon the chair of death, to which he is strapped. A wire leads to his head and wires to his feet. The current is put through the wires and death comes so speedily that the victim feels no pain whatever. That is to say, that is the opinion of those favoring electrocution. The opponents thereof hold that it is at least possible that such torture will result. Recent experiments have, however, resulted in instantaneous death to various domestic animals.

THE DYNAMO AT AUBURN.

Thus far there has been a considerable effort to prevent lingering deaths by those killed by the electric current, and an equal effort on the part of prosecuting attorneys to be permitted to kill Kemmler. Yet a large number of people have died accidentally, while Kemmler, who has been duly convicted and sentenced to death, still remains alive. No court has thus far stood between an innocent citizen and a fallen wire charged with a death current. The court of appeals still stands between Kemmler and the chair of death. If this falls him he will furnish the first case of death by what may be called the Nineteenth century method.

There is at least one thing advantageous to the condemned in this process over hanging. In the latter he is compelled to stand upon his feet at a moment when there would naturally come a nervous shrinking. In the former he is suffered to recline comfortably, and in his position somewhat resembles a man in a barber's chair, the posture suggesting what is often seen in a barber shop when the "shine" and a "shine" at the same time. This is certainly a more humane method of compelling him to meet death than by forcing him to stand till the last moment during the harrowing details and then jerking him into the air.



THE FATAL LEVER.

The case is important from the fact that the law, if it is declared to be constitutional, will stand for future condemned persons, and hanging will be no more known in New York state. Several other prisoners who have been sentenced to death are interested; and the fate of many who shall commit crimes in the future hangs upon the decision of the court. It is probable that in the end the last obstacle will be removed, and all murderers in future will die by the lightning formerly supposed to be evidence of the anger of a deity, now chained by the scientist to give comfort and life to the innocent and death to the guilty.

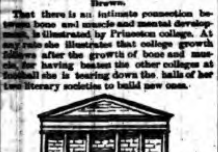
Look Out for Them.

There are no less than seven Greek and Italian brigands now hiking from Justice in this country, and if you can take one by the ear and lead him up to a sheriff you can count on from $500 to $1,000 reward. Each brigand has the usual stravberry mark on his left arm, and you will also know him by the odor if you get within thirty feet of his hiding place.—Detroit Free Press.

SOME COLLEGE IMPROVEMENTS.

Two New Halls at Princeton and One at Brown.

That there is an intimate connection between home and muscle and mental development, is illustrated by Princeton college. At any rate she illustrates that college growth keeps pace with the growth of bone and muscle, for having beaten the other colleges at football she is tearing down the halls of her two literary societies to build new ones.



OLD CLIO HALL.

These literary societies in most colleges are usually obsolete affairs, which have been replaced in spirit, if not in form, by the Greek letter societies. In Princeton the literary societies have been protected by the faculty by keeping up a constant warfare against the Greek letter societies. There are no chapters of Greek letter societies in Princeton acknowledged; consequently, if they exist, they exist under a disadvantage.

Away back in the last century there were two literary societies in old Nassau hall, at Princeton, the Well Meaning and the Plain Dealing societies. Out of the Well Meaning society came Clio hall in 1765. From the Plain Dealing came Whig hall four years later. The founders of these halls were men who afterward became the most noted of those who founded the American republic. Judge William Paterson, the founder of Clio, was a delegate to the provincial congress and was the author of the famous "Virginia plan" for forming the Union. James Madison, who built up Whig hall, presided at the same convention the "New Jersey plan."

NEW CLIO HALL.

Clio hall was built in 1827, and Whig hall in 1838. They stood on the quadrangle, and were copied in their architecture from the temples of Greece, who have long been "dead in favor" with the world. It is now in love with everything about a college except the studies. The halls have existed half a century, and now are to make room for two new halls exactly alike, with architecture similar to the old ones. They will be built of marble, and will cost $75,000 each.

Many of the old Greek and Roman buildings had bas-reliefs in that triangular space over the columns and under the roof. These bas-reliefs were often battle scenes or representations of wrestling. How since Princeton beat Yale in the memorable football game in the year 1899 in which these halls were started, a bas-relief of the Yale and Princeton game, Princeton making a "touchdown," should be put in the appropriate place. It would commemorate a noble victory, and lend an antique modern appearance calculated to all scholarly athletes.

The new physical laboratory of Brown university, Providence, known as Wilson hall, is well advanced toward completion. The building is named after George F. Wilson, founder of the Rumford Chemical works, and it will be devoted to physical science. The basement will contain a laboratory room, a room for magnetic experiments, and spaces for workshop, engines, and the necessary machinery. Throughout the building there will be special constructions designed for scientific experiments. A portion of the roof will be finished as a platform for open air astronomical observations, and one gable will have a sun dial. A suite of rooms will be devoted to photo-

WILSON HALL.

graphic apparatus. The main laboratory on the first floor is 82x60 feet and is 17 feet high. The lecture room on the first floor is of the modern appliance that can serve the purpose of its design and will be well supplied with the very best apparatus for experiment and for scientific instruction.

The architectural features of the hall will be attractive. The front is 84 feet, the height 70 feet. The foundation is of red westerly granite, and the walls above are of Seekonk stone having the natural face, with window trimmings of Nova Scotia olive stone. The dormers are to be olive stone. The roof will be of slate, and, with the chimneys and dormers, will be red, as a contrast to the light stone of the walls. The main entrance is the arched recess in the center, and within the arch are granite tablets for inscriptions. The main lecture room in back of the vestibule, is 52x40 feet, with a height of 30 feet. This lecture room is connected on one side with small rooms for the professor and his assistants, the library and some of the apparatus rooms.

The construction of the building is substantial throughout. The inside walls will show the brick in the rooms of the upper floors, and the surface will be highly polished. The ceilings between the beams will be of plaster. Floors and roof are to be of plank. There will be but little wood finish, and that is confined to the doors and windows, vestibule and stairs. Ash and oak will be used.

The site of Wilson hall is in the middle campus of the university and the building is plainly visible from the street.

Phantom Fish.

A stream near Benton, Tenn., is said to be full of phantom fish. Standing on the rocks and looking down into the water the eye can see hundreds of trout, some of them remarkably large, darting about the pools or resting with the gentle motion peculiar to their tribe. The angler casts his line into one of these pools literally swarming with fish to all appearances, and no matter how attractive the fly or how skillful the fisherman he never gets a bite. The plentiful as they seem to be no one has ever yet been able to catch a trout in that stream. The fish pay no attention to the hook or line, and when the bait is thrown at them, or an attempt is made to spear them, the instrument has the appearance of passing through the fish, but he is not caught; when the barb or spear is removed he is still in the water.—Chicago Times.

STRAY BITS.

In India the government fixes railroad rates.

William Gwynn, of Napa, Cal., carries a watch that is more than 160 years old. It keeps first rate time.

Constantinople has a real German turnverein, which celebrated in November, 1889, its twentieth birthday.

It is supposed that in the next European war artillery can effectually stay advancing infantry at 4,000 yards' distance.

The French republic now has a well equipped army of 1,000,000 men, five times as large as Napoleon had for his empire in 1870.

"Goliath," one of the famous trees in California, is twenty-three feet in diameter at the base and estimated to weigh 100,000 tons.

Mexico is to have a magnificent congressional palace, the architect to be Piacentini, who built the Palace of the Fine Arts in Rome.

So eminent a statistician as Dr. Talmage estimates that Solomon at one time possessed $2,400,000,000 in gold and $5,143,000,000 in silver.

Of late years the number of women entering the professions of painting and sculpture has enormously increased in France, Germany and Russia.

The deepest bore hole in the world is in Schladenbach—5,734 feet. It took a diamond drill three years and a half to reach the bottom.

The Vanga watch is composed of 175 different pieces, comprising upward of 2,400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture. The balance wheel shrinks 3,956½ miles in one year.

The pipe smoked by the Sandwich Islander is made of virgin cork lined with meerschaum, and is curious by reason of the pattern on the bowl made by the insects which feed upon the trees.

Fortress Monroe is the largest single fortification in the world. It has already cost the American government over $6,000,000. The water battery is considered one of the finest military works in the world.

James H. Carson of Charlotte, N. C., has in his possession the granite step on which Jefferson Davis stood on the 18th day of April, 1865, when in that city he received and read the telegram announcing the death of President Lincoln.

Four hundred pianos have already been received by the committee who offered prizes for the best and second best plans for the proposed Watkin tower—the English Eiffel. It will be so high that all that need be done when fog comes on will be to enter the lift and in a few minutes be up in the clear blue.

Lepers are still numerous in Norway. The number is upward of one thousand, most of whom are doomed to the severest of diseases. There are four leper hospitals. Leprosy, once common in Europe, has maintained its hold in Norway almost from time immemorial, but is gradually being exterminated there.

During the recent floods in Japan 2,419 persons were killed and 155 were wounded; 93,000 were deprived of the necessities of life; 50,000 houses were swept away or rendered uninhabitable; 150,000 acres of agricultural land with their crops were laid waste; 6,000 bridges were carried away, and hundreds of miles of roads were destroyed.

The diamond and pearl necklace worn on state occasions by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has excited a deal of interest and admiration. The striking feature of this necklace is that the diamonds are pierced through the center and strung consecutively with the pearls. It is said that it required many weeks of patient labor to pierce each stone.

The numbers of cloisters and monks in Spain have increased with astounding rapidity of late years. Spain now has 29,299 monks and 25,000 nuns, in 1,330 cloisters and 179 orders. In Barcelona alone there are 162 cloisters for women. In the last fourteen years the number of monks in Spain has been sextupled, and the number of nuns has been doubled.

The continued trials of the British torpedo boats of the Rattlesnake class point to failure—too much power for the hulls to stand. They are of 735 tons displacement, and their engines are computed to indicate 4,500 horse power. The last to be tested, the Seagull, nearly shook herself to pieces with a development of 3,033 horse power, and had to be sent to the dock for repairs.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Amelia B. Edwards says that New York impresses her as a big soap bubble. In Boston she felt more at home.

The Duchess of Hamilton devotes much time to personal supervision of her dairy, one of the finest in England.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland is fond of French literature. She reads a great deal of time in reading Parisian novelists in the original.

Margaret Deland has not been so great a success in her picture as in her novel, "John Ward, Preacher," which has reached its fifth thousand.

Miss Marie Van Zandt says that she took her earliest lessons from the singing birds that were kept in cages in her parents' home in New York city.

Louise May Alcott was glad to get $3 for the stories which she wrote in the beginning of her literary career, but she lived to receive $3,000 for one of her books.

Mrs. Astor says that well bred women are learning to dress more and more plainly every year in public places. She thinks that jewels should be worn before evening and never upon the street.

Marietta Holly, author of the "Josiah Allen's Wife" papers, began to write when scarcely more than a child. She was born in the village of Adams, N. Y., where she has resided most of her life, and is regarded as a very handsome woman.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis will undertake the task of completing the autobiography begun a few years ago by Mr. Davis. It is understood that before his death Mr. Davis had accumulated ample material for the construction of the contemplated volume.

Miss Ida M. Sweet was the winner of the fellowship given by the collegiate alumnæ for advanced study in foreign universities. The competitors were those who stood in the college association who are likely to do original work in science or literature.

Lady Napier, who accompanies Mrs. Bloomfield Moore on her visit to America, is a motherly, gentle and refined looking woman of some fifty odd years, just stout enough to be comfortable looking, and wearing in her cheeks that wholesome tint which we are accustomed to associate with the faces of our grandmothers.

Mrs. O. E. Warren, of Silver City, N. M., who has recently been sent out on an important mission for the municipality, is one of the busiest women in the world. She is agent in Silver City for twenty-eight fire insurance companies, one life insurance company, one accident and one plate glass insurance company. She is also a notary public and runs a real estate and collecting agency. She is a small woman, about 35 years old, a widow, fair and spectacled, prim and outwardly active.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON

CLOAKS & WOOLEN GOODS.

For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (36 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all shades) 25c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 50c. a yard, Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Dress Ginghams from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-4 of their original value.

Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.

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BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.

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CHAPEL and PARLOR.

Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

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23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

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WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

PRICES LOWEST, QUALITY, THE BEST.

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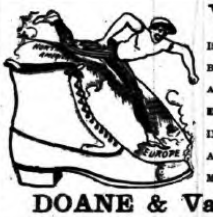
In stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.



While Everybody

IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD

IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S,

22 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $6 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $5.50 AND $8.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.80, $2, $2.60, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 126.

$3 $3.50 SHOE.

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NO. 97 NORTH AVENUE,

Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers AND METAL WORKERS.

CARNEY BROS.

Dealers in

Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges.

Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST

NEW STYLES

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PEERLESS DYES ALL COLORS

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, EXPEDITED AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—The heavy rains of yesterday and last night raised the water in Green brook several inches.

—The Union County Court of Special Sessions will meet in Elizabeth on Saturday morning.

—The Ladies Training class will meet as usual at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow at 4 p. m. Visitors welcome.

—The Somerset County Courts will meet again on Tuesday next. The petit jurors were dismissed until that date.

—The Camera Club exhibit at the members' reception of the Y. M. C. A., January 30th, promises to be a great success.

—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will lecture on "Greece and Rome" at the Plainfield Seminary on the evening of February 6th.

—A telegram displayed in front of Signal Service Officer Shaw's headquarters to-day, predicts colder weather to-night.

—The Plainfield Camera Club are making extensive arrangements for the art exhibition, which will occur on the 30th inst.

—The Membership Committee of the Y. M. C. A. meets this evening at 7.30, and the Board of Directors at eight o'clock.

—The Riverside Social Club gave a ball in Voorhees Hall, Bound Brook, last night. A number of Plainfielders attended.

—It is reported that nineteen persons will apply for liquor licenses at the meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening next.

—The "Pin Knights," of Newark, defeated the Crescent League, of this city, on Tuesday night on the Newark alleys, by a score of 1,774 to 1,604.

—The Emperor William of Germany in making his recent donation of 250 pounds to the Berlin Y. M. C. A., said "I know it is a good thing."

—President Titsworth, of the First National Bank, offers a large well-built house in Dunellen for sale. Particulars are advertised in another column.

—A young man named Taylor, residing at Dunellen, accidentally cut off the end of one of his fingers a few days ago with a pair of scissors.

—On Monday next Governor Abbett will be inaugurated. The Central Railroad Company is offering special reduced rates between this city and Trenton.

—This evening at eight o'clock Mr. Ellis Gray Seymour will describe the Brooklyn Boys' Club, in the parlors of the Unitarian church on Second street.

—The decoration and improvements in the auditorium of the First Baptist church are almost completed and the edifice will be ready for services within a few weeks.

—Deputy State Chancellor T. A. McCarthy, of Liberty street, will go to Elizabeth on the 28th inst. and install the newly-elected officers of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, of Elizabethport.

—Manager Marsh, of the Music Hall Association, has succeeded in securing a reduction in the prices of admission to "A King's Fool." This opera will be presented at Music Hall next Monday evening.

—Quite a blackbirds flying northward would seem to augur warmer weather in spite of Prognosticator Devoe and the weather clerk. Several bevies of birds have passed over Plainfield since Sunday.

—Chancellor McGill has decided that when a Master in Chancery recommends the sale of property by an auctioneer, the master must give up a part of his fee or cry off the property himself.

—At a recent business meeting of the Unitarian church the members of the old Board of Trustees were re-elected as follows: Rev. Jos. Mohr, H. B. Wells, Mrs. W. W. Frost, Mrs. R. C. Leonard, Mr. C. W. Opdyke, Mr. H. S. Nichols and Mr. G. D. Patten.

—A peculiarity about the blind is that there is seldom one who smokes. Soldiers and sailors are accustomed to smoking, and who have had their sight in action, continue to smoke for a short time, but soon give up the habit. They say that it gives them no pleasure when they cannot see the smoke, and some have said they cannot taste the smoke unless they see it.

—The trees near the electric light station are putting forth leaves and the grass on the sunny side of the building is several inches high. Manager Moore brought a small bunch, taken from one of the trees, to THE NEWS office last evening. The effect of this warm weather on fruit trees in this vicinity, "followed by severe cold, may prove disastrous to next season's crop.

—The sheriff's sale of William H. Clark's property, Dunellen, was postponed yesterday. This is the house and lot on the corner of Grove place and Prospect avenue, in front of which the Dunellen Band of Hope recently had a flag walk about three years ago and caused the cost against the property. The owner refused to pay the bill and a suit at law followed. The case has been appealed several times and was finally decided in favor of the band. George W. Pennington, of New York, is said to be the actual owner of the property.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Monday	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Tuesday	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Wednesday	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Thursday	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Friday	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Saturday	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Sunday	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
7 A. M.	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
1 P. M.	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
7 P. M.	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

PLAINFIELD'S EXPENSES FOR 1889.

A Compilation from the Reports of the City Auditor.

Ex-City Auditor O. B. Leonard has furnished The Times with the following statistics of the expenses of the city government of Plainfield for 1889, as compiled from his monthly reports:

Public Lights	$7,871 26
Street Labor	5,311 34
Crushed Stone	4,806 92
Gravel (from railroad)	4,518 98
Salaries	3,905 99
Collector (ten school's proportion)	1,261 09
Assessors (school's proportion)	651 17
Delinquent Collector	617 18
Rents and Care Council Room, Jail, Office	1,058 17
Advertising	918 65
Printing, Stationery and Stamps	850 27
Election and Registration	724 00
Water Works, (Engineer, advertising and printing)	742 73
Stone Crusher walks	387 19
Surveys and Street Tools	366 87
Miscellaneous	888 25
	$33,694 90

Other departments of the city expended the following sums:

Fire Department	$8,211 49
Board of Health	657 87

The expenses of supporting the city poor for the year 1889 was distributed as follows:

Rent	$1,450 33
Board and Care	1,044 65
Provisions	974 35
Coal	34 50
Burials	60 00
Salaries	309 19
Sundries	33 05
	$4,364 97

The Common Council of 1889 paid in addition the following amounts for bills of 1888 or prior thereto:

General Account	$956 52
Fire Department	320 38
Poor Fund	253 28
	$1,530 18

From the amount spent on the streets there should be deducted the sum of $124.25, paid in by property owners on Best Sixth street, for work done there by the street commissioner.

Under the information at hand it should be said that the public school department is independent of the city government, and of course its expense s are not included in the above tables.

Board of Freeholders.

The Somerset county Board of Freeholders met at the Court House Tuesday. The bill of Surrogate Huff of $13, for postage, was refused. The Finance Committee reported expenditures to date, $64,892.17, of which $26,398.04 was for bridges.

Mr. Wyckoff reported that the bridge at Middle brook was finished; also the bridge near Dukes Corner.

Mr. States reported purchase of a boat, $9, for a room used by Bellhouse, whose coat was stolen at the Court House.

Mr. Haver reported that a bridge is needed on new road at Neshanic starting. Laid over.

Mr. Kirsh reported progress on Bush new mill bridge.

Report of committee, refusing payment of $125 damages to Peter S. Bellis, was sentenced on the minutes. It was subsequently determined to give Mr. Bellis $100, Jan. 29th, at the office of the county clerk.

Accident at Foster Press Works.

Edward Birmingham, of West Eighth street, who is employed in the Foster Printing Press Works, helped to load a press into a car at the works at about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. In doing so he received a bad injury his left leg, terribly lacerating the flesh and crushing the bone. He was removed to Muhlenberg Hospital, where Dr. Boone stitched him. A number of friends called there to see the injured man during the day and continued kept him awake until morning. An effort will be made to save the leg, but the hospital physicians think amputation necessary. The Foster Press Works has been unusually fortunate in the matter of accidents, that of yesterday being the first serious one in nine years.

"The King's Fool?"

Next Monday evening this famous opera will be produced for the first time in this city. Apart from the tuneful music, the plot is highly interesting, and the principal parts are sung by four prima donnas and four artists of the highest reputation. The chorus, numbering fifty, both male and female voices, is composed of young and graceful persons, with good voices, and all were scraped by Mr. Conried for special fitness of the part assigned to them. The ladies' dressing rooms are a feature in the opera, and as fencing is becoming fashionable among ladies in large cities, it cannot fail to interest many of the fair sex.

Noble Knights of Honor.

Wetumpka Lodge No. 3401, K. of H., meets this evening corner of Park avenue and East Front street at eight o'clock. James H. Harriott, president of Dunellen; Mrs. Mc. Kavanaugh, of Fanwood; David K. Sutphen and Elmer B. Runyon, of Plainfield, will be initiated. A big turn out in membership is expected. This lodge was instituted twenty months ago and at that time numbered only 31, 69 members in good standing were on the roll. With the four gentlemen above mentioned it now will be swelled to 75, and several yet to hear from.

A New Elizabeth Publication.

John C. Wetmore proposes to publish on January 25th, at 119 Broad street, Elizabeth, the first number of a new literary venture, to be called "Elizabeth Town Tattle." It will be published weekly and will contain twenty pages, 9 1-2x13 inches. The editor of Town Tattle will endeavor to treat local topics and matters of interest in a "high class department" manner, and expects to be heartily supported by the people of Elizabeth. We hope he may realize his highest ambitions and that the Tattler will prove a decided hit.

Agricultural Society Election.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society will be held at Trenton yesterday. The election of a board of directors resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Exception of S. S. Battin, G. A. Hobart and the late R. A. Wilkinson. John S. Harrison, John H. McIlvaine and H. W. Collins were the new directors elected. H. E. Isham of Elizabeth was elected president to succeed the late President Wilkinson.

—At a recent meeting of Ivanhoe Council, No. 1074, American Legion of Honor, resolutions of condolence respecting the death of Charles F. Tyrrell, were passed by the Council. They are published in another column.

—Rev. W. C. Snodgrass, D. D., of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal church, of Jersey City, will lecture to-morrow night at the Seventh League in Vincent chapel, on the subject "A love that comes too late." Admission free. The public is generally invited.

STATE AGRICULTURAL WORK.

Annual Report of the State College Ready.

The annual reports of the State college and State Agricultural Experiment station at New Brunswick have been completed, and abstracts are now in the hands of the governor. The reports are the most important that have been at sale in years. Prof. Nelson, the biologist, gives an interesting account of his experiments in the cultivation of oysters and the rearing of oyster seed in artificial ponds. The experiments have been most important, as the oyster fisheries form one of the State's greatest industries, and the loss from the destruction of seed and of young oysters is now frightful—but one out of a million of the seed ever developing into a full grown oyster. Prof. Halstead, the botanist, has been investigating the disease of the cranberry, a Jersey crop that is valued each year at a million of dollars, and has also made experiments on peach tree, of which he gives a very full account. Prof. Smith, the entomologist, late of the Smithsonian Institution, gives an account of his investigations of the insect pests of the State, and Dr. Patton, the geologist, has made important reports as to the soils of the State with references to tillage.

The senior chemist of the college, Mr. Voorhees, has just finished an especially important series of experiments upon early tomatoes, to ascertain the effect of plant foods, supplied through different kinds of fertilizers in different quantities and under varying conditions. Tomatoes, to be sent to the city markets, Philadelphia and New York, form one of the most valuable of the State's garden crops, while as a field crop for the canneries they have a very important place.

UNION AND SOMERSET RECOGNIZED

Officers of the New Jersey Senate and House.

In the organization of the 114th New Jersey Legislature Hilliter Honeyman, of the Somerset Unionist-Gazette, and Editor Pearsall, of the Westfield Standard, were provided with comfortable berths. The former was made Assistant Secretary of the Senate and the latter Bill Clerk. John J. Matthews, of Union county, and Van Clief Meeker, of Somerset, were also made happy. Following is a list of the officers:

Senate—Secretary, Wilbur A. Mott, of Mercer; Assistant Secretary, A. V. D. Honeyman, of Somerset; Engrossing Clerk, John G. Hall, of Atlantic; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles M. Shafer, of Mercer; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas L. Hutchinson, of Burlington; Bill Clerk, Edgar R. Pearsall, of Union; Doorkeepers, William Rodman, of Mercer; Frank Hickman, of Cumberland; C. G. Hoffman, of Cape May, and John B. Courtney, of Ocean.

House—Clerk, John J. Matthews, of Union; Assistant Clerk, Hilliter Honeyman, of Hudson; Engrossing Clerk, Elias C. Drake, of Morris; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick R. Corcoran, of Hudson; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas L. Titus, of Warren, and William F. Schenck, of Mercer; Assistant Engrossing Clerk, Jno. H. De Mott, of Hunterdon; Journal Clerk, William Pinsard, of Monmouth; Assistant Journal Clerk, Edward Gallery, of Monmouth; Doorkeeper Clerk, John R. Brady, of Passaic; Bill Clerk, Joseph C. Thompson, of Warren; Messenger to Speaker, Thomas Cunningham; Messenger to Clerk, Jno. Hampton; Aaron Hawkyard, of Mercer, and Frank Mulvey, of Middlesex; Clerk-room Keepers, Edward Thompson, of Essex, and Victor Schooley, of Hunterdon.

Wreck at Grant Avenue.

A coal train was wrecked this afternoon near Grant avenue station. Half a dozen cars were damaged and travel was interrupted for about an hour. It is said that no one was injured.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Carmon Pare started to-day for an extended trip through the South.

Mr. Wyckoff Cottrell, of Prospect place, North Plainfield, is visiting friends in Ocean Grove.

Mr. Walter V. Limbarger, of Manning avenue, is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Miss Edith Needham, of New York, is visiting her parents on Jackson avenue, North Plainfield.

Advices from Germany state that the father of Mr. I. H. Boehm, the West Front street dry goods merchant, is dead.

The Rev. Wm. Maxwell Reilly, pastor of All Saints church at Scotch Plains, is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Alonzo Lascale was buried from his late home on West Front street yesterday afternoon. Interment was in the Methodist cemetery.

Mr. John J. Kenney yesterday afternoon bowled 228 on the Crescent League alleys, which beats Mr. D. W. Littell's score in the contest for the silver cup.

The second musicale in the series to be given in this city under the patronage of several well-known ladies will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Fiske this evening.

Mr. William Stahl, of 202 Grove street, who has been under medical treatment at the Long Branch Hospital since last April, has returned to Plainfield much improved in health.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded in the County Clerk's office in Somerville:

JANUARY 3.

J. B. Mills et ux to C. H. Mills lot, in North Plainfield..... 1,300.00
W. J. Pearsall et ux to H. McCol-loch, lot in North Plainfield..... 400.00

JANUARY 6.

Isaac Broker et ux to W. B. Cain, property in North Plainfield..... 800.00

JANUARY 7.

P. H. Holdeloff et ux to N. H. Holdeloff, property in Plainfield and North Plainfield..... 1,000.00

JANUARY 9.

D. C. Adams et ux to Elias Ann Force half interest in property in North Plainfield..... 125.00
E. A. Force and Carmon Force to Mary Adams Lee, lots in North Plainfield..... 1,500.00

THE DIGNITY OF THE LAW.

What it Costs to Sustain it in this State.

The dignity of the law is maintained in New Jersey at an expense of about $350,726. The dignity and a half pages in Treasurer Griffith's paper-covered romances which are devoted to the recital of the costs of the court, will not heap the figures up so high, but when all the accompanying expenditures are considered, such as Lay and Law Judges, Prosecutors of the Pleas, and Clerks in Chancery and Supreme Court, it will even go beyond it. The grand total of court expenses for the year ending October 31, as given in the State Treasurer's report, was $146,988.06.

Chief Justice Beasley started out to collect his salary every month. He secured his check for $833.33 regularly until warm weather and his seashore cottage lured him to seek an early train each day, then he only called for two months' salary, and later collected the last three months in a lump. The amount collected was $9,000.04, having still some salary coming to him for this year. Justices Garrison, Scudder, Magie, Van Syckel received their amounts each month, collecting $9,000 each. Justice Depue received a quarterly check for $808.27, making his income $9,085.24. The new Vice-Chancellor, Pitney, since sitting has received $2,750, in two payments.

The Judiciary of the State are proud of the fact that their decisions are more extensively quoted in other jurisdictions than others. This fact should be stated complementary with one of equal importance that it is a high priced Judiciary. Running up and down the long column of paragraphs, it is to be found that Chancellor McGill drew $10,000 in monthly installments. Judge Knapp regularly a day or two after the month began, and collected his $833.33. Vice-Chancellor Bird called on the treasurer every three months, and carried away a check for about $2,000 every time. His salary last year was about $7,830. His colleague, Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, was earlched to the amount of $6,250 80, garnering it in quarterly payments. He received some additional amounts for services as Surrogate-General. Supreme Court Justice Knapp served $10,231.70 during the year, which he carried home in parcels of $2,500 each.

Respecting City Officers Bonds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—What is the meaning of the resolution offered by Mr. Smith at the last Council meeting? "That the Collector and Treasurer be notified that next year it would be necessary for them to give bonds in the sum of $25,000." Who will be Collector and Treasurer next year? Where is the Charter, or unity? Can the present Council make resolutions to govern the Council of 1891? Who will be the Council-Assistant Clerk of the present Council? What effect will a resolution have on an ordinance adopted and in force at the present time?

[We understand the object of Mr. Smith to be to have the bonds bear the same proportionate relation to the amount of city monies entrusted to the city officials referred to as they did when the ordinance respecting the matter was adopted. Since the adoption of the ordinance Plainfield property has greatly increased in value, probably trebled. Our correspondent must agree that there is nothing unreasonable in having bonds increased in the same proportion, and there can be no question but that the Council has full discretionary power in the matter. The resolution referred to is intended, we understand, to simply show that the question was brought up, so as to bring it to the attention of the next Common Council, but more especially to whoever may become such officials next year.—Ed.]

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

The Summit water company has nearly completed its work and the water will be turned on in a few days.

Two citizens of Fairton, each over eighty years of age, indulged recently in a wrestling match. The winner enjoyed a turkey dinner as the loser's expense.

Ex-Councilman James Kee, who has been confined to the Bridgeton Jail for the last three months for failing to disorderly house, was released yesterday, having served his term of sentence.

The Rev. S. G. Kelly, upon whose character some of the members of the First Baptist church of Bridgeton attempted blackmail recently, has, since his vindication, received into the fellowship of the church before being lauding once in the association. He will accept one of the charges.

The family of Emma Stake, of Hay's Mills, Camden county, while its mother was absent, fed into a bottle of boiling hot water preserving. When the mother returned to the house she missed the child, but soon found it. The almost frantic mother got two sticks and took out the child. It was dead.

The Board of State Prison Inspectors met yesterday at Trenton and elected a successor to Robert L. Downey, the Republican Clerk of the Prison. Mr. Downey's son, Walsh, was chosen as his successor. Mr. Downey will remain until the first of March, which will complete his nineteenth year as Clerk of the Prison.

Twenty glassblowers of Bridgeton are planning to start a co-operative glass factory at Elmer on the co-operative plan. It is expected that a new building will be erected soon, and citizens of Elmer have offered liberal inducements to the men who are entering this new project. The capital stock will be $30,000 to begin with.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dunne and William Curtis Otterson, who were arrested at Long Branch Saturday for assaulting Victor Bonnet, a boy of 14, of the same place, were arraigned before Justice E. L. Fisher yesterday. Both waived a hearing and were committed to jail to await the action of the next Grand Jury. All the persons are well-known cottagers.

The stockholders of the National State Bank of Camden at their annual meeting Tuesday elected the following directors: Re-Congressman John Kean, Jr., Benjamin Williamson, Joseph Cooper, Thomas Evans, Isaac Mickle, Job S. Gaskill, Dr. C. H. Williams, William T. Jones, F. L. Hedsteiter, Douglas G. Moore, James Mulvaney, Wm. E. Hedges and Hamilton F. Kean.

The Whitlin & Lake Lasting Machine Works of Pleasantville, have sold to a corporation in Gloversville, N. Y., for $125,000 and will be removed to that place at once. The company, which is to be known as the Geographic Process Company will shut down, owing to lack of capital, unless a generous gift is made for existing men in Pleasantville and at Hog's Landing.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Death of Rev. Dr. Durand.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 16.—Rev. Dr. Thos. P. Durand died this morning at his residence in this city, aged 83 years. Dr. Durand was one of the best-known Baptist clergymen in the United States. For many years he was engaged in foreign missionary work, during which he likewise practiced medicine, and also through association with various churches in this State as pastor. He was a man of rare ability and deep learning, but owing to his advanced age and physical disability to retired several years from active ministry and his voice has been greatly missed at the conventions and in the churches of his denomination.

Died on the Cars.

LAFAYETTE, Jan. 16.—Rev. Joseph Babbage, pastor of the Baptist church at this place, died suddenly yesterday on a railway train. He hurried to catch a train for Newton early in the morning and became dizzy coming on the car just as it was leaving the depot. The passengers were alarmed soon afterward by the heavy breathing of Mr. Babbage and went to his assistance, but he died in a few moments. Death was due to heart disease. He was called to the pastorate of the Lafayette church about ten years ago, and was formerly pastor of the George's road church near New Brunswick.

New Brunswick Briefs.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 16.—The wife of Dr. Charles H. Voorhees died at her home in this city last evening of cancer. The family is well-known and very wealthy.

Three hundred pupils and several teachers are absent from school here to-day ill with the grip.

The Hills revival services are held daily at 10:30 a. m., 3:30 and 7:30 p. m. The largest church in the city was filled last night, and many hundreds were turned away to allow employes to attend the services. So much revival has been felt here since 1869.

Their Golden Wedding.

BOUND BROOK, Jan. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Zimmerman, of Martinsville, Somerset county, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding last evening. All their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren were present. The girls were very handsome.

Disappointed in Love.

ELIZABETH, Jan. 16.—Miss Laura Dixon shot herself in the head last night and died at 2 p. m. to-day. Her lover marrying another woman was the cause.

—Washington's birthday falls on Saturday.

—The Plainfield Reform Club will hold its regular weekly meeting in Reform Hall at 7:45 o'clock this evening.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

$35. PIANO, rosewood case, top damper and full plate, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 9-tf

A YOUNG man wishes a situation. Has a roughly broke horse and understands the care of horses and gardening; will make himself generally useful. Good references. Call 17 Madison avenue.

A LARGE SQUARE base-burner, double heating stove, with nickel and tile trimmings, nearly new, for sale. Will be sold cheap. Will heat two large parlors and room above. Sold because furnace has been put in. Address "Comfort" care of Evening News. 13-17-tf

FOR SALE—Dome rockaway in good order for $150. Inquire at 3 La Grande avenue.

FOR SALE—Well built house, twelve rooms, all improvements, and lot 50x100, on Madison avenue. Address Mrs. Hull, 440 Monroe avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

GENTLEMAN wishes to rent two small unfurnished rooms. Box 301, Bound Brook. 1-16-tf

$100. SEVEN Octave piano, elegant carved case, all the latest improvements and great bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 9-tf

LOST—Saturday, between Park avenue and Dunellen, a child's neck-chain. Finder suitably rewarded by leaving same at 27 South avenue.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, 7 1-3 octave, 3 strings, repeating action, full length case, fully warranted. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street.

WANTED—A good smart girl for general housework. Apply at 28 Richmond street. 13-tf

$45. CABINET ORGAN—New, two full sets reeds, fine tone, with stool and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 9-tf

$85. ORGAN—New, 12 stops, 2 couplers, beautiful design of case, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 9-tf

WANTED—Good white cook and laundress; reference required. Apply 179 West Front street. 6-tf

Special Notices.

DANCING AND ESTHETICS.

Prof. Pratt's Academy, 127 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. New term commences Wednesday afternoon, 4 p. m. for advanced scholars, and Thursday, Thursday 4 to 6 p. m. For terms etc., send for a catalogue. Address 22 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 9-1m

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of Ivanhoe Council, No. 1074, American Legion of Honor, the death of our late companion, Charles F. Tyrrell, was announced, and the following resolutions of condolence on Thursday 4 to 6 p. m. were adopted and ordered published in both the daily papers of this city.

Whereas, In the Providence of an All Wise Father, he has called from our midst upon our Council, in the calling home of our beloved and esteemed Companion and Brother Charles F. Tyrrell, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Companion, in their bereavement and commend them to the tender mercy of Him who "doeth all things well." Resolved, That we "bow in humble submission to His will, but who "doeth all things well."

Resolved, That the charter of this Council be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, in memory of our beloved Companion.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this Council, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the bereaved family of our deceased Companion.

J. F. ALLEN,
RICHARD STRONELL,
G. E. STILLMAN,
Committee.

Plainfield N. J. Jan. 14th, 1890.

COAL LUMBER
And
Builders' Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 B'DWAY.

MY $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warrant all.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. MENNEW,
Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

MUSIC HALL, M.H.A.
The Operatic Event.
Monday, Jan. 20th,
CONRIED'S Comic Opera Company.
Directed by Heinrich Conried. Stupendous Spectacular production of Arthur Mueller's Romantic Opera, The
KING'S FOOL
The largest musical organization in America, including Helen Bertram, Della Fox, Pauline Hall, Jessie Bridgeth, May Kaleo, Alice Wetherly, Ferris Hartman, Aldrich Libby, Chas. T. Lang, and the beautiful lady favorite, Paul Steindorff, musical director. Charming new walks music, "Fair Columbia." The regular prices are 75c., 50c. and $1.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
"BOUND BROOK ROUTE"
Special Reduced Excursion Rates to Trenton, for the
Inauguration
of GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT, on
TUESDAY, JAN. 21st, 1890.
Special excursion tickets from Plainfield to Trenton will be sold from 12 noon January 20th to 1 p. m. on January 21st, at $1.50. Tickets good to return until Jan. 23d. 14-6

FOR SALE
LARGE
Brick Building,
81 and 83 SOMERSET STREET.
For particulars apply to L. Heyniger.
1-8-1m

SEE THE COMPARISON.
EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Texas Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Grasses.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Prairie.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Ham Trimmed.

PAIR PRICES.
N. B. Smalley's, Deir at any Price.
94 Somerset street. At McGinty's.

Our Box Paper
called CANTERBURY No. 222 is already well-known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Kensington Linen at the same price, 25c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 20c. for 5-box LOT.

A. W. RAND,
24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Headquarters
For Worsteds, Notions, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Dress Linings, Corsets, Combs, Brushes, etc.
U. S. Hair Tonic,
Magic Renovating Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that should be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.
C. E. CLARKE,
No. 9 East Front street, next to P. O.

FOR SALE.
Located on Prospect avenue at Dunellen, 7 minutes walk from the depot (flag walk), a
LARGE WELL-BUILT HOUSE
12 rooms, besides bath-room and wash-room, 2 halls, pantries and closets; cellar under the whole house; heater in cellar; hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; good barn, carriage and wagon house, and between 150 by 180 by feet; plenty of fruit and shade trees; title good; terms easy; no installments, if desired. Inquire of
E. D. TITSWORTH. 16-1m

J. P. Laire & Co.
OFFER
Stoves,
Skates,
Sleighs, etc.
AT
COST
Blankets and Robes
CHEAP

FOR SALE
LARGE
Brick Building,
81 and 83 SOMERSET STREET.
For particulars apply to L. Heyniger.
1-8-1m

Higgins' Stage Line
TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—STRICTLY ON TIME:
First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—Trip 1, 6.30 a. m.; trip 2, 7.00 a. m. train. Rockville ave. and Broadway—Trip 1, 6.45 a. m.; trip 2, 7.15 a. m. train. Leave Rockville ave. to Depot.

1st trip	6.15 a. m.	to meet	6.30 a. m. train.
2d	6.35	do	6.50 do
3d	6.55	do	10.07 do
4th	10.00	do	11.30 do
5th	11.45	do	12.08 p. m. do
6th	11.45 p. m.	do	5.15 & 6.26 p. m.
7th	5.45	do	To the Post Office.
8th	6.00	do	6.30 p. m. train.
9th	8.00	do	8.30 do
10th	9.00	do	9.30 do
11th	6.45	do	7.05 do

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockville and Monroe avenue, North Plainfield, according to the above time table, and will connect with same.

Stage will make return trips over above route, leaving Hillside ave. and Broadway 6.40, 8.30, 9.30, 10.10, 11.30 a. m., 2.05, 3.30, 5.35, 6.40, 11.45 p. m.

Horses and Carriages kept especially for ladies' pleasure and calling parties. Stable Monroe avenue, North Plainfield, for gentlemen and ladies.

Stables on Front street, between 8th and 9th. Telephone Call, 15. 1-6tf

Stables on Sycamore street, between 8th and 9th. Telephone Call, 15. 1-6tf

LICENSED
PAWNBROKER
Samuel Dreier,
Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry, Clothing, or any Personal Property.
COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET,
UPSTAIRS,
Plainfield, New Jersey. 13-19-1m

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT"
What does happen to men making fifty cents a day more than the laborer over yet? He gets the results. What are they likely to be? Values for years of experience on one hand, and a life or a funeral on the other. Good intentions prevent neither. Mortal! (57-year-old) 1837; incorporated 1868; At the head of the profession 1890.)

The Electric Construction and Supply Co.,
Cortlandt street, New York.
Plainfield Office, 23 North Avenue.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,

BY W. ROBBINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $6.00 PER YEAR.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mr. Turpie Urges Immediate Recognition of Brazil.

THE REFUNDING BILL DEFEATED

And the Members of Congress Who Suffered by Silcott's Defalcation Must Bear the Loss Themselves—Some Measures of Interest to Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the senate yesterday, after routine business, Mr. Morgan's resolution recognizing the United States of Brazil as a free, independent and sovereign state was taken up and Mr. Turpie proceeded to address the senate in its support.

He said that he favored the immediate recognition of Brazil, and was quite willing that congress should declare today (as part of the international common law of the three Americas) that no European power shall interfere in any part of the territory of these states for the restoration of monarchy or empire, or to prevent the establishment of a republic, but that any such interference would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States, and would be resisted by the people and government of this united nation. The time had come when the existence and authority of the republic of Brazil could be no longer controverted by words. It could be controverted only by war. Mr. Turpie contrasted the present policy with the pronouncements of President Grant in recognizing France in 1870. He hoped that the recognition of Brazil would come soon enough to be of value and of real significance.

The resolution went over without action.

The senate then passed a number of senate bills, among them the following:

Relating to substituted entries in Indian territory; entitling the state of Missouri for money paid to militia since April, 1862; for bridging the Missouri river within one mile of the mouth of the Kansas river; appropriating $30,000 for a hall of records in Washington.

The senate then went into secret session, and at 4:30 adjourned.

Of Interest to Veterans.

Among other bills introduced in the senate were the following:

By Mr. Blair—To grant pensions of $25 a month to soldiers and sailors suffering from anchylosis of the hip joint, or dependent father or mother of a dead soldier or sailor who served three months honorably. Attorneys may make a maximum charge of $10 for prosecuting any claim under this act.

Senator Davis reported senate bill 389, introduced by him last month, with amendments. At amended it is the deposit pension bill previously agreed to by the committee on pensions. It provides for the pensioning at $12 a month of all persons who served three years or more in the military or naval service, and were honorably discharged, and are now dependent and indigent-stated, not through their own vicious habits, for whose pensions no law is made also for pensioning the widow or children.

The Russian Extradition Treaty.

In the secret session of the senate the Russian extradition treaty was taken under consideration. During the discussion a great deal of opposition to the clause providing for the extradition of political criminals developed, and after a short debate the senate recommitted the treaty to the committee on foreign relations. The calendar of unobjected bills was then taken up and a number of confirmations were acted on.

The Refunding Bill Defeated.

The house resumed consideration of the report of the Silcott investigating committee, and Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, argued to prove that the sergeant-at-arms was a disbursing officer of the house.

Mr. Oates followed to the same vein. He said that there was no express law creating the office of disbursing agent, but it was not necessary, he said, to write under the picture of a horse the word "horse." "This is a horse," Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, argued in favor of the majority report.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, said that the house had no right to base upon a claim in which it had such a personal interest, and he believed that the matter should be referred to the court of claims, as proposed by Mr. Hemphill.

Mr. Morgan, of Mississippi; Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, and Mr. Payson, of Illinois, argued in favor of the majority report.

The vote was then taken on the Hemphill bill (a substitute for the majority bill), permitting members to sue in the court of claims. It was defeated—yeas, 136; nays, 139.

A motion to reconsider was promptly tabled and the question recurred on ordering the majority bill (appropriating $75,000 to refund members for their lost salaries) to be engrossed and read a third time. This having been done, Mr. Hemphill moved the reading of the engrossed bill, but the speaker held that under general parliamentary law this was unnecessary.

The vote was taken on the bill and it was passed—yeas, 226; nays, 142.

A motion to reconsider and a motion to lay that motion on the table were entered, and then, at 6:05, the house adjourned.

West Virginia's Contest.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 16.—A conference was held last night between Judge Fleming, his counsel, the Democratic members of the legislature and other prominent members of the party, at which it was decided that no caucus should be held to decide upon the Democratic plan of action in the gubernatorial contest. It was the opinion of all present that the matter should be considered as a judicial, not as a political question, and that a caucus would only lay the foundation for a split. Many of the Republican members view the matter in the same light, although it was rumored that they would caucus.

ELEVEN WORKMEN INJURED

By a Bursting Boiler—One Dies on His Way to the Hospital.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Jan. 16.—Late yesterday afternoon the boiler of the steam shovel used by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railway company in excavating at Fallston, Pa., exploded with such force that several pieces were blown across the river and driven into the ground a quarter of a mile away.

Besides the regular force employed in running the machine a number of Italians and conductor and the engineer of a train were sitting in a tool car back of the shovel. All were more or less injured.

The only man killed was Francis Wesley, of Pittsburg, engineer. Both boilers and engines. He had both legs broken, was badly mangled, and died on his way to the hospital.

The injured are: John Anderson, slightly injured about the head; ——— Cranesman, had his face slightly burned; Martin Dickey, of Pittsburg, burned about the head and face; James Furnier, slightly hurt; William Griffin, engineer, head cut; James Hooper, fireman, of Hitchinsville, face burned; James Jones, broken; William Mock, burned about the face; William Morgan, slightly injured; William Rice, bruised and burned; William Sullivan, laborer, face and head burned and head bruised; conductor of the gravel train, burned about the face; ten unknown Italian laborers, faces and eyes burned.

The boiler seemed to be in good condition and the gauge indicated forty pounds of steam. The cause of the explosion has not been determined, but the machinery has been in use for many years.

The tool car caught fire and two barrels of oil added thereto increased the destruction. All the windows in the vicinity were broken and the shovel demolished. Dr. McConnell, of Rochester, attended the injured, after which they were sent to the West Penn hospital at Pittsburg.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Governor's Salary Bill Becomes Law. Senatorial Committee Chairmen.

TRENTON, Jan. 16.—After a batch of bills had been introduced, Mr. Marsh moved that a recess of half an hour be taken, and no objection was made. The recess was not taken, the senate time to send over the governor's salary bill. At the expiration of that time Secretary Mott appeared with the bill. Under it the salary is fixed at $10,000 instead of the rules, moved by Mr. Marsh, the bill was rushed through to third reading.

The vote on the measure was 20 to 11. Governor Green immediately signed the bill. The governor's salary is raised from $5,000 to $10,000. This is so much as is paid the governor of any state in the union.

President Nevius, of the senate, announced the standing committees. The chairmen are:

Judiciary, Gardner; revision of laws, Gardner; finance, Miller; corporations, Thompson; municipal corporations, Gardner; banks, Miller; insurance, Gardner; education, Bue; militia, Cassner; public buildings and grounds, Gardner; miscellaneous business, Leaming; riparian rights, Fowler; elections, Gardner; claims and pensions, Miller; public printing, Thompson; engrossing and navigation, Fowler; federal relations, Marsh; boys' reform school, Leaming; sinking fund, Gardner; girls' industrial school, Miller; deaf and dumb asylum, Carter.

Stopped by the Police.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Between 5,000 and 6,000 people paid $1 or $1.50 each last night at the auditorium to witness a prize fight with six ounce pillows—called gloves by courtesy—stopped by the police authorities. The scene was Battery D, and the contestants were Jack Dempsey, of New York, champion light weight of the northwest, and Harry Gilmore, of Canada. According to the programme the men should have fought eight rounds with two ounce gloves. Gilmore has twice been knocked out by the Streator lad. More than ordinary interest was attached to the fight. In the fifth round Meyer forced the fighting, and both men went at each other viciously, although the pummeling of the gloves made the affair but child's play. At one time Meyer got blood both men clinched and were punching each other in the ribs, when Capt. Fitzpatrick pounded on the platform for police to cease. His ultimatum was received with a roar of derision, followed by a torrent of curses and protestation.

Woman's Board of Missions.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions opened in Mount Vernon church yesterday with a large attendance. The report of the home department was given by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Judd Gale, who reported 1,921 churches connected with the board there are now 1,151 auxiliary societies, with a membership of 50,000. Twenty-two missionaries have been sent to the field and the foreign field during the year, eleven going out for the first time and eleven returning after a period of rest in this country. The receipts from contributions and legacies for the past year were $113,110.

Sold Cigarettes to Minors.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 16.—The first prosecution in this city for violation of the state law prohibiting the selling of cigarettes to minors began in the police court before Judge Fleming, his counsel, the Democratic members of the legislature and other prominent members of the party, at which it was decided that no caucus should be held to decide upon the Democratic plan of action in the gubernatorial contest. It was the opinion of all present that the matter should be considered as a judicial, not as a political question, and that a caucus would only lay the foundation for a split. Many of the Republican members view the matter in the same light, although it was rumored that they would caucus.

WALKER BLAINE DEAD

Sudden Termination of a Bright Life Full of Promise.

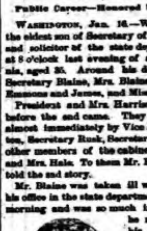
HE WAS A VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

His Parents and His Brothers Were at the Dying Man's Bedside When He Breathed His Last—Brief Sketch of His Public Career—Honored by Garfield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Walker Blaine, the eldest son of Secretary of State Blaine, and solicitor of the state department, died at 8 o'clock last evening at his father's residence, 2,000 Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Coppinger, Mrs. Damrell, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Beale, sisters of the deceased, and Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, his brother, Emmons and James, and Miss Dodge.

President and Mrs. Harrison arrived just before the end came. They were followed at short intervals by Vice President Morton, Secretary Rusk, Secretary Windom and other members of the cabinet and Senator and Mrs. Hale. To them Mr. Emmons Blaine told the sad story.

Mr. Blaine was taken ill with a cold at his office in the state department last Friday morning and was so much indisposed that



WALKER BLAINE.

he never came to his office afterwards. At first it was thought that a cold was only the prevailing influenza, but his cold developed into pneumonia, which rapidly became worse. He was not, however, thought to be in a critical condition until the previous day morning, when, owing to a sudden change in the pulse and

would not yield to treatment. During last night he was delirious, and all day he remained in his unconscious condition for a short time this morning, when he appeared slightly better and was conscious for a brief time. The improvement, however, was but temporary, and his condition from then on became more labored, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the first time his family seemed to realize his extreme critical condition. At 4 o'clock the end was believed near at 4 o'clock, and it was then decided that the patient was past medical aid. He continued to sink gradually, after remaining unconscious for nearly twenty-four hours, when the end came. The arrangements for his funeral will be perfected today.

Walker Blaine was graduated from Yale college in 1878, and studying law received his diploma from Columbia college, New York, in 1876. In 1881, while Gen. Garfield was on his death bed he sent for Walker Blaine and appointed him third assistant secretary of state, saying that he appreciated his ability and desired to show it. After serving in this capacity for nearly a year he was appointed on the Alabama claims commission, where he served with credit from 1882 to 1884. On the death of the present administration he was appointed solicitor of the state department, a position which he has since filled with great credit and ability.

Mr. Blaine was of frank and genial disposition, a man of magnetism and ability, and was personally popular with all with whom he came in contact, socially or in business matters.

Ruined His Aged Father.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The extent of the forgeries of Forger Lockwood, of Shipan, is far greater than was supposed. Dispatches received from various sources of the Catskills, where Lockwood has been doing business, greatly increases the amount. It is thought that the forgeries will reach nearly $30,000 are for money borrowed on forged commercial paper. The First National bank of this place and several business men were cajoled by Lockwood. The bank has secured an assignment of $12,000 in life insurance policies, a quit claim on a farm deed and a mortgage on some personal property. One of the worst features of Lockwood's crime is the ruination of his aged father, whose name he so extensively used. No criminal action has yet been taken against Lockwood, who is still confined to his bed. His sickness is not regarded as serious. It is said that he has spent a good deal of money in buying lottery tickets.

End of the Sharon-Hill Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Judge Shafter, in the superior court, rendered a decision in the Sharon case which virtually ends that famous litigation. The principal point in which pressure was brought to bear on a demurrer to the answer made by the Sharon heirs. In this answer they incorporated the decree of the United States circuit court, by which the alleged marriage contract between William Sharon and Sarah Althea Hill was declared a forgery and ordered canceled. Judge Shafter decided that this decree of the United States court was in force in all courts, and that the contract has no legal existence. He ordered the Sharon case postponed indefinately.

Indiana Coal Miners.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Indiana Coal Miners' association at its regular meeting in Terre Haute decided to take no action in regard to the Brazil mining troubles. President Pearse was not to be thought of the action of the Brazil block coal operators who have given notice that no scale of prices fixed in convention, will be recognized. He said: "We intended to make no scale at this convention. There will be a scale made at Columbus next week which they will be compelled to pay.

To Settle for $5,000,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Henry Hilton, exjudge and counsel for contract brought for the late Alexander T. Stewart, is going to surrender $5,000,000 to the contesting heirs in order to stop all further legal proceedings. The heirs of the contesting parties have not been made public, but enough is known to justify the assertion that an amicable adjustment of the great contest has been arrived at.

Sent Up as a Vagrant.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The two prize fighters, Ike Farrell and Sam Strauss, who were arrested as vagrants, were arraigned before Justice Falconer this morning. Farrell was sent to the penitentiary for ten days and Strauss was discharged, having proved that he had a house here.

Brutally Treated in Colombia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Members of the crew of the American schooner Julien, seized or alleged seizing by the Colombian gunboat La Popa, have arrived here, and state that they were brutally treated by their captors.

Col. Clark Declines.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Col. Edmonds Clark has declined the appointment of street cleaning commissioner. Mr. Coleman vacated his office yesterday.

THE SPORTS IN FOR IT.

Muldoon, Donovan, Murphy, Cleary and Butler Will Doubtless Be Extradited.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Governor Hill has decided the Hoboken requisition cases. He revokes his warrant for Johnson, Harding and Wakely, but decides that the other five—Muldoon, Donovan, Murphy, Cleary and Butler—must be given up on the requisitions of Governor Lowry's requisition. Counsel for Johnson, Harding and Wakely filed affidavits with Governor Hill showing that they were not aided or abetted the prize fight, but were simply witnesses thereof, one of them being merely a newspaper correspondent of The Daily News and of The Police Gazette. Governor Hill revokes the warrant for their arrest only temporarily, however, as he has forwarded the affidavits to Governor Lowry for consideration. He will defer the latter's consideration whether in the light of these affidavits he desires to still insist upon the extradition of these parties. If Governor Lowry, after conferring with the prosecuting attorney, thinks that Johnson, Harding and Wakely can be convicted, notwithstanding the affidavits, and that the five Hoboken men with Hoyle and Smith, then Governor Hill will order their surrender, and until then the matter remains in abeyance and the three are temporarily discharged from the custody of the sheriff.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The superior court granted a writ of habeas corpus, which will be argued Friday. Bail was refused, but the men were allowed to remain in the custody of Inspector Byrnes until Friday.

CONVICTS AS LAUNDRYMEN.

Labor Circles Excited Because They Will Do Put to Work.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—There is excitement in labor circles in this city over the fact that it has become known that the Albany penitentiary will put the convicts at work in a steam laundry which will be started some months ago with Howard Paddock, a former inmate of the penitentiary. The contract is to run for three years from Jan. 15, 1890. It calls for the employment of 150 male convicts only, and the minimum number to be employed under its provisions is 100 men. The machinery is to be furnished by the state, provide all the skilled labor necessary for the working of the laundry and furnish his own plant. New work exclusively is to be done, and that to come from outside points. A clause in the contract gives the penitentiary commission the power to rescind it at the expiration of one year from its date, if Britain finds any objection to it. In each case they regard for the honor of the nation, will uphold the interests and dignity of the country. He announced the ministry's programme briefly, and said that he should not ask for it the support of the majority, for he knew that that was impossible.

Sefior Retizo, minister of justice in the late cabinet, said the majority was unable to repose full confidence in the ministry, but would support the government in the settlement of all problems involving the national honor.

To Sue for Defamation of Character.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Mr. Biddulph Martin, the London banker and husband of Victoria Woodhull, is said to have hired a house in New York and is going to commence civil and criminal libel against certain persons and papers for defamation of his wife and of her sister, Tennie C. Claflin, the wife of Sir Francis Cook. Sir Francis Cook, who is shortly to be created a baronet in England, is known as the Viscount of Monserrat in Portugal, is said to have offered a reward of $50,000 for the discovery of the author of reports about his family.

Compelled to Cancel Engagements.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Rev. Dr. Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, telegraphs from Paris that he is suffering with influenza and will be unable to preach in London on Sunday next and in other towns, as arranged.

Our War Ships Leave Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 16.—The United States squadron sailed from this port yesterday. It will visit Carthagena, Barcelona, Nice, Trieste, Malta and Algiers, and will return here.

For Publishing a Boycott Notice.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—Edward Walsh, mayor of Wicklow, and editor of the Wicklow Herald People, has been sentenced to prison for two months for publishing a boycotts notice.

Decorated by the Khedive.

CAIRO, Jan. 16.—The khedive has conferred the order of the Medjidieh of the fourth class upon Surgeons Parke, Lephson, Stairs and Nelson, and of the fifth class upon Bonny.

The Princess of Wales Recovering.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Princess of Wales, who was attacked with influenza a few days ago, is rapidly recovering.

Emin Pasha Has a Relapse.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 16.—Emin Pasha has sustained a relapse, and is lying in a critical condition.

A Little Boy's Terror.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16.—At Midway, Barnwell county, George Patrick, age 13, got hold of a pistol, and while playing with it, it discharged and blew off the head of his 5-year-old sister. The little fellow became frightened at the accident that he ran from the house and laid his head on a railroad track in front of an approaching train. He was seen and dragged away in time to save his life.

Judge Kelley's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The will of the late Congressman William D. Kelley was admitted to probate yesterday. All his property is bequeathed to his wife and four children, but the executor, in his petition for letters of administration, did not give any estimate of the value of the estate as it is understood, however, that Mr. Kelley was possessed of considerable real estate.

Dangers of the Tunnel.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 16.—Fifteen men were overcome by gas in the Hoosac tunnel yesterday afternoon, and several barely escaped suffocation. They were brought out yesterday evening, and it is thought all will recover. The damp weather seems to interfere with the circulation of air in the tunnel, making it dangerous for workmen to remain inside.

Leather Workers on Strike.

WOBURN, Mass., Jan. 16.—Twenty-four testers in the leather factory of Beggs & Cobb have struck. Some time since the men were doing 178 sides at $10 per week, but agreed to do 200 sides a week by working overtime, receiving $11.27. The firm notified them that 200 sides would be expected without extra pay. The other operatives will be affected by the strike.

Still Another Subway Explosion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Another subway explosion occurred last night, the manhole covers on Sixth avenue at thirteenth and fourteenth streets being blown up. It is thought that electric light wires in the vaults have become crossed, and that steam ignited gas which had leaked into the subway. No one was injured.

INSECURITY IN RUSSIA.

Alarming State of Affairs in the Czar's Dominions.

ANARCHY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

To Which the Russian Monarch Would Naturally Look for Protection—Promises Pimental's Bitter Reference to Great Britain—Other Foreign Matters.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The suicide of Col. Voeickoff, of the czar's bodyguard, appears to be merely one of very many similar incidents which have lately occurred in St. Petersburg. It is said that there is no doubt that a conspiracy has been unearthed in the Russian capital, the enormity and ramifications of which are appalling even to those whose duties have so frequently brought them into familiarity with conspiracy and intrigue as to harden their sensibilities and fortify them against fear. Although the publication or telegraphic communication of any mention of the conspiracy is rigidly suppressed by the censors, enough is known of the state of affairs to justify the statement that it includes among its most active participants hundreds of military officers of high rank and birth, government officials, trusted attaches of the imperial household, male and female, and in fact is so thoroughly organized and far reaching as to make every department upon which the emperor would naturally rely with implicit confidence for protection.

A Feeling of Insecurity.

The recent suicides were as mysterious as they were unexpected. In each case the fact in almost every case the victim was either under close surveillance or in actual custody raises the suspicion that murder would be charged against the police if it should be known that the suicide was accomplished.

Since the attempt to assassinate the czar in St. Petersburg a feeling of insecurity is fast increasing.

Right Versus Might.

LISBON, Jan. 16.—In the chamber of deputies Premier Pimental said the new government had come into office at a grave juncture. Portugal had the right and Great Britain had the might. The government have

Double Murder and Suicide.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 16.—At Chilliwhack George Rutherford shot and killed Edward Hall and John Segero and then killed himself. He was in a despondent state of mind owing to his unsuccessful love affairs, and accused Hall and Segero of attempting to put poison in his food.

A Clergyman's Wife Commits Suicide.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Harriet Hutchins, wife of Rev. D. C. Hutchins, rector of Trinity church, Lake Park. She committed suicide. The cause of the suicide was melancholia, a fear of illness and poverty. Deceased came to this city for Charles O.

THE BEE HIVE

Woolen Goods Must Go!

Children's Toboggan Caps, 15c. and 25c.

Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size 50c.

Children's Mitts, 10c.

Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.

Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 35c.

10 doz. Ladies' Tea Aprons, slightly soiled, former price 25c. and 50c., reduced to 19c.

5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered backs, 39c.

Undressed Mousquetaires, 8 button length, $1.00.

18 doz Camel's Hair Socks, worth 25c., at 15c. a pair.

DONT FAIL TO SEE THE

50c. Pride Shirt,

THE BEST SHIRT (FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE DAIRY,

62 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,

are offering special inducement in

Gilt Edged Butter

Call and see them.

Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese. (Fresh every day.)

Get our Prices on Canned Goods. Fine Preserves—Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.

DELICATESSEN

Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Blood-wurst, Liver-wurst, Boiled Ham, Smoked Beef and Sardines. All kinds of Pickles, Sauerkraut and Salads, Swiss, Edam, Mixture, Brie, Neufchatael, Pineapple, Hand and Limburger Cheese.

W. C. TUBB, Plainfield and Flemington.

INFLUENZA

Now so Prevalent and Known in Europe as

LA GRIPPE

Speedily and Permanently Cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest, Side and Back, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. 50 cts. and $1 a Bottle. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Money to Loan on improved security. Cor Front street and Park avenue.

"I had once met to attend a man who had taken laudanum," said the doctor. "I hurried to the place and found the would be suicide walked up and down the room as fast as they could walk, by two friends of his. As they got him down in a chair for me to use the one of them remarked: 'Awful good to see you, doctor, now—we've been walking him up and down for an hour and a half. His time terrible hard work to keep him alive all this time.'

"I made a slight examination: took my hat and started to go, when one of the pedestrians said: 'What's the matter, Doc; ain't you going to stay with everything?' 'He's been dead for an hour,' I replied, and left."—San Diego Union.

The Home Circle of Fashion.

Commissioner Tim (on his honeymoon trip to America)—Did you mention th' lately we left Ireland?

Mrs. "Tim—Oi did, dar-lin', an' Oi was thinkin' she stood not a hear as a heathen' t' gib hugged th' shape o' that.—Judge.

Making It Right with the Court.

An interesting incident occurred in Judge Fisher's court the other day, which has just been made public. Judge Fisher is a very dignified man while on the bench, and if ever he does a smile was known to appear across his solemn countenance during court hours the fact is not of record.

A juror failed to answer to his name when called, and a constable was immediately sent. He was brought in two hours later by a deputy sheriff, and standing before the judge received a severe reprimand.

"Your honor," said the juror in self justification, "I have been very sick and the doctor forbid me to come."

The man evidently spoke the truth, and Judge Fisher replied: "Well, that being the case you will not be fined, but must pay the costs of this attachment. You may go, then, and report here again promptly next Monday morning."

"But, your honor, my doctor says I will not be able to sit on a jury for two years."

"All right," said naturally replied the judge, "make those statements Monday, and if you are not able to serve I will excuse you."

This seemed to satisfy the gentleman, and yet he did not go as permitted to do, but began fumbling in his vest pockets, as if looking for something.

"You may go," repeated the judge.

"Yes, your honor, thank you; you will excuse me; I haven't got a cigar with me, your honor, and I'd be glad to give it to you. I thought I had, but I haven't. If I ever meet you—"

"Mr. Sheriff," thundered the judge, but before he said more the juror realized he had made a bad break and retreated in good order.—St. Louis Republic.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Remedy.

At one time, while living on Staten Island, Commodore Vanderbilt had an exasperatingly balky horse. He never could be sure that the brute wouldn't stop in the middle of the road, and he often walked in preference to taking chances with the animal. One day he started out and had driven only about half a mile when the beast came to a dead halt. An energetic belaboring, backing and shying had no effect, and the commodore turned around and went home. He got a bag of lump sugar and again started out, leading the horse and feeding him a lump at every few steps. This he continued until the place where the horse balked was passed, after which he got in and had no difficulty in driving to his journey's end. In telling the story to Mrs. Waddell, he said: "I have tried the same course of procedure with women and it has always proved effective."—New York Tribune.

A Curious Excuse.

An ex-surgeon of the army was telling me the other day of the curious excuses frequently submitted by men in the course of the war who preferred staying at home to going to the front. There was none more curious, however, than the certificate sent in by a certain Capt. H——after the expiration of a twenty days' leave of absence. It read:

"I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined Capt. Robert H——, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and find that his constitution is so sick that he will be unable to return to duty within thirty days.

"R. F. D——, M. D."

—New York Tribune.

Accomplished Servant.

"What do you wish?" asked the servant who answered the ring at the door.

"Baron de Vesuvienne."

"What do you wish to see him for?"

"It is in relation to a promissory note."

"The baron went out of town yesterday."

"Now, that is too bad; I wanted to pay him the amount I owe him."

"But," added the servant, "he returned this morning."—From the French.

The Fashions in Africa.

One of Bishop Taylor's African missionaries declares that while apparel does not make the man, the want of it renders the work of missionaries very embarrassing. "When you come across a man," he says, "wearing only a stovepipe hat and a Congo floss state smile, it is hard to preach to him without a feeling of self consciousness."—Boston Journal.

Started in Life.

Mrs. Gadd—Your son is still at college, I presume?

Mrs. Gabb—Mercy, no. He has graduated.

"He has?"

"Yes, indeed; and only last week he signed with the Brooklyns."—New York Weekly.

He Knew What She Wanted.

Old Lady—I'd like to buy some plasters, young fellow.

Drug Clerk—Yes, ma'am; porous?

Old Lady—Do ye s'pose I want to fetch my death o' cold? Let's see ye wear styles.—Time.

One Way of Walking.

Amateur Humorist (to barefooted boy)—Do you always walk like that, sonny?

Boy—Naw. I some times walk—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild.

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

HOUSE AND FRESCO

PAINTING,

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

MARSH & AYERS

Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Best mates promptly furnished.

CALL AND SEE US.

SURE CURE for RHEUMATISM

Breaks up coughs and colds and purifies the blood. MME. QUICK'S Sulphur Vapor Baths

Fifth street, near Pa. 10-1tf

Are you Troubled with Hands, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? Is your face tender and sore after Shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA, the quickest, surest and best cure for all such troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by

L. W. Randolph, at the City Pharmacy.

21 W. FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

Holly Grove Dairy!

Gold Medal Prize Butter,

in pound rolls, 40 cents. Pure Jersey Milk, 6c.; cream, 40c.; buttermilk, 6c., in hermetically sealed quart bottles, delivered daily. Early and cleanliest disturbed. Ratings herd consists of registered A. J. C. C. Jersey cows. Each box 6th, Plainfield, or Grant Moore's, 10 North avenue. 1-11-1m*

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE,

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

ALLEN,

The Stationer,

KEEPS

Books, Music, Toys, Fancy Memorandums Etc., at Low Prices.

23 EAST FRONT STREET.

COOK'S ROTARY ASH SIFTER.

SOLD BY

A. M. GRIFFEN,

13 EAST FRONT STREET.

PAINTERS.

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Leave New York at 12:01, 1:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m. Sundays at 12:01, 1:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND BEWARE.

Leave Plainfield at 2:45, 6:45, 6:45 [illegible] a. m.; 12:01, 1:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m. Sundays at 2:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m.

Leave Beware at 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m. Sundays at 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 p. m.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN UPON THE PUBLIC LIFE OF WYOMING.

Hints for Puzzled Girls—Some Rules for Happy Wives—"Coming Out," the Great Event in a Woman's Life—The Evils of Letting Babies Walk Too Early.

Another attempt at argument is to say that "employment open to women are few in Wyoming so describing and designating vice," and that "women do not command equal wages for equal work." Mrs. L. W. Smith, superintendent of schools for Carbon county, Wy. T., said in a letter published in The Woman's Journal several years ago: "A woman here can do anything she chooses to undertake, and the law expressly states that there shall be no discrimination with regard to sex in the pay for any kind of work." Wyoming is the only place in this country, and probably in the world, where the law provides for equal wages for equal work.

We also hear that "Woman suffrage is little more than a name in Wyoming. Men go to the polls and vote as they please." All accounts are agreed that the women do not generally attend the primary meetings; but the fact that they will afterwards vote upon the ticket has an important influence on the nominations. Judge Kingman says: "Our women do not attend the caucuses in any considerable numbers, but they generally take an interest in the selection of candidates, and it is very common now, in considering the availability of an aspirant for office, to ask: 'How does he stand with the ladies?' Frequently the men set aside certain applicants for office, because their characters would not stand the criticism of women. The women manifest a great deal of independence in their preference for candidates, and have frequently defeated bad nominations."

Ex-Chief Justice Fisher, of Wyoming, wrote from Cheyenne to The Daily News Era, of Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 11, 1882: "The women watch the nominating conventions, and if the Republicans put a bad man on their ticket and the Democrats a good one the Republican women do not hesitate a moment in scratching off the bad and substituting the good. It is just so with the Democrats. Hence we nearly always have a mixture of office holders. We have been the effects of female suffrage, and instead of being the means of encouraging fraud and corruption it tends greatly to purify elections and give better government." Governor Warren says: "Our women consider much more carefully than our men the character of candidates, and both political parties have found themselves obliged to nominate their best men in order to obtain the support of the women."—Alice S. Blackwell in Philadelphia Ledger.

"Coming Out."

A young girl who is about to enter society is termed a "bud," because she is an undeveloped blossom, even more attractive to contemplate than the full-blown girl who has had the experience of worldly things gained by going through a couple of seasons. The first debut of a girl is a very simple affair, which all her father's and mother's friends as well as her own should be invited, and then she is really started on her social career. Then comes the afternoon teas, at which became the ice cream, wafers, and coffee are insufficient to satisfy the hunger of the aforesaid young girl after she has been to have something substantial if no dancing is to order, but because the attractive girls who are not receiving are apt to decline being present if there is another opportunity of a more important character scheduled for the same evening. The tea, however, is a highly necessary event, and it is a cheap way of paying off any number of social obligations.

At her first tea the bud always looks charming in her attractive white garb, and her cousins or school friends who assist her in making the affair pass off pleasantly are particularly anxious to call attention to her good looks and attention over huge mounds of bouquets and endeavor to prove even more attractive themselves.

After this the young girl has been flattered by the attention she has received and has been called upon by young men and older ones, who have had more experience in the goddesses of fashion to the fair sex, she is ready for balls, germans and dancing classes, and if she has any personal charms or graces she will soon learn how to waltz; polka, yorke, Berlin, Danish dance or militaire schottische music she is sure to have a good time. Even if she knows but few people others are sure to solicit an introduction from her chaperone or other attendant, and her dances will soon be engaged.

The first season of a young girl is for her a delightful existence. Alas, that it is so quickly gone!—Philadelphia North American.

Hints for Puzzled Girls.

A work or scrap basket, both novel and useful, can easily be made as follows: Get some of the deep hat boxes, such as they put hat stores to keep several hats together, or a pouch basket.

We will suppose you have selected the pouch basket. Cut off the top for the lid, as being the more substantial. Get the circumference of the largest part of the basket, and tear from scarlet sateen a strip one-fourth of a yard wider than the depth of the basket, and long enough to gather it full around the top of the basket. Sew the ends together, make a casing at one side, and run in a piece of white tape of a length that will fit closely around the top of the basket. Fasten the ends with the elastic in around the top of the basket on the outside, and trim over them, covering the top edge; gather the lower edge and draw up. Cut a round piece from heavy cardboard that will fit closely in the bottom and cover with the sateen.

The basket is now beautifully lined. For the outside, cut from chintz, cretonne, or whatever material you may fancy, a strip one-fourth of a yard wider than depth of basket and one-half yard in length more than it will require to fit smoothly around the basket. This is to allow for pulling and to turn the edges having sewed the ends together, and two or more inches from the top run in elastic tape; slip over the outside of the basket. The tape will hold it closely, top and bottom, and your basket is finished. Cover and lining can be removed in a moment, if for any purpose it is desirable to do so. A new flour barrel covered in this way would be nice to keep soiled clothes in. The same idea of making these removable coverings might be applied with good effect to boxes for shirts, etc., and substituting finer materials for the cretonne and sateen; cut, for instance, a covering a small box with India silk and lining with satin, thus serving, when completed, for collar and cuff case.—Christian Union.

Rules for Happy Wives.

There is an abundance of literature on marriage extant, and the young girl, or the old girl either, who has promised to take care of some unhappy bachelor's name not to be among the charge of his wardrobe, his diseases, his babies that are to be and—his temper. There is plenty of light on the path.

It will be her own fault if she is not happy. How to be happy through marriage is an art for her easily compressed into a small space, convenient for framing.

She must smile, always smile. If her head throbs and her back aches, if baby is cross or cook disagreeable, she must still smile so long as her husband is around. She must always be in good order when he comes home, even though "for girls" has died for her and she can hardly drag her tired limbs about. And she must smile.

She must feed her husband well and smile when he finds fault with the cooking or her judgment in marketing. She must make home attractive, for no married man is found to stay at home when another place is more attractive to him. She must not cross his will, but if she desires anything must gain it by policy and smiles. Candor and straightforwardness are never to be used with a husband. The pleasant fiction that he is master might be disturbed, and the married man is notoriously easy to "upset"—at home.

She must be superior to the need of recreation and exercise, if there are babies in the house, and to the desire for praise for her efforts to please. She must never be from home when he returns from his labor. She must have no friends and recognize no relatives he dislikes. And she must smile.

A few more things might be added, but the above are enough to show the engaged maiden how easy it is to have a happy home. —Exchange.

Between Twenty-five and Thirty.

"But there is something to be said on the other side," said a woman of 26 to a reporter. "It may look like smooth sailing from the outside, but one can have just little idea how difficult it is for a girl to get a right in the narrow path of the five years that lie between 25 and 30. In the first place a woman at this age hardly knows where to place herself. She is neither young nor old. She is what Julian Hawthorne calls 'still young,' and the little adjective adds ten years at a stroke. If a woman who is only 'still young' takes the cop and kittenish role she makes herself immortally ridiculous, and deservedly so. She has sometimes even to fear letting herself be spoken of as 'motherly,' lest some one should dub her the 'girlish old girl.' To be older than her years makes a prig of her at once, and men and gods will slam her.

"To the very young man she must be grandmotherly without hurting his dear little vanity by superior wisdom and patronage. To the middle aged man she must respond with a maturity of judgment that matches his own, and yet she must continually suggest the innocence of 16. To the man between the two she may perhaps be natural her natural self, and yet even with him she has continually to remember that she must never assume the equality of knowledge or experience or judgment which she is sure she really possesses. She is oftener truer in her judgments and wiser in her conclusions than he is; he must never suspect it. She may be cleverer than he, but she must be clever enough to conceal it. She must follow him always, but, like little Tales, it must be 'with unequal footsteps,' for his must be the leading. From 25 to 30 a woman has the most difficult part of her life to live. She has to dissemble in the present, remember from the past and borrow from the future. She may be delightful, but she is far from being delighted. Do you begin to realize it?"—Chicago Herald.

Canned Goods.

Canned food of every description is now almost universally used all over the world, and the prejudice against it, which, in its infancy, was very general, has generally subsided. It is admitted that canned goods are not necessarily unhealthful per se, and their great convenience and comparative cheapness render them very popular. Moreover, greater care is exercised by the canners than ever before, so that the real danger which attended the use of goods put up in the early days is in a great measure eliminated. Nevertheless some caution should be exercised by consumers. Decomposition of animal matter often develops poisonous alkaloids, like the tyrotoxicon which is sometimes the cause of illness to persons eating milk products or cheese, and cases of illness from sausage and meat goods are usually to be traced to this source.

There is also an element of danger in salts that may be formed by the action of the contents on the metal of the can. Both these sources of danger have been reduced to a minimum by improved methods of canning, and the public, by the exercise of a little well-directed reasonable precaution in purchasing and using canned goods. There are other ingredients, used to preserve, or to cook in cans, that must be confessed that in operation to be witnessed in some, at least, of the canning factories are not such as to propounce a sensation of health in favor of canned fruits, and the women and men who handle the fruit in the various stages are not always so cleanly in person as they might be. Good housekeepers, however, will not be deterred from the habit of doing their own fruit canning, and this is much the better way on all accounts and not usually much, if any, more expensive.—Good Housekeeping.

Cabbage and Its Uses.

We have just put up our cabbage and now that it is safe, I would like to tell of the variety of ways in which it may be prepared for the table. I will head the list with that delightful dish, "Bubble and Squeak," as it is, however, only necessary to mention this, as "bacon and greens" has been rendered famous in ballad as well as in a more homely style. Cabbage stew is delightful. To make this, take a gallon of water, into which put a slice of fat bacon, a small head of cabbage chopped fine, a dozen Irish potatoes boiled and mashed, half a gallon of ripe tomatoes peeled and sliced and four onions, also chopped fine. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Boil all together until the vegetables are thoroughly done.

Cabbage cooked with milk and butter is a nice delicate dish. Boil the cabbage in salt and water until done; drain off the water from it, chop fine and put in a pan on the stove and season with milk, butter and pepper. It requires very little milk. Let it come to a boil and it is ready for the table. Some think the flavor of this preparation very much like oysters. Then there is fried cabbage, pickled cabbage and last, but not least, cold slaw, than which nothing is nicer for dinner or supper with cold meats. Altogether, I think cabbage as useful as any vegetable we have, and it is so easily kept through the winter; we put it up in a long kiln, turn the heads down on a flat bed, put a little straw over them and cover the earth up each side until they are covered thickly, having the kiln pointed up that the water may run off more readily; this is the best way we ever tried to keep them and is little trouble.—L. H. in Springfield Homestead.

A Modern Egyptian Queen.

The khedive of Egypt is not in an altogether enviable position. He is a subject of the sultan of Turkey, to whom he pays an enormous tribute. His country is enormously in debt, and he is very enormous taxer on the people. In consequence he is about the most hated man in the world. But to his credit be it a monogamist, and to him more than any one else is due the partial emancipation of native women from the thralldom of ancient customs. Nevertheless women occupy a very restricted sphere in Egypt, and many of the old habits and customs are still in vogue. The curious dress of centuries ago is still worn.

The khedive is much in love with his wife, who wears a modern costume, while their children dress like Americans. The kiddies, as she is called, has her women servants by scores. She is accompanied wherever she goes out to ride or drive by some of the most ferocious eunuchs, and she keeps up a big establishment separate from that of the king. When she sits down to dinner or breakfast it is not with the king, but with her own ladies. The king eats with his officers, according to Mohammedan etiquette, and his apartments, or the selamlik, are separate from hers. Both she and her mother have done much to break down the rigidity of Mohammedan social customs. Their love for each other, and the example of the khedive in having but one wife, is striking, and many of the other noble Arab gentlemen are following it.—Exchange.

Where Beauty Grows.

The great beauties who take the social prizes in marriages are almost all bred in the country towns, where a host cannot invite society given women a match at freedom in girlhood. You don't find them growing up with calisthenics, health lifts and a massage key to do their work for them.

You all remember the painful story of a girl in a city home, surrounded by every care, who was strangled in the curds of her "health lifts" one evening. Somehow it never seems to her fate than that of girls brought up to depend on such substitutes for work and exercise if they live. A single generous season, spent, unable to care for herself and all others, is the most pitiable, repugnant object in creation. You seldom find a lasting beauty who has not had a semi-Greek education of outdoor life and exercise behind it.

Take the beautiful Guanlags, who ran wild in their Irish country home till their calculating mothers had raised them high enough to take them to Dublin and thence to London. The Gunnings were unlicensed boydens, but their races over the hills gave them matchless complexions. Later still, Mrs. Langtry took her beauty course, roving the Jersey lanes with her brothers in soft, pure sea air, living on peaches and coarse bread, with just as little of lessons as sufficed to fit her for London drawing rooms.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Keeping Late Hours.

"A well known society lady," who makes the entertainment of names the condition of her confidence, says that the fashion of keeping late hours is solely an imitation of the English custom and utterly ridiculous in this country. In London, where the season is short, lasting only a few weeks, the same people often have to go to five or six houses of an evening. It is, therefore, impossible for them to get to the last three or four receptions before midnight. And then it makes much less difference there, as merrymaking is almost entirely confined to the leisure class, who can lie abed till noon or later if they like.

In New York the season is long, and people who have only one reception to go to of an evening do not get there before 11 or 12. Even our society men have to get down town at the proper hour. There is almost not one men who are so young that they don't count in business, or very much anywhere off the dancing floor, and the old men who can afford to take their ease in the forenoon are going to be the only ones who attend fashionable receptions. The men who are between 26 and 40 will not be found in the ball or dinner rooms are obliged to rob the cradle and the grave for their recruits.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Letting Babies Walk Too Early.

The senseless conduct of many parents in encouraging their babies to walk is productive of lasting injury. Long before their soft bones ought to have any strain put upon them, you will see these poor infants encouraged to stand and even to walk, and by the time they are 14 or 16 months old, their little legs have been bent very considerably, and the greatest care is needed to straighten the bones again. Sometimes satisfactory operations are required, at other times cumbrous appliances have to be put on which cause the poor child much trouble, and regret a very long period after.

Why not have a little patience! All in good time the tiny creature will learn to walk, and will walk well and safely, without many of its terrible bone troubles. Under a year, let the child crawl, but do not let it walk, seldom indeed stand, and then only for a minute, and from 1 year to 18 or 20 months do not allow it to walk much; and when grown up people help it to walk they ought to stoop very considerably, and not put any strain on its poor little body. Many a cripple owes its life long misery to the injudicious encouragement of proud but foolish parents, who ought to be indicted to wait on nature's good time.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Grace and Exercise.

A young lady who is to appear in society feels, as a young man does, the embarrassment of not knowing what to do with the arms. She therefore assumes the position which she thinks is the correct one and folds her hands in front of her, while her forearms rest on her hips. This is just as sure an indication that she has not perfect control of her arms as if she had placed them in front of her hands in his pockets. Women almost invariably fold their hands in front of them, while men cling their hands in back of them. In either case it may be a sign of embarrassment. Any one who has pride longs to be graceful in her movements. There is possibly no better way to acquire the necessary ease of motion than by gymnastic drill, whether with light bells, clubs, wands or by free movements. A simple exercise in a gymnasium is movement. The consciousness that this gesture can be made well gives confidence, and confidence gives the necessary self control. Accurate movement of the body can be acquired only by exercise.—Outing.

Women Are Best.

The work of artistic wood carving is being largely assigned to women nowadays. The manager of an Indianapolis concern said the other day: "If I were to take the average run of applicants for positions in my place, I would select a woman every time. I could get better work from her, and more of it, and done well, for I have tried both men and women, and I know just what to expect of each. You put a man, no matter how expert he may be in the use of his fingers, to carving a piece of fancy work, and even if he has learned how to put in every stitch, he will never give the article that finished appearance that a woman's touch will. It seems to be an impossibility, and just so it is in wood carving. I know men who have worked for years at it, and who know every little trick in the trade, but they do not do as well as a young girl with half their experience."—Chicago News.

Ruled Off at the Start.

Mrs. Heavywaite—Just to think!—Ethel Redingote—so intelligent, you know!—poor Ethel!

Heavywaite (a brute)—What has she done? Married his Dutton nobleman?

"No; she failed in the civil service examination for clerks. I can't account for it."

"I can. She probably was required to sharpen a lead pencil at the very word 'off.'"

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

STYLES THAT ARE APPROVED IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Suits and Overcoats Worn by Young Boys for Dressy Occasions and for School Use. Coiffures Pronounced Elegant and Becoming by Fashionable Women.

A favorite style of dressing boys from four to seven years of age is a kilt worn with a sailor blouse and supplemented for out of doors by a reefer overcoat or jacket. The latter is plain, short and double breasted, in blue serge, with gilt or brass buttons. Braids of various widths are much used for trimming on dressy French suits of brown or blue cloth for boys from six to ten years of age.

The short Eton jacket made of black or blue cloth, with long rolling collar cut low, is much worn by boys of about the age just mentioned.

Velveteen is always liked for little boys' suits, and a pretty example of its use is the Brunswick suit shown in the cut. This jacket of velveteen, either black or colored, and is faced with silk. It is a becoming suit and sufficiently rich to replace the oft-seen Fauntleroy to advantage.

BOY'S OVERCOAT AND SUIT.

School suits for small boys of three in striped cassimere, the plain jacket being made single breasted with patch pockets; the trousers are short or long, according to the lad's age. Besides the velveteen jacket, already mentioned, comes long double breasted overcoats in blue or brown cloth, variously trimmed. One cut shows a very handsome one, trimmed with imitation astrakhan and military braid, which is very dressy for boys from four years to their teens. This style of overcoat is also trimmed with Persian lamb on blue and beaver or brown cloth.

Blue cloth naval suits are handsome for boys from eight to fifteen years.

Covert coats for boys, when worn with a standing collar and four-in-hand tie, give a "mannish" air which is likely to please a lad, as well as some fond parents.

Paris Gloves, Stockings and Shoes.

Paris gloves for evening wear are very much trimmed. Long, light tinted gloves have a quilling of old lace round, and are embroidered near the elbow in silk and gold thread, with either monogram or armorial bearings. The lace falls down on the arms and over the gloves, and looks very closely and attractive with light dresses.

Stockings are more fanciful than ever. They are made of silk, with white lace insertion, worked with gold or metallic colors. Some are embroidered all up the leg, from the toe to the knee, in flowers, with light silk garters, trimmed with either swansdown or ruches of Valenciennes lace. Others have open work clocks, showing the skin as if through a cobweb.

Shoes follow suit in luxury. They are still made pointed, and some so small and low that they are almost like sandals, with the ends covered with brilliant bead work, showing up on the light satin foundation. Flat shoes (without heels) are worn for dancing, fastened on the instep with embroidered ribbon. For day wear, either high kid boots or shoes with paste buckles are in vogue; the latter have other straps across, showing the silk stocking through.

A New Motive.

There is a new kind of ladies called "The Success," which can be worn over different skirts. It is made in velvet, either moss green, gray or red, and fastens on the shoulder and under the arm. It is open in heart shape, the folds are drawn together on the shoulders, and the same pleats are united lower down with a gold or steel buckle, which has the effect of lengthening the waist. It is short on the hips, and falls with long narrow ends at the back—that is to say, about six or nine inches ends.

New and Attractive Coiffures.

An increasing fancy is noted for wearing the hair frizz on the forehead—not in a mass like the general fringe, but in small curls arranged separately, and having a lighter effect than the fringe. This may be observed in our cut of the "Piquante" coiffure—a new, elegant and most attractive style.

THE PIQUANTE COIFFURE.

The remainder of the softly waving hair is dressed high with the effect of making the head appear small and graceful, which is considered elegant and distingue.

An entirely dissimilar style, also in favor with many fashionable women, is that of wearing the hair in a loose knot, low on the neck, a revival of a fashion made popular by Mrs. Langtry.

The "Langtry knot" is worn to advantage by young women with shapely heads, pretty hair, and plenty of it. But a small quantity of hair never looks so meager or miserable as when it is twisted up into a button and worn under a large hat. Middleaged women with some too much hair can best set off what little they have by wearing it on top. Loops and bows and rolls of artificial hair can be cunningly arranged among the real hair, and worn with a sense of security on the top of the head, but not on the neck.

A DROP IN PRICES ON OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

GREAT REDUCTION ON CLOAKS & WOOLEN GOODS.

For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (36 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all shades) 25c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 50c. a yard, Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Jones Ginghams from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-4 of their original value.

Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent. ON All Overcoats and Winter Clothing AT WERNER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE, NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.

PIANOS STADBURY, HAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS. Bought, Rented and Exchanged. Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase AND ORGANS The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of CHICAGO, Illinois. CHAPEL and PARLOR. Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work guaranteed. ITOMS are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S FURNITURE EMPORIUM. Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY. 23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc. PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST. Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains. PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES, in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

While Everybody IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VAN ARSDALE'S LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION IN FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES. DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S, 22 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 90c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 65c., 90c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $1.20, $2.50 AND $3.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.80, $2, $2.60, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr., NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 190.

MUSIC HALL FURNITURE STORE 1890. POWLISON & JONES, 34 West Front St.

READER KNOW That I have secured the exclusive agency in this section for the sale of the GILMAN FARM CANNED GOODS which have an established reputation. Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Soup Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at Howell's Grocery, NO. 37 NORTH AVENUE, Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers AND METAL WORKERS. CARNEY BROS. Dealers in Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges. Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST.

NEW STYLES IN FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc. ALSO A FULL LINE OF Oil-Cloth and Carpets GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT. H. A. POPE, corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK. A. D. COOK & ROBERT LUMBER and COAL, Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield. Cannel Coal a specialty. Lumber and coal at once cover. Telephone No. 26.

FUR CAPS, Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys Cheapest at U. B. CRANE'S, 18 PARK AVENUE

FOR TINWORK PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to R. THORN'S, No. 2 Park Avenue M and M floors. Box 1026.

INSURANCE. Isaac Brokaw, REAL ESTATE and Fire Insurance, 30 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO. Messenger Service B. & O. Telegraph Co Money Transferred by Telegraph. Park avenue. W. S. SLATER, Manager

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—Ice formed on Tice's lake last night.

—It is thought that this cold weather will "knock out" the grip.

—The streets of Bound Brook are now lighted by electricity.

—The Young Americans, of Newark, will bowl a game with the Olympics, at this city, on the Olympia bowling alleys to-night.

—The "King's Daughters" will be entertained by Mrs. Margaret Bottorne at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—The scholars of the High School enjoyed recitations this morning given by Miss Ella F. P. Thompson and Miss Lucy B. Dumm, both of the Junior Class.

—The Sunday-school Board connected with the Methodist Episcopal church will hold an important meeting in Vincent chapel on Sunday afternoon next, at the conclusion of the Sunday-school session.

—A band of Gospel Workers has been organized for the purpose of providing leaders for religious services. All requests for such work must be sent to G. H. Fountaine, Secretary, 9 Plainfield avenue.

—It is reported that a number of colored people disturbed the peace of West Front street in the vicinity of Central avenue, between midnight and one o'clock this morning, by a fight. No arrests were made.

—A special express train will leave Plainfield at 9:00 a. m. on January 21st, reaching Trenton in time to witness the inauguration of Governor Abbett. Returning the special train will leave Trenton at 6:15 p. m. Round trip rate $1.25.

—Frank S. Neal, who takes the register of the gas-meters in North Plainfield, was bitten in the calf of the leg by a vicious dog on Dec 31. The wound is not yet healed and gives him considerable trouble. He has not been able to attend to his usual business since he was bitten.

—Last night the members of the evening school, fifty in number, enjoyed a very interesting talk by Mr. Franklin Smith. Mr. Smith took as his subject the Indians as they are found to-day in the Western reservations, and illustrated his talk with a large number of photographs and curiosities that he obtained while in Rapid City.

—At a meeting of Unity Lodge, No. 102, held Tuesday evening, District Deputy Chapman installed the newly elected officers as follows: C., J. S. Mundy; S. W., C. W. Sperling; Priests, Randolph Thorn; K. of R. and S., Joseph Hawkins; M. of E., B. Thatcher; M. of T., F. Hampston; M. of A., Chas. P. Tallman; I. G., A. Donavan; O. G., W. Ilsworth.

—Edward Birmingham, whose leg was crushed while helping to load a pay-car on the cars at the Potter Stone Works Wednesday afternoon, was improving at last accounts. Dr. Frohock put the injured limb in splints, and as the patient was doing nicely yesterday the doctor thinks it unnecessary to amputate the leg. The physicians now have hopes of saving the limb.

Ripe for Ballot Reform.

Foster M. Voorhees, the Republican representative of the First District of Union county in the Legislature of New Jersey, said to a newspaper reporter yesterday, in reply to a question as to whether he thought a Ballot Reform Bill could be passed:

"I do. I think the leaders on both sides are thoroughly sincere in their desire to put a stop to the prevailing corruption. It is absolutely necessary to have some legislation and I shall do what I can to secure the passage of a good measure. Under where it may be reached. There should be no partisanship in this question. We should all work each other in a conciliatory spirit and endeavor to secure a harmonious understanding. I am not committed to any bill and shall gladly try what I know as the Australian system.

"I do think, however, that we must insist on retaining the existing political ballots. I will hold, myself, that essential to the success of any Ballot Reform Bill.

"Don't you think that it was really better after all that no bill passed last year?"

"I do," replied Mr. Voorhees, "If we had passed any measure at that time it might have been crude and weak in some points, and if so it would hardly help in such a condition would have caused a revulsion of feeling and thrown back real ballot reform for some years. As it was, the bill died a natural death and we are better and draw out public opinion. Since then the subject has received close study, and the people of this should be a comparatively perfect bill this session."

The Comried Opera Company.

"The King's Fool" is the title of Mueller's famed opera to be produced by the largest company organized to interpret this comic-opera success, on Monday evening, Jan. 20th, at Music Hall, the entertainment-loving public of Plainfield will see the opera performed in a manner as the music will bold, by many new people. There are four prima donnas and four leading male artists. All have gained the reputation of metropolitan artists, while traveling this season. The chorus consisted of fifty voices and eight Vienna lady dancers, a new and popular change in the production of the opera. The story turns on the intrigues of the Spanish throne by Phillip, whose murderous intentions towards the rightful young heir, Prince Julius, is foiled by a fool (court lady) by name Juliza who gives the opera a charming set by numerous dialogues. The people love of Phillip's cruelties and the rightful King Julius is placed on the throne. There are many fantastic as well as realistic incidents in the construction of the plot. The sale of seats is now progressing at the usual places.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for the month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
Wednesday	20	28	24
Thursday	20	30	26
Friday	20	30	26
Saturday	20	30	26
Sunday	20	30	26
Monday	20	30	26
Tuesday	20	30	26
Wednesday	20	30	26

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS,
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND
VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1
SOMERSET STREET,
BY W. HOSKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IN ADVANCE, BY THE YEAR, $5.00.

There is one colored man in congress. He is Mr. Chambers, of the Second North Carolina district. Cheetham is free born.

Nobody can now say where natural gas will or will not be found. It would not be surprising to find it cropping out in the heart of any city of the Union. The world is chuck full of it. Wells have lately been discovered in Ogden, Utah.

The eyes of farmers in the northern states are on the government experiment station in Kansas, which is trying to solve the problem of making a successful sugar. The Kansas state sugar inspector reports that in 1889 there were made in that state 1,393,375 pounds, against 600,375 in 1888. This shows encouraging progress.

The state of South Carolina appropriates annually $6,000 to a manual training school for colored children at Claflin university. Ten times as much might wisely be spent for the same purpose, if South Carolina could afford it. To put a good trade into the hands of any man, black or white, is to arm him against foes from within and without. More work and less talk is what we want to settle all questions.

A Crank's Wisdom.

Milton Allen considers himself commissioned to found a new religion. It does not seem to have occurred to him that, as Brillat-Savarin said, we have already in America a hundred religions and only one gravy. At any rate Milton has been reading revelations till he sees in the New Jerusalem of St. John the United States of America and no place else.

Some of his notions have a solemn good sense in them that is refreshing. For instance he says:

> In my new commonwealth I insist upon the establishment of a public library in place of the saloons which grind out mental dyspeptics. I would threaten death the convict a trade and change his name and make a decent man of him.

Then again he is way off, even for a crank. He tells us:

> The heavenly Jerusalem, which John describes in Revelations, was nearly square in shape and contained 15,000 furlongs both in length and breadth. Much cattle and horses should abide therein, silver and gold should be plentiful and all the streets and roads should be paved with precious metals.

And rather back the mists enveloping future centuries and permitted John to gaze on the New Jerusalem of America.

As our country corresponds in shape, size and in all other respects with the prophecies concerning the New Jerusalem.

Milton Allen, go to! If an attempt were made to start the New Jerusalem in this country a company of speculators would speedily get hold of the twelve sacred entrances, and form a trust in pearly gates and freeze out St. Peter himself if he didn't join the company. What sort of a figure would our successful business men cut in a New Jerusalem full of angels, Milton?

A Great Project.

The greatest transportation project of modern times is now in process of development. It is a railway and steamship system which will bring all parts of North and South America within easy reach of each other.

Many thousand miles of railway which will connect different parts of the system are already finished. A road 3,400 miles long, connecting the cities of Bogota and Buenos Ayres, is in construction. More than 1,500 miles of this road are already finished. Cross roads from ports on the Pacific will tap the main line and feed it from all the states of South America. Some of these are already completed, others are finishing rapidly.

The great trunk road will pass through the heart of the ancient kingdom of the Incas. It is popularly believed in Peru and Bolivia that there are mines and treasures of fabulous richness hidden away somewhere in the heart of the Andes, and that the secret of their locality is guarded by descendants of the Incas to this day, who live with a few faithful Indian attendants in forests and caves safe enough from the eye of the white man. Such is the tradition.

Be that as it may, it is certain that the mountains of Peru and Bolivia contain immensely rich treasures, hitherto undeveloped by reason of the obstacles nature has placed in the way to them. These obstacles the white man now at last is surmounting. One of the cross railroads mentioned leads from Valparaiso, in Chili, across the Andes to Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic. It traverses the mountains by a tunnel over six miles long.

To complete the great system in northern South America, the Colombia Railway and Navigation company has been incorporated in the United States. From a port at the mouth of the Magdalena river, on the northern coast of Colombia, railroads will be completed to points in Peru. All will connect with the trunk line at Bogota or elsewhere along the route. From the port at the mouth of the Magdalena powerful steamers will carry freight and passengers with speed and safety to New Orleans and the southern ports of Florida, thence all over North America they will go by rail.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Butler's Emigration Scheme Occupies the Senate's Time.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN THE HOUSE.

A List of Names Confirmed by the Senate to Serve Uncle Sam—McKinley's Motion for a Special World's Fair Committee Defeated—Motion to Reconsider.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—After the usual morning routine business yesterday the senate took up the bill introduced by Senator Butler on Dec. 13 to provide for emigrants from ports of other than the southern states, and Mr. Butler made a long speech in support of the bill. Messrs. Hoar and Blair spoke in opposition to the bill, which finally went over without action, and the senate went into executive session.

The following nominations were confirmed:

Civil Service Commissioners—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue—Alphonso Hart, of Ohio.

United States Judges—Augustus J. Ricks, Northern district of Ohio; Alonzo J. Edgerton, South Dakota.

United States Territorial Supreme Courts—James H. Beatty, of Idaho; Willis Van de Venter, of Wyoming.

United States Attorneys—William B. Sterling, district of South Dakota; Fremont Wood, district of Idaho.

Post Masters Appointed.

Among a long list of postmasters confirmed were the following: Connecticut—S. K. Montgomery, Bristol; W. R. Ball, Wallingford; J. C. Hubbard, Deep River; Drew Ansonia; Henry Hurst, Meriden. New York—W. R. Beaster, Middleburg; L. L. Hascall, Cooperstown; C. Day, Whitehall; G. L. Tibbs, Horseheads. Pennsylvania—J. D. Crawford, Edenburg Mills; A. Glass, Sandy Lake; J. D. Carothers, Wilkinsburg, T. F. Ford, Bellefonte; W. McKaig, Lansburg; W. J. Neyman, Grove City.

Discussing the World's Fair.

The time of the house was almost entirely taken up yesterday in receiving reports read by Mr. McKinley, from the committee on rules, providing for the appointment of a special World's fair committee of thirteen to report within thirty days, and by which the house can determine the site of the proposed fair, and subsequently to report a bill providing for the fair.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.), as the minority of the committee on rules, reported a substitute resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to report to the house a method of selecting the locality of the World's fair. First, whether the fair shall be held east or west of the Allegheny mountains; next, second, the selection of the place for the location of the fair; and after the location has been decided by the house, that the committee report a bill providing for a World's fair in 1892 at the place selected by the house. A long discussion followed in which a score or more of representatives took part. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, favored the substitute, and said if the house would decide upon the place the committee could, within twenty-four hours, report a plan for the fair which would be satisfactory to the house.

The Vote on Cannon's Substitute.

After an extended discussion Mr. Cannon modified his resolution by striking out the clause requiring the vote to be taken on locating the fair east or west of the Alleghanies. A vote was taken on Mr. Cannon's substitute as modified and it was defeated—yeas, 102; nays, 142.

Mr. Springer, rising to a question of privilege, said that he had kept a close tally of the vote and his tally did not agree with the official tally. He asked for a recount. A second roll call was had and result and the substitute was agreed to—yeas, 137; nays, 134.

There was much confusion ensued as to the next step to be taken in parliamentary proceeding. Many members contended that the next vote should be taken on the McKinley resolution as amended by the substitution of the Cannon resolution, but the speaker held otherwise and stated that the next vote was upon substituting the majority resolution, as amended, for the original resolution. The vote was watched with intense interest, and when it was known at the end of the roll call that the resolution had been defeated by a tie vote, Mr. Springer, who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative in order to be able to move a reconsideration. The motion to reconsider—yeas, 133; nays, 135. Mr. Springer moved to reconsider and Mr. McKinley moved to lay the motion on the table, pending which the house at 4:50 adjourned.

Jack Dempsey Very Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Jack Dempsey's illness has taken a serious turn, and it is feared that he is in the first stages of consumption. The Nonpareil has been suffering from a severe cold for several days, and there is no doubt now but what his fight with McCarthy will have to be postponed a perhaps indefinitely. He now weighs only 138 pounds, twenty pounds less than his fighting weight. Dempsey has been in poor health ever since his fight with La Blanche, and it is argued that his defeat is chiefly responsible for his present condition.

Senator Allison Renominated.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—The joint caucus of the Republican members of the house and senate met last night. Every member was present except three, who are sick, and they sent proxies. William B. Allison was nominated to succeed himself in the United States senate upon the first ballot. He received the vote of all the members present—seventy-eight in all. This insures his re-election by a majority of three.

Arbitrating Their Differences.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The state board of arbitration opened here a hearing on the differences existing between striking boot and shoe employers in Woburn. Both sides requested the board to fix one price list for all the factories included in the manufacturers' association. The hearing proceeded the return of such strikers as remain out pending its decision, and adjourned until Monday.

The Priest Gets a Senator Abusive Dying.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17.—The supreme court filed an opinion in the capital case of ex-Priest Boyle, who was sentenced to death for rape upon Geneva Whitaker, a young white girl, in Cherokee county, in March. The opinion is by Chief Justice Smith and it gives Boyle a new trial.

Scotland's Great Bridge.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 17.—The great bridge over the Firth of Forth will be formally opened with elaborate ceremonies on March 4, when the Prince of Wales will complete the structure by driving the last bolt.

FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Elaborate Preparations for the Incoming of Governor Abbett.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The most imposing ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of a governor ever seen in this state have been arranged by the committee having in charge the arrangements for the inauguration of Governor-elect Abbett on Tuesday next. Large bodies from Philadelphia, Jersey City and Camden will swell the parade.

The ceremony will take place at 12 o'clock m., at Taylor's Opera house, in the presence of the legislature, the judiciary and the officers elected. The two houses of the legislature will meet in their respective chambers at the usual hour and adjourn at 11 o'clock to meet upon the stage of Taylor's Opera house. The members will assemble on the stage, where seats have been prepared for them. The sergeant-at-arms of each house will attend their bodies with the mace at the opera house. At 11 o'clock the joint committee on the inauguration, with the state officers, will meet in the executive chamber at the state house, and the governor-elect Abbett in a place in the line of parade. On their arrival on the stage of the opera house the following order of exercises will be observed:

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Maddford; administration of the oath of office by Chief Justice Beasley; inauguration address of the governor by Governor Green; introduction of Governor Abbett to the president of the senate by ex-Governor Ludlow; introduction to the senate and general assembly by the president of the senate; inauguration address; benediction by Rev. Dr. George R. Wight.

A reception will be held in the executive chamber from 2 to 3 o'clock. An evening reception will be held at the opera house from 7:30 to 9 o'clock. Officers of the National guard attending the evening reception will appear in uniform.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Miraculous Escape from Death of a Car Load of Passengers.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 17.—An accident occurred on the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific road, by which 40 persons might have resulted in terrible loss of life had the train been running at full speed.

The engine, the two baggage cars and the caboose remained on the track. The first passenger car was Miss Abbia Coolidge, Evanston, slightly cut; E. H. Graham, Ogden, neck bruised; Mrs. James Kranz, Des Moines, chest bruised; John McCord, Indianapolis, leg broken; George McIntosh, conductor, hands and head slightly cut; A. Bushinger, Rock Springs, head and shoulders bruised; John Robinson, Long Pine, Neb., shoulder and leg injured; Domingo Stringer, Rock Springs, head bruised; Charles Tobin, Newton, Kan., head. The baggage and express car and the first class coach were thrown down an embankment, where they turned over and took fire.

There were six cars in the east bound train and the passengers in the rear coaches turned out to the rescue, which, with the following names are Miss Abbia Coolidge, Evanston, slightly cut; E. H. Graham, Ogden, neck bruised; Mrs. James Kranz, Des Moines, chest bruised; John McCord, Indianapolis, leg broken; George McIntosh, conductor, hands and head slightly cut; A. Bushinger, Rock Springs, head and shoulders bruised; John Robinson, Long Pine, Neb., shoulder and leg injured; Domingo Stringer, Rock Springs, head bruised; Charles Tobin, Newton, Kan., head. The baggage and express car and the first class coach were thrown down an embankment, where they turned over and took fire.

There were six cars in the east bound train and the passengers in the rear coaches turned out to the rescue, which, with those already named, will make the list of the injured. Their

IN AMSTERDAM.

Minister Hans van der Broom has got a monopoly in Kalverstraat.
He has a shop where he keeps his gold things cooked and curious, new and old.
The Jewels which Hans commands most,
Swords, trumpets, helmets, platters, chalks,
Bright Drakes, pots, and Indian shields,
And all these bright and precious things
That please the eye, but wreck the purse.

I most admired an ancient bed
With wreaths carved up its head,
A lovely thing to look upon,
Where curtains thin and most imperial
Were hung in days of old
"By Dame Hollekind," I was told,
And then the ancient Dutchwoman said
A king or queen had died upon it,
King Pride or Good Old Gentleman,
Had owned and slept upon the thing once!

Then long I stood and fervently stared,
By every bed-post and by every board,
And if I had kept to higher ground,
Had I the wherewithal to pay,
But looking at the price I turned away,
I felt I dared not buy
"O happy Holland!" I did sigh,
"That keeps the old things from the sale!"
Then I remembered I'm greatly spoil,
Both in possessing my own bed,
Which sometimes I'm afraid is old,
My mattress is at least a hundred years,
I feel it, but it is not enough!
Also! it has no ostrich bolt
Wherein have slumbered royal Maids,
Or wives on whom were made
The proof of grand maternity!

Then resumed I in goodly spell,
Good gossips my visit to find,
Of Frith der Hooter's old cellar vault
A second subscriber, and second
The Hon. Mrs. Hooter's second friend,
Grand Knight, Plaisted, U. R. A."
At present I'm not my pen much,
At present I'm not my Dutch;
And as to work in Amsterdam,
I keep away from Exhibitions,
Because in such I'm apt to roam,
In certain fascinated, vapid haunt,
I'll patronize no Exhibition,
But deal direct with Kirkland.
—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

A Grateful Bird.

A curious incident that occurred recently on board the brig Hope, bound from Rhine-Elbe-sand, which flows through the city of Zurich, illustrates the sagacity of the gulls, or tarnt, which frequent the Swiss lakes.

A fisherman was in the habit of feeding the birds with the refuse of meat, of which they are very fond, and one day, as they followed in the wake of the boat, the bait was accidentally knocked off, and fell into the water.

The lookout on leaghed at the waking, and a boat was about putting out into the stream to secure the lost article, when, to the surprise of every one, a gull was observed to dart down upon the floating bait.

After several ineffectual attempts, it succeeded in rising with the bait in its beak. It flew straight toward the bridge, and dropped the prize into the steersman's feet, amid the enthusiastic applause of the bystanders.

Those who believe that animals have the faculty of reasoning will find their faith strengthened by this anecdote. Instinct could never have led a gull to retrieve a boatsteer's lost bait.—Youth's Companion.

An Agreeable Settlement.

Merchant (to colored man Tony)—Here, say, Tony, how about this? You are not going to make enough to pay both me and the debt-gatherer. How do you? What are you going to do about it? I'm really getting anxious, you know.

Tony—Well, I tell you, Mas' Engine. I tile 'volvin' dat question in my min' for nigh two weeks, an' dis is de way I 'volve it: I'm gwine to pay you, an' gwine sy'pathize wid Mr. Kerr.

And Mas' Engine, it is hardly necessary to add, agreed that this was an eminently just division of Tony's assets.—Harper's Magazine.

True Friendship.

She (whispering)—You see that Mrs. Youngboy playing at the piano? I do feel so sorry for her husband—she flirts so outrageously, and they fight like dogs and cats!

He (interested)—Indeed! Why?

She—Yes; and their poor children are so neglected! They both have vile tempers, you know, and I don't suppose any one could get along with either of them.

He—But how do you come to know all this?

She (surprised)—H Why, I'am their best friend, don't you know!—St. Paul Ry.

Overrated.

When cremation comes to be the fashion we shall be able to do our obituaries in something like this style:

Feb. 2, 1891. Cre-
Nov. 25, 1891, pl- } ated.
April 17, 1892, Cremo-
—Springfield Union.

Saved from the Rains.

Drug Clerk—I filled a prescription for a stranger last night for a dollar and ten cents, and he paid me and the change was correct.

Proprietor—That's high-way robbery, quite. Well, never mind; if the ten cent piece is good we will make four cents on the sale.—American Pharmacist.

Name Enough.

Barber (running his hands through customer's hair)—Your head, sir, is quite—

Customer (irritably)—You gave it a shampoo yourself two days ago.

Barber (quickly recovering)—It's quite a remarkably well shaped head, sir.—Chicago Tribune.

Life on a Farm.

Farmer Oatcake (in summer)—Come, boys, get up! It's 4 o'clock, and there's a big day's work ahead of us.

Farmer Oatcake (in winter)—Come, boys, get up! It's 4 o'clock, and there ain't a damned thing to do today.—Life.

A Binding Item.

"How will you have it bound?" asked the binder of a man who had brought in a dictionary to have new covers put on. "I think it would be appropriate to have it spellbound," was the reply.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

His Experience.

Mr. Harbook—So you desire a position as groom. What have you been employed at lately?

Applicant—Hi have 'ide tumbler' Hinglish gentleman's 'abitation to some dealer for 'orses.—Life.

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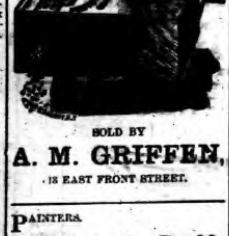

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Leave Plainfield at 12 [illegible] 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m. Sundays, 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 6.40, 6.55, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m. Sundays, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7.10, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 a. m., 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 p. m. Sundays, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 a. m., 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

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PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG, Leave Plainfield at 9.05 a. m., 5.05 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

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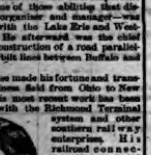
CALVIN S. BRICE.

Named for United States Senator by the Democrats of Ohio.

Calvin S. Brice, nominated for the United States senatorship from Ohio by the Democrats, was named for the place in 1888, his friends subsequently claiming that nomination was too high for the abilities of Cal Brice. He was chairman of the Democratic national campaign committee in the last Cleveland campaign. His name has been in national politics, although he had been a figure in the St. Louis convention which renominated Cleveland.

Mr. Brice was a student and a soldier during the war, and has always kept a close eye on practical politics. He attended every convention and was a worker, but he refused all nominations for office. After graduating in law he became a railroad attorney, still paying attention to politics. In 1869 he managed for Cleveland. His first important work in the line of those abilities that distinguish him—organizer and manager—was in connection with the Lake Erie and Western road. He afterward was the chief mover in the construction of a road paralleling the Vanderbilt lines between Buffalo and Chicago.

The enterprises made his fortune and transferred his business field from Ohio to New York city. His most recent work has been in connection with the Richmond Terminal system and other southern rail way enterprises. His railroad connections have included the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lake Erie and Western, the Chicago and Atlantic, the Ohio Central, the Richmond and Danville, the Richmond and West Point Terminal, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Memphis and Charleston, the Mobile and Birmingham, the Macon and Brunswick, the Kentucky Central, the Knoxville and Ohio, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon railroad companies. He has also interested himself in the National Telegraph company, the Southern Trust company and the United States Express company.



CALVIN S. BRICE.

Mr. Brice has been noted throughout life for his active and energetic habits. But he is also a good companion and a fond family man as well. The manner he was selected as chairman of the Democratic campaign committee he had arranged to go to Europe with his family. They were without him, and on their return his daughter declared that all the party missed in Europe was "Pa." Among his social friends he has told this joke on his early experience as a barrister in an Ohio village. When he was quite young he won a suit before a justice of the peace, but the opposing counsel appealed the case to a higher court, in a few days Mr. Brice's client came to him and said: "Cal, I want to pay you what you owe me, but whether to go into court I'll have to hire a lawyer now."

This reflection on his youth and inexperience did not put a damper on his ambition. He passed and became a specialist in corporation law, and has amassed a fortune of many millions.

A Prominent Architect Dead.

The architectural profession has lost one of the most talented members by the recent death of John McArthur of Philadelphia. Mr. McArthur was born in Scotland in 1823. He went with his parents to Philadelphia when he was a lad of 10 years, and was apprenticed to a carpenter. He occupied his leisure evenings studying drawing and architecture, and afterwards attended night school in Carpenters' hall, giving his attention to designing. His talents soon secured him recognition, and he early secured eminence in his profession.

In 1848 his plan for a house of refuge at Philadelphia secured the first premium, and he was intrusted with the erection of the building. In 1850 he was appointed superintendent of the work of building the east wing of the Pennsylvania hospital. He built the Continental and Girard hotels, the residence of Geo. W. Childs, the Philadelphia Mercantile library, and many other edifices, including

JOHN M'ARTHUR.

a large number of churches. During the civil war Mr. McArthur was architect for the war department. After the war he served at the building of the navy department at Washington and naval hospitals in Philadelphia, Mare Island, Cal., and Annapolis. The most important structure which he designed and built was the new city hall at Philadelphia, which cost for cost the city \$6,000,000. This and the erection of United States buildings have occupied his time for the past eighteen years.

The Late Senator Lapham.

Ex-United States Senator Elbridge Gerry Lapham, who died recently at his home on the shore of Canandaigua lake, N. Y., belonged to the school of statesmen that has now practically passed away—the school of Sumner, Wilson, Seward, Chandler and their colleagues. And like many of them his life was a sort of epitome of the transformations of American politics, for he entered public life as a Democrat, became a Van Buren free soiler in 1848 and eventually a Republican.

He was born at Farmington, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1814, his father Judge John Lapham, being an eminent Quaker and tract having settlement in that vicinity. At the Canandaigua academy he was the classmate, room mate and intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas. After working some time as a civil engineer he studied law, and was ad-

E. G. LAPHAM.

mitted to the bar in 1844. He located in Canandaigua and remained to the end of his life as a prominent lawyer. Though an active Republican, he held no office till 1867, when he was chosen to the constitutional convention.

In 1874 he was elected to congress from the Twenty-seventh district and re-elected three times, but before taking his seat in the fourth term he was chosen to the United States senate to succeed Roscoe Conkling. At the same time Warner Miller was chosen to succeed Mr. Platt. The dispatches of that memorable contest are still fresh in the public memory, and though Mr. Lapham, like all others engaged in the matter, was savagely denounced at the time, the public confidence in him remained unshaken. He retired to private life at the close of his term in 1885, and lived very quietly thereafter. He was in feeble health for a year before his death and died of heart failure.

CALIFORNIA'S JOURNALS.

TWO REMARKABLE ENTERPRISES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Examiner Sends the Prize Pupil of the City on a Six Months' Tour of Europe—The Chronicle's Wonderful Building—Sensational Newspaper History.

Newspapers are the rulers of the modern world—at least that part of it which is north ruling. Outside of Turkey and Russia, there is no civilized country of any pretensions as civilized in which any administration of any policy could stand against the combined newspapers.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE BUILDING.

The world is familiar with the great achievements of New York journalists: The World's Nellie Bly around the world exploit, sending Nellie Bly around the world eastward and The Cosmopolitan's sending Miss Bisland on a rival circumnavigation westward. But it is something of a surprise to learn of the big things done by the big journals of San Francisco—a city that forty-two years ago was only "Yerba Buena Mission," a city that in half a lifetime rose from the salt marsh and sandhill to more than the opulence of old Venice or Amsterdam.

The San Francisco Chronicle is but twenty-five years old (within a few weeks), yet it is now fastening the completion of one of the finest publication buildings in the world; while its rival, The Examiner, has just welcomed home its 15-year-old lady envoy from a European tour. On the 26th of May last The San Francisco Examiner proposed to the mayor and school authorities of that city that it would pay all the expenses of an excursion abroad, including a month at the Paris exposition, for any representative pupil, boy or girl, of the city schools, and of a teacher or either parent as the pupil might elect. A committee of selection was ordered, and the prize was won by 15-year-old Miss May Ayers, who gained 651½ "credits" out of a possible 700. Her closest competitor, Miss Frankie Willis, had only 94 less.

The bright girl, a native of San Francisco, in company with her mother and younger sister, left in a few days for Europe, whence they returned after a six months' tour abroad, and her comments on foreign life, as published in The Examiner, have all the charm of freshness and unsophisticated youth, with a good deal of quaint philosophy, drawn from the child's reading and consequent comparisons. Italy interested her more than any other country. She inspected the ruins of Pompeii, saw the towers, galleries and public buildings of Rome, Milan and Florence, put in a month at Paris and visited the most noted places in Germany and England. On her return her schoolmates and the teachers of her department, the Hamilton Grammar school, gave her a grand reception at the Palace hotel, speeches being made by the mayor and other notables.

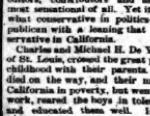
The history of California journalism is a romance in itself. When the Americans took charge they found an ample lot of Spanish (type) in old mission, the fathers having done some printing; but a practical printers started a weekly paper, of which the first issue contained a notice like this:

"We regret to have to announce that we have no double u's, as there are none in the Spanish language. We have sent for some, and until they arrive we shall be compelled to use two v's instead."

The Alta California is the pioneer of San Francisco journalism, dating from 1848; and Fred McCrellish was long accounted the greatest of newspaper men. With the opening of the civil war came a great wave of westward emigration, and many new journals were started. The Examiner and The Chronicle, now the great political rivals, among the lot. The Examiner is Democratic, but politics is but a small feature of its life. It is indeed a power on the coast, but its history has not been so sensational as that of some other papers.

For sensation pure and simple, The San Francisco Chronicle perhaps excels any other paper in the United States. Every main event in its history has had a sensation connected with it, the contests originally were of a sensational order, and the lives of its editors, contributors and assailants were most sensational of all. Yet it is now somewhat conservative in politics—that is, Republican with a leaning that is called conservative in California.

Charles and Michael H. De Young, natives of St. Louis, crossed the great plains in early childhood with their parents. Their father died on the way, and their mother reached California in poverty. As soon as precocity to work, reared the boys in tolerable comfort and educated them well. In these days working women in California had to ignore many fine distinctions as to their neighbors and associates. People without capital did as they could and asked no questions about the moral character their acquaintances had borne "in the states." Out of the purest and social mixtures of those early years the



MAY A. AYERS.

enemies of the De Youngs have dragged material for an attack on their mother, which the boys fiercely resented. Their love for her amounted to an idolatry, and she, elder of her sons the one unpardonable sin—a fact they failed to impress upon the bodies of their enemies. It cost some blood, but they convinced people that it was unwholesome to speak lightly of their mother.

In 1865 they established The Chronicle, and after some of the hardest fights in the annals of journalism they have made it the leading Republican paper of the coast. In the ranch dispensed Dennis Kearney furore The Chronicle at first took radical ground, but afterwards withdrew its support and became a target for the abuse of the "Sire," Isaac Kalloch. The preacher ventured to allude to the sister's mother, and Charles De Young shot him. He barely escaped death to be elected mayor, and in 1880 his son shot and killed Charles De Young. Michael De Young has since been sole proprietor, and has become a power in national politics.

The ten story building for The Chronicle, now rapidly nearing completion, is pronounced by many experts the most convenient structure for the purpose in the world. The skill of architects and sanitary experts has been exhausted on the plumbing, while the precautions against fire are so complete that the structure will be at once thoroughly fire proof and perfectly free from malaria and sewer gas. In the cellar, or basement story, are located the two immense boilers, supplying 180 horse power, and the dynamos to keep the 1,500 Edison incandescent lamps at a white glow, for each of the 1,500 of lamps needed to supply the building. Three great double inserting and perfecting Hoe presses of the latest pattern, with their attachments, complete the working machinery of the cellar.

On the street floor are the business offices, with carved oaken counter, and all the glass doors and general finish of solid elegance. Many rooms on this floor will be rented for stores. The elevators run in a shaft which is inclosed with approved methods of preventing fire or accident. All the walls, floors, partitions, ceilings and roof are utterly non-combustible. Everywhere that the stone is not so regarded, it is faced with pressed brick or terra cotta. All the columns are sheltered with fire proof jackets of tile and cement, and all the vaults and arches are of concrete, cement and fire clay tile. Experts declare that if every book, paper and table, every combustible article in the whole building were piled on one floor and set on fire, the flame would communicate to no other room.

For ventilation and sewering a most ingenious system of piping has been devised, independent of the building for support, outside the walls, yet tastefully covered or boxed in—any part of it can be reached in a minute. Besides the most recent devices for catch basins, and 37,000 feet of piping, there is a tank on the roof holding 20,000 gallons for the supply in case the street pipe fails. Every room has a pipe leading the air therefrom out to and above the top of the building, and thirty shafts for this purpose project above the roof.

On the ninth floor are the private and editorial rooms of The Chronicle, and these are indeed a harvest de luxe. Each room might fill with a description of the polished oaken floors and carved wainscoting; the mantelpieces and paneled recesses, the Venetian furniture of oak and damask leather and the colored cathedral glass. It will be almost too fine for prosaic journalism. Besides the journal's rooms there are 107 rented offices in the building, and the rents are high enough, so when the word "ready!" is pronounced the building will be put in use at once from cellar to roof.

SPAIN'S INFANT KING.

Alfonso XIII. Whose Serious Illness Has Been Reported.

Alfonso XIII., the infant king, whose serious illness has been reported, was born to the throne of the ancient realm. Shortly before his birth at Madrid, May, 1886, Alfonso XII died, leaving no male heir. The country was then in a turbulent state, with every prospect of another war of the succession. The reigning monarch at the time was the Duke Don Carlos Maria de la Macedes, princess of the Asturias, eldest daughter of Alfonso XII. The accouchement of the mother-queen was awaited with interest by the whole Spanish nation, and when the birth of a son was announced the event was received with satisfaction at home and in the foreign colonies. The babe was at once proclaimed King Alfonso XIII, with his mother, Queen Christina, as regent.

THE INFANT KING.

The baby king has been surrounded with grown people principally; as Spanish royal custom would not allow of playmates for his majesty of inferior rank. The regent has lived in the same apartments she occupied with her husband, Alfonso XII, surrounded with all the grandeur of royal appointments, relics of the houses of Bourbon and of Austria as they were united by the marriage of Spanish princesses to the various Austrian archduchess. From the balcony of the palace the baby king received the homage of the soldiery who parade upon the Plaza de Armeria. According to traditional custom, the heir to the Spanish throne is a sergeant in the king's regiment of Guards. That, as Alfonso XIII., the infant also became captain general of the army and commander-in-chief of all the forces. The chief events affecting the peace of Spain and the welfare of the young monarch during his minority were the revolutionary uprising of November, 1888, and a dynamite plot in January following. The uprising in November was aimed at Senor Canovas del Castillo, a prominent conservative politician, who was a leader in the movement to restore the Bourbon rule in Spain by bringing Alfonso XII to the throne.

Senor Canovas' carriage was attacked by a street mob, and the occupants, Senor and Senora Canovas, were rescued by the gendarmes. The dynamite plot of Jan. 8 consisted of the explosion of a bomb within the royal palace, near the apartments of the young monarch. Great devastation of the walls resulted, but the royal family experienced no harm beyond a terrible fright. The bomb was doubtless exploded by Anarchists with the intent to murder the royal family.

The death of Alfonso XIII will place upon the throne his sister, Maria de las Mercedes, now between 7 and 8 years of age.

THE DEAD EMPRESS.

Stories of Augusta, Widow of Emperor William I of Germany.

The dowager Empress Augusta of Germany, who has just died, was one of the prominent royal characters of this period. With the royal ladies of England, Austria and France, she shared in public attention for the past twenty years. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 the name of Augusta, then queen of Prussia, appeared in all of the king's dispatches from the seat of war. The queen naturally shared some of the popularity of the idolized king. She maintained associations for the relief of the sick and wounded, and in this way endeared herself to the German people. The war also brought about a reconciliation between the king and his consort, who for years before had avoided each other. Augusta had been, from the earliest days of the Prussian prince, which was strictly a match of diplomacy.

The heart of the queen had early been given in a truly romantic attachment. Her home

AUGUSTA.

in early life was the petty court of her father, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, where she was seen and wooed by a noble young Frenchman who was a passing guest at the ducal palace. Augusta and the young noble fell in love at first sight, and in the course of time there came acts of indiscretion directly at variance with the straight laced etiquette surrounding her. The lovers, aided by maid and valet, had meetings, and at length the maid dropped a note revealing the tryste, and it reached the hands of Augusta's mother. The note was from the noble Frenchman, and in the style of language of the Grand Monarch he set forth his passion and implored the fair one to flee with him to America.

A duel between the lover and a courtier of the duke was the result, and the former fell, bearing a deadly wound. Augusta covered his body with roses and her grief nearly crazed her. Then followed the marriage with the Prussian crown prince, Wilhelm, who had himself been crossed in love. The two were never lovers, only the most formal of friends.

As a princess Augusta was a beauty, and long after the first blush of youth had faded she was a queenly woman. Her shoulders especially were magnificent, and, though years of illness and suffering played havoc with her features, she took pains to have them compared the outlines of her face by skillful aids of art. The upper portion of her body to the neck she had incased in a mask of wax, which was removed. For many years this artifice, though suspected at court, was not actually known to be a device until a maid of the royal household, entering the room in the presence of a large company. One day in this curious minded person slipped up behind the august lady, and gently touched the smooth white shoulders with the point of a fine needle. The empress did not wince and the needle was pushed a little harder, with the same result. Then the lady in waiting no doubt as to how the royal beauty maintained a beautiful figure in her old age. No additional gossip with this story.

The Late Judge Knickerbocker.

The late Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker, of Chicago, as his name implies, came of Dutch stock, his ancestors having settled in New York nearly three centuries ago. He was born at Gallatin, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1837. In 1844 his father emigrated to Illinois, settling in McHenry county, where the son was educated.

For awhile he taught school, but in 1860 went to Chicago and began the study of law. In two years he was admitted to the bar and began his practice. In 1861 he was elected supervisor in office afterwards held by Robert T. Lincoln, now minister to England, and occupied the position for three years. In 1865 he was elected alderman, and in

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER.

1865 to the legislature. There he was vigorously opposed what was called the "Lake Front Steal," which was the giving to the Illinois Central railroad valuable riparian rights in Chicago. Knickerbocker was beaten in the legislature, but the "steal" was long afterwards rendered void by Justice Harlan of the supreme court of the United States.

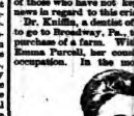
In 1869 Knickerbocker was nominated for probate judge at Chicago, but was defeated; but in 1877 was elected to the office, which he held till his death.

Judge Knickerbocker had a large circle of friends in Chicago, and was greatly respected for his sterling integrity and his ability as a jurist.

The Knifin Murder.

With this are given portraits of Mrs. Knifin, who was recently murdered so mysteriously in Trenton, N. J., and Emma Purcell and Dr. Knifin, who were arrested, the first named charged with the murder and the other with being accessory thereto. This outline of the crime will be read with interest by those who have not kept the run of the news in regard to this crime.

Dr. Knifin, a resident of Trenton, left home to go to Broadway, Pa., to negotiate for the purchase of a farm. With his wife remained Emma Purcell, her cousin, a typewriter by occupation. In the morning the Knifin



MISS EMMA PURCELL.

DR. KNIFFIN. MRS. DR. KNIFFIN.

rooms were found in great disorder. Mrs. Knifin was dead from chloroform and Miss Purcell was lying on the floor clad only in her night dress. She said that burglars had entered the place, that she doubted, and Miss Purcell and Dr. Knifin were placed under surveillance. Dr. Knifin then attempted suicide. When the coroner's inquest convened Miss Purcell declined to answer questions, and both were arrested. They were later bailed in \$50,000 each.

A DROP IN PRICES
ON
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS
GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.
Schwed Brothers,
SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CLOAKS & WOOLEN GOODS.
For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (36 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Fancy Cotton Cloths (all shades) 25c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 50c. a yard, Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, \$1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Dress Ginghams from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-4 of their original value.
Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street.

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent.
ON
All Overcoats and Winter Clothing
AT
WERNER'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING HOUSE,
NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.
THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.
Rogers, Hemsley and Kingsland.
Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.
The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of CHICAGO, Illinois.
CHAPELL and PARLOR.
Repaired and Tuned.
MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

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FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
Large Assortment,
Reliable Goods,
Low Prices.
CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.
23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR
WOOL and CASSIMERE ROSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.
PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.
Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains.
PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,
in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

While Everybody
IS WATCHING THE OUTCOME OF NELLIE BLY'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD AGAINST TIME, DO NOT FORGET THAT DOANE & VAN ARSDALE LEAD IN THE RACE FOR PERFECTION OF FIT AND DURABILITY OF THEIR GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.
DOANE & Van ARSDALE'S,
20 WEST FRONT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 90c., \$1.50, \$2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., \$1.25, \$1.90, \$2.50, \$4 AND \$6 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 90c., 60c., 75c., \$1 and \$1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., \$1.20, \$1.50, \$2.75. BRACKET SAWS, \$2.50, \$3.50 AND \$6.50. LAMPS, HANGING, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.60, \$3, \$7 and \$10.
J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,
NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

MUSIC HALL
1890.
FURNITURE STORE
POWLISON & JONES,
34 West Front St.

READER KNOW
That I have secured the exclusive right to sell stoves for the sale of the GILMAN FARM
CANNED GOODS
which have an established reputation, Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Soup Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at
Howell's Grocery,
NO. 57 NORTH AVENUE,
Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers
AND
METAL WORKERS.
CARNEY BROS.
Dealers in
Hot Air Furnaces,
Stoves and Ranges.
Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST

NEW STYLES
IN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Oil-Cloth and Carpets
GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.
H. A. POPE,
corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
A. D. COOK & BRO.
LUMBER
and COAL,
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal at main office. Telephone No. 20.

FUR CAPS,
Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys Cheapest at
U. B. CRANE'S,
138 PARK AVENUE

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES
ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipe, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue
2d and 3d floors. Box 1295.

INSURANCE.
Isaac Brokaw,
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and
Fire Insurance,
20 DUNELLEN STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service
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Park avenue. W. S. SLATER, Manager
PEERLESS DYES

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

SOTTINGS.

A public ball will be held in Laing's Hall last night was well attended.

—The "Spider and the Fly" panels has supplanted "Pigs in clover."

—Singing and stenography classes meet at the Y. M. C. A. to-night.

—The city Common Council will hold an adjourned meeting on Monday night.

—There is to be a progressive euchre party in the parlors of the Fanwood club this evening.

—The Union county Grand Jury returned twenty-eight true bills yesterday and was discharged.

—Perseverance Lodge No. 74, K. of P., held a meeting last night. Business of a routine nature only was transacted.

—The Monday Nights and Pastimes will bowl one of the County League games on the Westfield alleys Monday evening.

—The Somerset County Agricultural Society will hold a meeting on February 15th, to elect officers for the coming year.

—The last lot of the coal cars which were wrecked near Grant avenue Thursday afternoon were taken to Elizabethport yesterday.

—A new lodge of the Knights of Pythias is to be organized in Raritan, and an Assembly of Pythian Sisterhood is talked of in Somerville.

—The annual session of the Grand Division of New Jersey, Sons of Temperance, will be held in Trenton on the 23d inst. A large attendance is expected.

—A milk wagon collided with a phaeton at the corner of Front street and Park avenue about nine o'clock this morning. The phaeton was slightly damaged.

—Peter Layton, Esq., of Liberty Corner, on his way to church last Sunday caught a five grasshopper. How is this for the middle of January? says the Somerville Democrat.

—The Executive and Base Ball Committee of the Crescent league held a meeting last night to mature plans for the organization of the Crescent base ball nine for the coming year.

—Mr. John G. Moore will contest his father's will. Messrs. Jackson & Codington, his counsel, have filed a caveat in the probate court to stop the taking out letters of administration.

—The following are the newly-elected officers of the Westfield Fire Department: President, Albert Wilcox; Vice-President, Geo. W. Peck; Secretary, Charles Clark; Treasurer, Frank Brunner.

—The West End Base Ball Club, of Somerville, have secured John Harkins, the well-known pitcher, to pitch for them next season. Bergen and Williams have also signed with the above association.

—The game between the Olympics, of this city, and the Young Americas, of Newark, announced to be bowled last night on the Olympic Alleys, was indefinitely postponed, owing to the non-appearance of the Newark team.

—John Burns, of Elm place, was arrested yesterday for not supporting his family. This morning he was arraigned before City Judge Codington. He promised the Judge that he would do better in the future and was paroled for two weeks on trial.

—The Electric Light Co. at Somerville has been instructed by the Bound Brook Board of Street Commissioners to proceed at once with the work of putting up the balance of the street lights. There are now 22 lights in operation and 16 more are to be added to the circuit.

—The death-rate at Atlantic City, which has been given as the highest in the State, is accounted for by the practice of taking invalids to that place in the hope of prolonging their lives. Senator Gardner will introduce a bill in the Legislature requiring separate reports of resident and non-resident deaths.

—The members of the Somerset County Board of Chosen Freeholders appointed to review the recent action in regard to a proposed new road from Bound Brook to Chimney Rock have decided to compromise $100 of the award formerly made to Mrs. Matilda M. Watts. This being a final decision the road will now be laid.

—Mr. L. J. Denton, the florist, brought to The News office this morning a sprig of southern jasmines in full bloom. It was grown out-door on the porch at the residence of R. R. R. Halloway on Le Grande avenue. Mr. Denton declares that this is something remarkable in this latitude and might not occur again in twenty years.

—The sense of solidarity is reached in the order said to have been issued by the Superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad requiring brakemen and baggagemen on the New York division of that road to shave off their whiskers. William Welch, a well-known and popular brakeman whose magnificent beard has long been the pride of the road, has resigned, and it is said that many will follow suit. Jacob Thomas, whose Dundreary's reached to his waistband, submitted to the indignity, and others who have obeyed the denominational decree are laid up with throat trouble.—So says the Bound Brook Chronicle.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1 Wednesday	32	34	32
2 Thursday	32	34	32
3 Friday	32	34	32
4 Saturday	32	34	32
5 Sunday	32	34	32
6 Monday	32	34	32
7 Tuesday	32	34	32
8 Wednesday	32	34	32
9 Thursday	32	34	32
10 Friday	32	34	32
11 Saturday	32	34	32
12 Sunday	32	34	32
13 Monday	32	34	32
14 Tuesday	32	34	32
15 Wednesday	32	34	32
16 Thursday	32	34	32
17 Friday	32	34	32
18 Saturday	32	34	32

UNION COUNTY FARMERS.

An All-Day Session to be Held at Westfield.

The Union county Board of Agriculture held a regular meeting on Thursday afternoon in their room at the court house in Elizabeth. President Dennis Long presided, and there were present Secretary D. C. Crane, John O. Magie, David Magie, Robert Woodruff, Noah Parnell, E. P. Beebe and others.

The time was largely taken up by the reading of Secretary Crane's annual report to the State board, treating on several matters of interest to the farming residents.

It was decided to begin the series of all day meetings, which are to be held in different sections of the county, at Westfield, and the first Thursday in February was appointed. The meeting will be held in the town hall, and Mr. Robert Woodruff was appointed a committee to make the arrangements for the accommodation of the guests.

Secretary Crane has charge of the program, and he is preparing one that cannot fail to interest the agriculturists of the county as well as others who may attend the meeting. Prominent among the speakers he has an acceptance from Mr. B. C. Sears, superintendent of the New Jersey Experimental Farm. An address on "Recent observations among farmers of France and Germany" will be made by C. L. Allen, of Long Island. George H. Martin, editor of the American Agriculturist, will talk on the "Structure of the horse's foot," and Mr. Barthol mew Gidney, of Westchester county, N. Y., a great milk raiser, will speak on "Milk and Butter."

The subjects for general discussion by the members of the board and guests will be "How can we profitably feed our farm stock?" "How wife and I made the farm pay," and "Helping the young folks."

The meeting will be open to the public. A luncheon will be served at noon by the ladies of Westfield.

League of American Wheelmen.

A meeting of the Board of Officers of the New Jersey Division L. A. W. was held at the Bicycle club house in this city last evening. There were present Chief Consul Dr. G. C. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer Geo. C. Pennell and F. C. Gilbert, of Elizabeth; Vice-Consul Dr. H. A. Beaudict and Theo. F. Marsden, Jr., of Jersey City; H. P. Stoney, of Hasbrouck; Rev. V. Whitehead and G. H. Cane, of Trenton, and Frank L. C. Martin, of this city.

The Road Book to be published early in the Spring will be of an entirely new nature. It will contain a series of maps, one for each county, and will be the most complete book heretofore in use. In it a wheelman will easily be able to tell the best roads to travel on, what the roads are made of, the grade, etc.

Friday and Saturday, May 30th and 31st, have been decided as the days on which to hold the annual meeting of this division and it will be held in Plainfield. In connection with this meeting will be held a mammoth lantern parade, a race meet for several championships of the State, and a banquet.

Camera Club Exhibition.

The exhibition of amateur photographs to be given by the Plainfield Camera club as elsewhere advertised will take place on January 30, and during the following week in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association. It promises to surpass all their past efforts. A Reception Committee will be present each evening to give any information possible to visitors. Copies of many of the pictures will be sold to those desiring them. A flash-light picture will be taken of all present promptly at nine o'clock every evening by members of the club appointed for that purpose. The club hopes with the proceeds to fit up a gallery with all accessories for the use of its members. A large attendance is anticipated, and the Y. M. C. A. rooms have been obtained through the kindness of Mr. J. H. Manning its secretary, in order that the many visitors may be accommodated.

Rockaway Valley Railroad.

At the annual meeting of the Rockaway Valley Railroad, held at New Germantown recently, the following directors were elected: John W. Ely, Phineas Ely, Wm. S. Clark, Robert Craig, James H. Sayre, Wm. T. Mellick, J. H. Trimmer, P. W. Mellick, W. W. Sutton, J. R. V. Mellick, J. R. Fisher, William Hillard, John Antis, Benjamin Van Duzen. The officers of the company are as follows: President, Hon. J. N. Pidcock; Vice-President, W. W. Sutton; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Sayre. The stock of the Pottersville and Pohpack extension was merged with that of the Rockaway Valley, and the entire line will hereafter be known as the Rockaway Valley Railroad.

A New Deputy Collector.

John M. Pruden, of Elizabeth, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Union County and a part of Middlesex County by Internal Revenue Collector Large. He takes the place of William Connelly, resigned.

—"Mother Goose" and her family will delight the children next Tuesday evening at the Rink. See ad.

—The boys choir of the Y. M. C. A. will lead the singing at the young men's meeting at Association Hall on Monday at 8 p. m. All men welcome.

—It is announced that Jones Ordway, of Glens Falls, has presented the Young Men's Christian Association of that city with a church for $50,000.

—Corris brothers, the famous battery of the Winthrop base-ball club of New York, who played with the Crescents of this city in that memorable match with the West Ends, of Somerville, have signed with the Bergen Point club for next season.

—Mr. Charles Hodges, formerly of Plainfield, who quit long ago and several newspapers, for publishing an item respecting him, which is declared was untrue, and who was defeated in the first suit coming up, and has been compelled to give bonds to pay $440 costs and expenses thereto, has discontinued his other suits which he would have been money in pocket had he never begun.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lida Sanders, of Liberty Corner, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. James Robinson, of Fanwood, is visiting friends in Boston, Mass.

Mr. Foster Johnson, of East Second street, is convalescent from the grip.

Master Willis Miller, of West Front street, is confined to the house with the grip.

Mr. Joseph Hiles, of Somerset street, North Plainfield, is convalescent from the grip.

Mr. George Fairchild, of Grandview avenue, has mastered a severe attack of the grip.

Mr. David C. Lyon, who is wintering at Hotel Marlboro, New York, visited friends here yesterday.

Miss Emily Hall, of Perth Amboy, is visiting her friend, Miss Helen Warman, of Grove street, North Plainfield.

A telegram from Charleston, S. C., states that Mrs. Garret Dreier, of West Front street, has safely arrived at that city.

Councilman Henry B. Newhall has so far recovered from his recent severe attack of the grip as to be able to walk out-door.

"Our Own Social Circle" held one of their popular sociables at the residence of Miss Force, on Dunr street, last evening.

Messrs. Chester C. Moore and George Bates were recently elected and took part in the Board of Trustees of All Saints Episcopal church at Scotch Plains.

Mr. Thomas D. Mosher, son of the late Rev. Dr. Abraham Mosher, of Somerville, has been elected President of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company.

A social was held at the residence of Mr. T. D. Bushnell, on Kimball avenue, Westfield, Monday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies Guild of the Episcopal church.

Judge Bartine, of the Somerset County Court, is recovering from a severe attack of the grip, as is also Mr. A. P. Sutphen, of the Somerset County Board of Freeholders.

Friend Lyons, of the Bound Brook School at Rosella, is still ill with the grip at the home of his father-in-law at Scotch Plains. He had a relapse after recovering from his first attack.

The Shakespeare Club, of North Plainfield, gave a dance to their friends at the residence of Miss Grace Brown, 96 Mercer street, last evening. An enjoyable time was had by all present.

Mr. W. W. Howland, of Rockview avenue, has gone to Washington D. C., where he will remain until the end of next week. He will be a guest at the Arlington House while in the National Capital.

The ceremony of installing the officers of the Women's Relief Corps connected with Judson Kilpatrick Post at Elizabeth last Thursday evening was conducted by Mrs. Jennie B. Atwood, assisted by Mrs. Ellen Bray, both of Plainfield.

Mr. Nicholson, of the Fund Tool Works, will lead the Y. M. C. A. meeting in Reform Hall to-morrow afternoon, Jan. 19th, and for several succeeding Sundays. Mr. Nicholson is a very pleasant speaker, and a large attendance is desired at all the meetings.

The Bound Brook Chronicle says that Mr. George C. Sweet, who was night operator at Plainfield, and who has been night operator at the Central station at Bound Brook for several years, has been given the position of day telegraph operator and local manager for the Western Union Company. Mr. L. A. Hoffer, of Bound Brook, has secured a better telegraph position at Jersey City, but is at present extra ticket agent at Plainfield.

The oldest G. A. R. man in New Jersey is John Sanders, of Ringoleville. He was born at Palmyra, in Hunterdon county, on August 1, 1802, and is therefore nearly 90 years of age. He enlisted in Co. F, 31st N. J. V., which was that being recruited at Flemington, on September 3, 1862, for nine months, and was honorably discharged in June, 1863. He is an active and energetic G. A. R. man, and is the oldest member in the Post, and from all that can be ascertained, in the United States.

Charlie Powlison's Adventure.

Mr. Charles F. Powlison, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at 15th Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, performed a neat piece of detective work one day this week. Complaints of petty thefts in the locker room of the association's gymnasium had been frequent, and Mr. Powlison suspected a young man who lived near the association building. Watching the pocket person to the residence of the latter's father and demanded two watches that he said he had stolen. The father, who is a young man, a youth of sixteen, denied the charge, but finally gave up the watches, and the owners were invited to identify the property. During the excitement which followed the exposure, a number of members of the boy's family were in the room, the youth drew a revolver and escaped it, but Mr. Powlison made him drive to the police station. There the father promised to make full restitution for his son's thefts if the association would not prosecute.

No Incendiaries Here.

The following dispatch from Mount Holly was published in the Bound Brook Chronicle today as referring to the vicinity of Plainfield. It should be promptly denied, as we are glad to say that they are no incendiaries in this neighborhood now:

The recent alarming increase in the number of fires in this section has led the farmers to arrange for an organization for mutual protection. Within the past few days property to the value of $25,000 has been destroyed in the county by incendiaries. The local insurance companies are also interested in the movement.

Our Newark exchange also published in the same issue an item about the accident to Edward Bloodgood, and said that the Express Press Works were at Gloucester. Perhaps the regular telegraph editor of the Journal has the grip. If so he is forgiven.

Stage Driver Missing.

Walter Witted, who for the last year has driven David Taylor's stage between Bound Brook and New Brunswick, disappeared on Friday, having, it is thought, left town on the milk train the night before. Yesterday his father came on from Boston looking for him. He says the boy ran away from school in that city three years ago, when only 16 years old, and he has never heard from him until recently, when he received a letter asking for a remittance to enable him to get home. The father immediately prepared to welcome the prodigal son home in great shape, and was much disappointed in finding that he had arrived too late.—Bound Brook Chronicle.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

What Will Be Done by Religious Societies To-Morrow.

The Friends' First-day school will meet to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Services will be held at Hope chapel to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Services will be conducted in the Bethel Mission at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Mr. H. B. Monge will speak at the Mount Pleasant school house to-morrow evening.

The usual services will be held in the First Presbyterian church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Workers' Training class meets at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow at 9 a. m. Visitors are welcome.

Services in St. Joseph's church will be held at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m. The Rev. Father Freeman, pastor.

Usual Sunday services at 73 West Front street, at 9:15 a. m. and 4 p. m., will be held to-morrow, to which all are invited.

The usual services will be held in the Unitarian church on Second place to-morrow. The pastor, Rev. W. P. Tilden, will preach.

Seventh-day Baptist service: Early celebration, 7:30 a. m.; morning prayers and sermon 10:30 a. m.; evening prayers at 4:30.

Services to-morrow at the New Market Baptist church, Rev. J. A. Cheeley, pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, Clinton avenue. Services to-morrow: Morning prayer and sermon at eleven o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p. m. Evening song at 4 p. m.

The Rev. Fathers Smyth and Stafford will conduct services in St. Mary's church to-morrow at 8:30, 9:45 and 10:45 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. Good singing by a male choir.

Sunday meetings in Reform Hall to-morrow at 9.15 a. m., 4 and 7.45 p. m. In the evening Charles W. Updyke, Esq., of this city will deliver an address. All are cordially invited to attend.

Services to-morrow in the Park Avenue Baptist church: Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Asa Reed Ditts, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Services at the Church of Our Saviour, Netherwood, the Rev. S. P. Simpson, priest in charge, to-morrow: Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m.; morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 4:30 p. m.

The usual services will be held at the Warren Mission chapel to-morrow. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock. A service of song at 7:30 and devotional services at 8 o'clock.

In the German Reformed church on Craig place, North Plainfield, there will be services to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Also on Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The Rev. F. Koechli will preach. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m.

At the First Baptist church, to-morrow, services in the lecture room of the church at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. The prayer meeting will be held at 7:30 p. m. Bible school at 6:45 p. m. Preaching service in the evening at 7:30.

Methodist Episcopal church. The pastor, Rev. Chas. H. Mitchell, will preach at the morning and evening services. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League at 6:45 p. m. Evening sermon at 7:30. Subject: "Hypocrisy."

In the Trinity Reformed church to-morrow services will be held as follows: Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Chas. Corwin, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting in the lecture room at 7:30 p. m.

At the Congregational church, on Seventh street, morning service will be held at 10:30. The pastor, the Rev. C. L. Goodrich, will preach. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30.

The First Church of Christ in Plainfield will meet at Reform Hall at 10:30 a. m. Mr. Weaver will speak on "If a man die shall he live again?" Job 14:14. 7:30 p. m., Bible school. Social services on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday.

At the Crescent avenue church, the regular services to-morrow will be: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m. Strangers are cordially welcome. The free evening pews are free. In the morning ushers will provide seats for all as promptly as possible.

Encourage the Boys.

The Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. have arranged for an entertainment to be held in Reform Hall on Tuesday evening January 28th. The entertainment is entitled "Switzland" and is a panologue in four parts It is designed to give picturesque and humorous descriptions of scenery, churches, towns, social customs and life in Switzland and will include a number of songs and recitations descriptive of scenes and events in that romantic and beautiful country. The story includes the adventures of three people on a journey among the Alps, together with the sayings and doings of the guides, conductors, people, peasants, and others they meet on the way.

During the evening Miss Allen will appear in several costumes including a peasant's dress, and a Swiss guide costume. Some of this lady The New York Amusement Gazette says: "Miss C. M. Allen is the lucky young lady who has had an original idea and accomplished by the skill and perseverance to utilize it."

The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the Y. M. C. A. building project. Tickets twenty-five cents.

"The King's Fool."

The Conried Opera company, numbering over seventy, people will give one representation of Muller's Comic Opera, "The King's Fool," next Monday at Music Hall. The company which appeared this White is one of the large cities and it is especially fortunate for us in Plainfield, that we are to have an organization of the size and ability of the one in question, an enterprise on the part of the local management which deserves a liberal appreciation. It is believed that there will be no vacant seats in Music Hall next Monday evening and those present will without doubt be delighted.

A Separate Jurisdiction.

It is proposed by the Order of United Workmen of this State to have a separate jurisdiction for New Jersey, and the question will soon be voted on by the different lodges throughout the State. At present the jurisdiction comprises New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. The New Jersey members of the Order claim that a separate jurisdiction means the death rate will be lower and there will be a consequent decrease in the rate of assessment.

Union County Water Co.

The syndicate which proposes in the near future to supply Elizabeth with water from artesian wells filed yesterday articles of incorporation with County Clerk Crowell. They style themselves the Union County Water Company, and place their capital at $100,000, of which $10,000 has already been paid in.

The Mayor's Complaint Book.

The PLAINFIELD NEWS thinks that Mayor Sanders's plan of having a complaint book in his office, for citizens who have grievances of any kind in any department over which he has jurisdiction, would not be a bad idea for Plainfield's Mayor to adopt. Is point of fact it is an excellent idea for any Mayor to adopt. It is all very well to say that the heads of departments are the ones to whom the people can easily complain, if they have any real grievance. But all the people do not know the heads of departments or just where to find them, and it sometimes happens that the heads of departments are the very ones they wish to complain of. In four cases out of five the people who have complaints to make go to the newspapers first, and are in a great majority of cases referred to the proper officials whose duty it is to attend to matters complained of. The Mayor's book has the advantage. He will go at once, and with authority, to the parties who ought to take charge of each complaint and will see that it is attended to if it is well founded. It is appreciated that most of the complaints will come from those who think the city scavenger, the health inspector or the street commissioner has not attended properly to his duties. These are the usual sources. Either garbage has been "left for weeks," or a certain street has been "in a horrible condition" or "the streets are in an impassable condition or are not swept," or something like this. But when the Mayor calls the city officials' attention to these matters it is not unlikely they will be promptly remedied.—Elizabeth Journal.

A New Use for Old Farms.

While so much is being said about the abandonment of New England farms, it is curious to learn that some of these deserted farms in Berkshire are being rapidly acquired by well-to-do city people who like country life and who appreciate the charming scenery of that section. In fact a company is said to make farming pay, and so help to revolutionize the husbandry of the hill districts.

A young lawyer from Boston some time ago purchased a thousand acres at a very low price. He has stocked his farm with blooded cattle, and has erected on it a fine mansion for use as a Summer residence. His cattle are doing splendidly, and he has figured out a profit of $5,000 a year on his farm. Should he embellish it would not be the first instance in which brains have won where mere physical work done in the old ruts had failed. —Washington Post.

List of Advertised Letters.

Remaining in the Plainfield post-office for the week ending Jan. 15th, 1890:

Brown, Frank Mitchell, Miss Mary
Burnett, Ed Manning, Miss Lizzie
Brown, J Warren Reed, Thos
Bridges, Jas S Robinson, H J
Chyreen, Emil Solomonson, Miss L
Cohen, Cap Randolph, Mrs Mary A
Cavenaugh, Miss Sarah Roberts, Mrs Robert's
Davis, Mrs Kate Smith, C
Dunham, Miss Christie Smalley, Mrs G C
Glumpy, Miss Hettie Smalley, Miss Emma E
Henderson, Mrs S R Turnbull, David
Hall, Miss Mary Wright, Miss Ellen
McAllan, Miss Bird Williams, Miss Maggie
Mead, Mrs Isaac Wallis, I

Persons calling for the above, please say advertised. W. L. Poucs, Postmaster.

Business Failures.

There were 355 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 354 in the preceding week and 398, 308, 325 and 324 in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888, 1887 and 1886 respectively. The total number of failures in the United States in January 1st to date is 1,019, against 991 in 1889.

Died.

WALKER—At the residence of her daughter Mrs. Charles Hodges, 15 Grandview avenue, January 16th, Mrs. Clarissa N. widow of the late Cornelius Walker, of Hamilton, Mass., in the 87th year of her age. Funeral private. 17-2t*

Cents-a-Word Column.

$35. A PIANO, rosewood case, top damper 7½ octave and full plate, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 3-tf

AT Mulford's, 45 North avenue, promiscuous lot of properties for sale and to be sold early and take place very low.

A LARGE SQUARE four-burner, double heating stove, with nickel and the trimmings, "Art" pattern, nearly new, for sale cheap. Call at 19 Park avenue and see above. Sold because furnace has been put in. Address "Comfort" care of EVENING NEWS. 13-tf

FOR SALE—Well built house, twelve rooms, all improvements, good location, lot 100x180, fine shade trees. Address, Mrs. Hull, 440 Monroe avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. 1-14-6t

$100 SEVEN Octave piano, elegant case, carved case, all the latest improvements and great bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 3-tf

TO LET—Part of house, 4 rooms. No. 3 West Fourth street. R. C. Mulford, Broker.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, 7 1-3 octave, 3 strings, repeating action, full plate, fine rich tone and fully warranted. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 3-tf

TREES, winter-blooming plants and palms at Denion's Hillside avenue Nursery. 16-3

$45. CABINET ORGAN—New, two full sets reeds, fine tone, with stool and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 3-tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, 35 East Sixth street.

$85. ORGAN—New, 12 stops, 3 octaves, 2 sets, beautiful case, walnut, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 3-tf

WANTED—Good white cook and nurse girl; reference required. Apply 179 West Front street. 5-tf

Special Notices.

DANCING AND ESTHETICS. Prof. Segelken's school, 17 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. New term commences Tuesday, January 21st, 1890. For advanced scholars. Now beginning Thursday 4 to 6 p. m. For terms etc., send for a circular or call at 22 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 2-1w†

THE MAIN THING

WE ARE AFTER, IN THE REACH OF THAT NOT ONLY THE EYE, BUT THE WELL, TOGETHER ING QUALITIES BINATION THAT IS TO PLACE WITH PEOPLE, SHOES FIT THE FEET TO POCKET BOOK AS WITH GOOD WEAR- MAKING A COM- CANNOT BE BEAT.

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE'S, 29 WEST FRONT ST.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies LOOMIS & RICE 49 B'dway

MUSIC HALL, M.H.A. The Operatic Event. *Monday, Jan. 20th,* CONRIED'S Comic Opera Company. Directed by Heinrich Conried. Stupendous Spectacular production of Arthur Mueller's Romantic Opera, The **KING'S FOOL**

The largest musical organization in America, including Helen Bertram, Della Fox, Patti Stone, Jessie Ralfarth, May Keno, Geo. W. Howard, Chris. Harrison, Aldrich Libby, Chas. F. Lang, and the beautiful lady concert, Paul Steindorff, musical director. Concert new waltz song, "Fair Columbia." Special reduction to 50c., 75c. and $1.

Grand Exhibition

OF

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHS

AT THE

Y. M. C. A. Rooms,

EAST FRONT STREET,

For one week, beginning

Thursday, Jan. 30th,

Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

Admission 25 Cents. Tickets can be had from members. 1-18 tf

Mother Goose

With her large family will again visit the KITCHEN GARDEN on the evening of

Tuesday, January 21,

at 8 o'clock, in the

W. C. T. U. Rooms,

73 WEST FRONT STREET.

The children invite their friends to come and form the acquaintance of this distinguished dame.

ADMITTANCE 25c., CHILDREN 15c.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

"BOUND BROOK ROUTE"

Special Reduced Excursion Rates to Trenton.

for the

Inauguration

of GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT, on TUESDAY, JAN. 21st, 1890.

Special excursion tickets from Plainfield to Trenton will be sold from 12 noon January 20th to 12 noon January 21st, at $1.84. Tickets good to return until Jan. 23d. A special express train will leave Plainfield for Trenton at 8.50 a. m., and returning leave Trenton at 6.15 p. m. on Jan. 21st. 14-6

FOR SALE,

LARGE

Brick Building,

21 and 23 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Hayaige. 1-3 -1m

Valuable Dwelling

Property For Sale,

The Substantial house No. 61 East Front street, (also rooms with stable), built and recently occupied by Henry S. Lozier, is now for sale. Apply to W. C. Baker, No. 1 East Front street. 16tf-1m

HELP THE BOY'S!
HELP THE BUILDING!
CHARLOTTE M. ALLEN'S

SWITZERLAND

A MONOLOGUE IN FOUR PARTS.

To be held at

Reform Hall,

on the evening of

Tuesday, Jan. 28th,

at 8 p. m.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. For the benefit of the building. 18-25-27

FOR SALE.

Located on Prospect avenue at Dunellen, minutes walk from the depot (flag walk), a

LARGE WELL-BUILT HOUSE

12 rooms, besides bath-room and wash-room, 2 halls, pantries and closets; cellar under the whole house; heated by a cellar; hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; good barn, carriage and wagon house; lot 100 feet by 160 by 264 feet; plenty of fruit and shade trees; title good; terms easy; on installments, if desired. Inquire of

I. D. TITSWORTH. 16-tf

PLAINFIELD

BARGAIN HOUSE.

Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.

Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.

Van Emburgh & White

29 WEST FRONT ST.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE,

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy,

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

Headquarters

For Worsteds, Notions, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Embroidery, Hosiery, Ribbons, Dress Linings, Corsets, Coutil, Brushes,

U. S. Hair Tonic,

Magic Renovating Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that should always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street next to P. O.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
AND
SUBURBAN TIMES,
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 17, NORTH AVENUE.

E. W. BONHAM, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:
IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE RATE OF A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $3.00 PER YEAR.

The Congo Free State.

A nobler chapter in human history has seldom been written than that which records the founding of the free state of Congo in Africa.

It originated with King Leopold II of Belgium. In 1876 he called a council of distinguished African travelers of all nations, and obtained their judgment on the best means of opening Africa to civilization. His idea was that it must be done by the methods of peace and justice, not those of rapine and bloodshed. In 1877 the African International association of the Congo was formed at Brussels by delegates from most of the nations of Europe and from the United States. An executive committee of three, a German, Dr. Nachtigall, a Frenchman, M. de Quatrefages, and an American, Henry S. Sanford, of Florida, were appointed to establish scientific stations along the Congo. Stanley headed the pioneer corps of surveyors.

In course of time the free state of Congo was formed. It included 2,400,000 square miles of territory. It is matter of congratulation to us that the first country to recognize the new state was the United States. This was in President Arthur's term, April 22, 1884.

Under the Congo state government the navigation of the river Congo and of the Niger is to be free for all time. King Leopold II is the sovereign head of the government. The state, however, has no connection with Belgium, nor is it in any way dependent. Four hundred and fifty native chiefs have given their allegiance to the government. It is at present an absolute monarchy. King Leopold issues the laws by royal decree. The decrees are drafted and submitted to him by the heads of department who are appointed by the king. The expenses of the government are defrayed from the private revenue of King Leopold. The government has never been self supporting, though it is hoped to make it so within six years.

The governor general of Congo directs its affairs under the superintendence of King Leopold. In four years more the Congo railway will be completed. By agreement of the powers at an international conference in Berlin, which closed Feb. 26, 1885, Congo is to remain forever an independent, neutral state, free to the commerce of all nations. The most hopeful sign of all is that the native chiefs themselves have agreed to co-operate in this attempt to plant civilization on the Congo.

A New Artificial Butter.

Plants of machinery have been erected in Germany for the manufacture of artificial butter from the oil of the cocoanut. At Mannheim a single factory turns out 6,000 pounds a day of the product. The cocoanut butter contains 70 per cent. of fat. The rest is organic matter, nearly half being albumen. African, Brazilian and South Sea Island cocoanuts are used. The industry is becoming profitable, and the United States consul at Mannheim recommends that it be started in this country.

Why not? Brazilian cocoanuts are nearer to us than to Germany, if there were facilities for shipping. There is something peculiarly appetizing and esthetic in the thought of cocoanut butter. Vegetable oils are preferable to animal oils for food. They are cleaner than animal oils and fats can be. There is no question about the flavor of them, such as sometimes found in milk and butter from the food a cow has eaten. Cocoanut oil has a faint sweet flavor of its own, grateful to both smell and taste.

One great argument in its favor is the cheapness with which this cocoanut butter can be made. It costs only a little more than half as much as butter from milk. Then, too, it is entirely free from disease germs, of which there is always more or less danger in all animal food. Even cotton seed oil butter is better than cow's butter containing tuberculosis germs.

Senator Payne is a millionaire many times over. It was at his suggestion that Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom appointed Silcott cashier of his office. It has been mentioned that Senator Payne could turn into the treasury of his country the amount lost through Silcott. This would relieve an awkward dilemma all around. It would relieve the pockets of congressmen on the one hand, on the other it would free them from the odium which might attach to them if they vote their salaries to themselves out of the treasury. If they did that they would establish a precedent and the vote would be cast into their teeth for the next twenty-five years. A Democratic congressman remarks that if the house of representatives votes to reimburse itself for the money Silcott stole, it would cost the Democrats forty seats in congress.

In many states there are laws forbidding the sale of cigarettes to children. These are constantly evaded by dealers, who tell the boy to send somebody older to buy. One dealer said lately to a 16-year-old boy: "I can't sell 'em to you, sonny. It's agin the law. Send your father."

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The World's Fair Fight in the National House.

NEW YORK WINS FIRST ROUND

The Motion for a Select Committee Passed by a Close Vote—The Funeral of Walker Blaine—Gen. Rauns Urges a Removal.

Capitol Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The senate committee on territories authorized a favorable report on the bill for the admission of the state of Wyoming. No minority will be presented, although the vote in favor of the bill was not unanimous. A favorable report was ordered also on the bill to provide a temporary form of government for Oklahoma. The bill for the admission of Idaho was laid over until some future day.

In the house Mr. McKinley called up his motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house on Thursday refused to concur in the senate amendments to the bill for the admission of the state of Wyoming. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 144; nays, 143.

Mr. Springer then recurred on the adoption of the original resolution, that a select committee of nine members be appointed by the speaker to be called "the World's fair committee," to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the proper celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, or the World's fair of 1892. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 145; nays, 139.

The New York World's fair bill was then introduced by Mr. Flower, of New York, and it was referred to the special committee when appointed.

Mr. Raines, of New York, offered a resolution increasing the membership of that committee from nine to thirteen. Referred to the committee on rules.

Reciprocity with Mexico.

Representative Mills introduced in the house a bill for the reciprocity treaty on the part of the United States with Mexico. The bill provided that whenever Mexico shall permit all articles produced in the United States to enter the ports of Mexico free of duty, that articles produced in Mexico shall be admitted free to this country. There is a provision that the act shall not apply to any article upon which an internal revenue tax is imposed by the laws of both countries. The reciprocity is to be established by presidential proclamation, and it is to continue until Mexico shall annul the agreement.

Walker Blaine's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The funeral of Walker Blaine took place today. Private services, which the president and members of the cabinet and intimate friends attended, were held at the Blaine mansion, on Lafayette square, at 10 a. m. The remains were taken to the Church of the Covenant, where the public services began at 11 o'clock. Seats in the body of the church were reserved for members of the family and relatives, for the president and cabinet, the diplomatic corps and senators and representatives. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin conducted the services both at the mansion and at the church. Pall bearers were William P. Wharton, John Davis, Sevellon A. Brown, Marcellus Bailey, M. L. Ruth, A. P. Jenks, S. B. Loring and William Haywood. Secretary Blaine, who since the death of his son had remained at his home in Lafayette square, went out for a walk yesterday. Mr. Blaine is in the deepest grief, but bears his affliction well, and gives no indication of physical prostration.

In the Pension Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Gen. Raum, commissioner of pensions, has recommended to the secretary of the interior the removal of Henry L. Phillips, of New York, chief of the middle division, pension bureau. Mr. Phillips was one of the employes of the office whose pension was reported on by the commissioner of Corp. Tanner. Several months ago he was asked by the secretary of the interior to resign, but failed to comply with the request. It is understood that some action will soon be taken in the case of nearly all of the thirty employes whose pensions were revoked.

Capital Notes.

The senate committee on territories authorized a favorable report on the bill for the admission of the state of Wyoming.

At a meeting of the military affairs committee of the house, Gen. Rauns authorized the president to brevet officers of the army for gallant services in Indian campaigns and other engagements with hostile savages.

All the members of the cabinet were present at yesterday's meeting except Secretary Blaine. Secretary Windom submitted the draft of a silver bill, which was very generally discussed. It met with the almost unanimous approval of the cabinet. The bill will probably be introduced in the house on Monday next.

Asa T. Soule Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Asa T. Soule died here last evening, aged 65 years. He was the president of the Hop Bitters company, and was the man who made that patent medicine famous by extensive advertising. The deceased had very large interests in western Kansas. He was the founder of Soule college, at Dodge City, and the president and owner of the First National bank there. He also owned more than half of the town of Ingalls, which became the scene of deep excitement during a violent struggle with the residents of Cimarron.

To Go to the Metropolitan.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Very Rev. Dean Joseph F. Mooney, for the past eleven years rector of St. Patrick's church of this city, has been appointed by Archbishop Corrigan to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. M. S. Brophy, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, New York. Father Mooney will probably leave for his new charge on Monday next.

Four Killed by an Explosion.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—A boiler explosion occurred in a mill at Dobschutz Oberlausitz, Hungary, yesterday, by which four persons were killed and a large number more or less seriously injured. One of those killed was the fireman, who was blown through the roof. The other three were boys.

Aid for Striking Brothers.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—The green glass blowers last night raised $10,000 to be sent to the eastern blowers who are on a strike. The eastern assemblies will give bonds for the sum, thus making it only a loan which will be repaid.

For Abetting the Slave Trade.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—The state prosecutor of Austria is preparing to institute proceedings against the governor of Wadelvica, Austrian Poland, for abetting traffic in white slaves.

SNUBBED BY HER LADYSHIP.

Mrs. Foster, Wife of a Dominion Minister, Ostracized by Rideau Hall.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 18.—There is a great sensation in society circles over the boycotting of Mrs. George E. Foster, wife of the minister of finance, by Lady Stanley of Preston, wife of the governor general. The state dinner took place at the government house Thursday night, but the name of Mrs. Foster did not appear on the list of invited guests. Mr. Foster was present in a Windsor uniform, and his conduct in not resenting the treatment to his wife is generally condemned.

Mrs. Foster is paying the penalty for marrying the minister of finance a few days after she obtained a divorce from her first husband, Mr. Whitehead, of Quebec last July. Divorces are not frequent in Canada, and the Dominion senate has already declared American divorces to be invalid in Canada. The governor general's aide-de-camp, Capt. McMahon, yesterday authorized the statement that Mrs. Foster is to be excluded from state entertainments.

Lady Stanley is known to be strongly opposed to the recognition of divorced women. When Mrs. Foster arrived from Chicago she was received by the wives of two cabinet ministers, who, taking a hint from a higher quarter, dropped further social intercourse. Lady Macdonald, wife of the premier, did likewise, and the latter, as is known to have strong opinions upon the subject.

Mr. Foster's bride has had more than her share of life's troubles. She married D. B. Chisholm, a lawyer of Parkhead, fifteen years ago. Mr. Chisholm was then a wealthy banker at Hamilton, Ont., but absconded, and eventually died in poverty in Chicago. Mrs. Chisholm loved Mr. Foster for years, and found no trouble in securing a divorce, she married Mr. Foster four days after the decree was entered. Mr. Foster is one of the ablest men in the ministry, but his political career seems limited.

MERRIWEATHER'S MISHAP.

His Intended Bride Eloped With Another In His Carriage.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 18.—Flora Mays was to have been married at her father's residence, near Randolph, Ala., to William Merriweather, of Birmingham. The bride is 45 and a widower. Miss Mays is 19. The match was arranged by the girl's parents, much against her will. Last night, while here with a young man named George Church.

Merriweather had arrived at the Mays residence, and the guests were all assembled in the parlor, when Church appeared at the bride, when Church arrived. Miss Mays saw him coming, and in her bridal dress ran to the gate to meet him. The young lovers leaped into Merriweather's carriage, which was standing at the gate, drove to Centerville and were married. They were followed by Merriweather's horses, were the fastest in that section, and the young lovers were man and wife half an hour before the pursuing party arrived at Centerville.

Waylaid by Sandbaggers.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—New York sandbaggers have invaded New Jersey. Dominick Libby, the well known restaurant keeper of No. 1 Market street, Newark's city, lives at Brick Church, about three miles from Newark. He got off the train at 6 o'clock last night, as did three men who followed him closely. As he turned from Libby's house one of the men struck him on the head with a sandbag and knocked him against a fence. Two of the men held him while the other rifled his pockets, taking his watch and chain. Libby soon regained consciousness, but the thieves escaped by taking a car for Newark. Libby says the men followed him from New York.

Took Arsenic by Mistake.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The daughter of Franklin D. Tower, a prominent grain commission merchant, lies at the point of death as the result of a mistake. Yesterday afternoon she took what she supposed was a bottle of medicine, but she supposed contained ginger, poured a few drops into water and swallowed it. She soon was in great agony from pain, and discovered that she had taken aconite. Physicians were at once summoned and antidotes applied. Two physicians have been in constant attendance, but up to a late hour her condition is critical.

Ended in a Row.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—A Liberal-Unionist meeting was held here yesterday which began under most favorable auspices, but ended in a row. Mr. Bryce, M. P., and Mr. W. Russell, Unionist member of parliament for South Tyrone, attempted to make a speech, but was vigorously and persistently hissed, whereupon the Unionist platform was condemned as uproar ensued, which ended in several fist fights and the informal adjournment of the meeting.

Snowbound Passengers Released.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 18.—The snow blockade came to an end yesterday afternoon, the first passenger train arriving at Alamo from Durango, being the first since Friday of last week. The road was cut by heavy storms of the season. The snow drifted in many places twenty feet deep, and in the cuts these depths were stalled the trains that were six feet above the top of the cars. None of the passengers suffered, as they had plenty of food and fuel.

Boston's $100,000 Fire.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The losses and insurance in the Summer street fire of yesterday morning are as follows: Austin, Cobrun & Co., leather, $50,000; insurance, $100,000, in about twenty companies. Whicher & Emery, leather, $50,000; insurance, $30,000; three others, $25,000. Clegg & Fisher, leather board manufacturers, $10,000; fully insured. The building, which is owned by the Boston university, is ruined.

Spain's New Premier.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—Queen Regent Christina held a conference last night with Senor Martos, president of the Chamber of Deputies; Gen. Jovelar, Gen. Martinez Campos and Senor Sagasta, with the result that a formation of a new cabinet. Afterward Queen Christina requested Senor Martos to try to form a cabinet that would conciliate the conflicting political elements.

Victorious English Strikers.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The strike of the shoemakers of Bristol, which has been in progress for some time, has ended in favor of the strikers, who have gained every point for which they contended. The strike of the laborers employed in handling grain at Liverpool is extending, and fears are entertained that sympathetic strikes of large proportions may grow out of it.

To Stop Sunday Liquor Selling.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 18.—The new sheriff, Mr. Barton, has ordered all saloons closed Sundays. The law on this point has hitherto been a dead letter. The order causes a sensation. Several saloon keepers say they will disregard it and lively times are looked for.

Stanley Will Stay in Egypt.

CAIRO, Jan. 18.—Stanley has signified his intention to prolong his stay in Cairo indefinitely.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Vestibuled Train Crashes Into an Accomodation.

LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED.

The Locomotive of the Vestibuled Train Plunged Through Two Cars, Upsetting the Stove and Causing a Conflagration.

Several of the Injured Will Die.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—At ten minutes past 7 o'clock last evening, as the Glendale accommodation, bound for Cincinnati, was leaving the station, near College Hill Junction, the Chicago vestibuled train ran into the rear of the accommodation. There were three passenger cars of the Glendale train, containing about seventy-five people. The names of those known to be dead are given below:

The Killed and Injured.

Killed—Henry Copsley, one of the conductors; Robert Stevenson, baggage master of the vestibuled train; John Wilson, superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, and three unknown men.

As fast as the wounded were taken from the wreck they were brought to this city and taken to the Cincinnati hospital. Those there are: William Klamitz, James Staley, engineer of vestibuled train; fireman of vestibuled train.

Plunged Through Two Cars.

The locomotive of the Chicago vestibuled train ran through the rear car of the accommodation and half way through the next, piling the passenger cars in a heap and setting them on fire. The locomotive of the accommodation was not derailed.

The fire department and patrol wagons were called from Cincinnati and the fire was extinguished.

Several are Fatally Wounded.

Several persons were rescued who are fatally wounded.

James Staley, who is 40 years old, is from Carthage, O. He was terribly burned about the face and hands.

William Klamitz is also of Carthage. He is a plumber, aged 19. He has scalp wounds and is burned about the hands and arms.

Bob Stevenson, the baggage master of the vestibuled train, lived in Maplewood, O. He died shortly after being placed in one of the patrol wagons.

The body of John Wilson, superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, of Cincinnati, was easily identified. He was terribly burned.

The engineer of the vestibule train is lying seriously hurt at Winton place, with three doctors attending him. He jumped when he saw the collision would take place.

The Superintendent's Statement.

C. Nelson, general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, says of the accident that it happened just north of the College Hill crossing. Chicago vestibuled train No. 31, drawn by the large engine No. 1, and accommodation train No. 77, collided shortly after 7 o'clock.

The block system is used there, and it is supposed that No. 77 was not out of her block when No. 31 struck her. When No. 31 struck the accommodation train it smashed the two rear coaches, killed Copsley, the conductor, and an unknown brakeman of the accommodation.

Both the engineer and fireman of No. 31 jumped after applying the air brakes and reversing the engine. Both were hurt, but are now resting easy.

The Lockout Ended.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the state board of arbitration yesterday, at which representatives of the shoe manufacturers and their striking or locked out employes were present, it was agreed that the strikers at J. H. Winchell & Co.'s factory return to work Monday on her a promise that the firm will strive to make a satisfactory settlement of the wage dispute. If no such settlement is reached the matter will be referred to arbitrators. Meanwhile the men will continue at work, and the other manufacturers will also reopen their doors. There is great rejoicing over the ending of the lockout.

A Wreck at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 18.—A Hannibal and St. Joseph and a Rock Island passenger train collided here yesterday. The coaches on the Rock Island and the engine of the other train were wrecked. Several passengers on the Rock Island train were injured, and the fireman, Chas. Grimbell, of Atchison, Kan., and Joseph Galley, of Belknap, Ia., both injured internally. The accident was caused by the engineer of the Hannibal train trying to make the depot ahead of the Rock Island train. The latter train had the right of way.

Portuguese in Paris Protest.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Portuguese colony in Paris has held a representative meeting at which resolutions were passed condemning the course of the English government and thanking the French press for their efforts to secure the prevalence of right in the disputes between England and Portugal, wherein the progress, prosperity and honor of the former is pitted against the unscrupulous greed of the latter.

A Well Known Sister Dead.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Sister Simplicia, superior of the Carney hospital, South Boston, since 1869, died at the hospital, aged 60. Her secular name was Julia Rigney. Thirty-seven years ago she left a happy home in St. Louis to enter the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Before coming here she served in the hospital of the Sisters of Charity and the Infant asylum at Buffalo.

The Brush-Swan Company Victorious.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—In the United States circuit court the suit of the Brush-Swan Electric Light company of New England vs. the Brush Electric company of New York, involving the exclusive right to sell and use the Brush electric lighting system in New England and certain other territory, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, and an injunction and accounting were ordered.

A $1,000,000 Land Sale.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18.—The sale is announced of 300,000 acres of timber land in southeast Arkansas, belonging to the Iowa and Arkansas land company. The purchasers are Chicago capitalists. The price is stated to have been $5 per acre.

Commodore Hull Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Commodore Joseph Bartine Hull, U. S. N. (retired), died in this city yesterday in his 87th year. He was appointed a midshipman from Connecticut in 1813 and was retired as a commodore in 1862.

Young Navarro Congratulated.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Mr. Navarro cabled his congratulations to his son upon his engagement with Mary Anderson.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

Officers of the Pennsylvania Women's Christian Temperance Alliance.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—At yesterday's morning session of the newly formed Women's Christian Temperance alliance the committee on credentials reported that the Evangelical Temperance union, consisting of a number of ladies, were ready to join the Women's Christian Temperance alliance. Mrs. Mary Hill, of Philadelphia, was elected treasurer, Mrs. Ellis, the secretary, were introduced and the union was regularly admitted.

The following officers were then elected: Evangelical work, Mrs. H. G. Campbell, of Allegheny; vice president at large, Mrs. J. Harry White, of Indiana; recording secretary, Mrs. E. M. Bingham, of Biggsville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie Phillips, of Chester.

In the afternoon session the committee on resolutions submitted a report which was unanimously adopted. The resolutions express gratification at the formal organization of the Women's Christian Temperance alliance with the constitution carefully indicating its object to interest and unite the women of Pennsylvania in Christian temperance work. Reference is made to the efforts to be made to secure the adoption by the next legislature of a local option law so that the twenty-nine counties which gave a majority for the prohibition amendment, and such other counties, may, by popular vote, have an opportunity to prohibit the granting of licenses to sell liquor; giving the influence of the organization to the enforcement of the granting of licenses and to enforce the penalties against the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors and habitual drunkards. The various efforts of Christian temperance women are rapidly gaining adherents throughout the state and country and confidently increasing in power and influence, thanks to the provisional committee, the press, and to others who have contributed to the success of the conference.

PIMENTAL'S ACTIVITY.

It Gains Him Many Adherents from the Majority.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The activity and earnestness of the new premier of Portugal, Senhor Pimental, in the pursuit of the policy which has gained for him many adherents from the majority, and fast disarming the Republicans, who saw in the surrender of the Gouns cabinet to the demands of England a humiliating epitaph, if not actual revolution. Senhor Pimental has summoned to Lisbon the Portuguese ministers to Berlin, Vienna and Rome, in order that he may verbally instruct them regarding the desire of the government that they will persistently insist that the powers shall interfere in the dispute with England in behalf of Portugal, whose rights have been wantonly trampled upon. The announcement of this action has greatly conduced to the favor in which the new premier is held in the ministry, and it is believed that the efforts of the representatives thus instructed will result in the practical disintegration of the severity of England's ultimatum to the end that a mutually satisfactory understanding may be arrived at.

Chinese Hod Carriers.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—There passed through this city nine Chinamen en route from the Pacific coast to New York city. The Chinamen in charge of the party was Ah Sing, and resides in New York. He stated that a firm of contractors in New York had sent to the Pacific coast for engineering Chinamen, who are to be put at work as hod carriers, laborers, etc. If it is found that Chinamen can perform the duties required others will be brought over. Ah Sing also stated that it was the intention of his employers to thus protect their interests in case there is a general strike among the building trades, laborers, etc., for the eight hour rule next May.

Ohio's Crippled Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 18.—Senator Thomas Q. Ashburn, of the Brown-Clermont district, died yesterday of pneumonia, superinduced by la grippe, and Senators Hoover and Wilson are both sick, and Representative Brown has been taken home to Findlay to die. Representative Taylor, of Urbana, is down sick, and a half dozen of his colleagues are also on sick leave of absence on account of illness. Sickness has so disrupted and crippled the legislature that no important legislation will be enacted until the three vacancies by death are filled and the dozen sick members get well or their successors appear.

The Waters Receding.

CAIRO, Ills., Jan. 18.—The water is to-day feet above the danger line at Mount Carmel, and the lower portion of the city on the river bank is flooded so that business is entirely suspended, factories and saw mills being compelled to close down, throwing several hundred men out of work. The river has fallen five inches during the last twenty-four hours, and unless there is a further rise business will be resumed early next week.

Slavin's Challenge to Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A cable dispatch from London to The Police Gazette, challenging Sullivan to a fight for $12,500 a side, London prize ring rules, in America or Europe, or to fight Jem Smith, according to Police Gazette rules, for $5,000 a side, at the California Athletic club, provided the club will add a $2,500 purse to the stakes. Slavin has posted a $2,500 forfeit.

$5,000 for Blighted Affections.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 18.—Pretty Dora Klein, the domestic who sues action against William H. Peak, the Brooklyn soap and candle manufacturer, for breach of promise has occupied the attention of the supreme court of Kings county for the past few days, was finally awarded a verdict of $5,000, to which Judge Bartlett granted an extra allowance of 5 per cent.

In Recognition of the New Republic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The consul general of Brazil at this city received a dispatch states that on Dec. 3 that government formally recognized the republic of Brazil, and fixed Dec. 8 as a day of national celebration of the event. On the latter day flags were displayed and all public places illuminated in Buenos Ayres, and salutes were fired by Argentine men-of-war at home and abroad.

Lunatics Killed by a Lunatic.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, Fla., Jan. 18.—William Brannon, a violent patient in the insane asylum, broke the doors of two rooms adjoining his and murdered three other inoffensive patients—David Davidson, Samuel Thacker and R. C. Bringer. Brannon acknowledged his crime, but said that he had it to do.

The American Squadron Has the Grip.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The influenza in a severe form prevails among the officers and crews of the American squadron of evolution now in the Mediterranean. Admiral Lee's Chicago alone there are 180 cases of the disease. Owing to the prevalence of the disease the opening of Eiza college has been postponed.

THE BEHRING SEA CLAIM.

A Discussion Which Shows Some Light on the Subject.

THE ALLEGED WRONGS OF CANADA

Feelingly Referred to by Senator Bolton, Who Urges That Great Britain Is Indifferent to Canada—Senator Abbott Denies Our Jurisdiction in Behring Sea.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 18.—Senator Bolton, in moving the address in the senate in reply to the speech from the throne, said that every Canadian would be glad to learn that there is likely to be a speedy termination of the international question regarding Behring sea. Canada was to be congratulated upon having a government which could support its rights and the interests of the people. It was desirable to maintain as friendly relations as possible with the United States consistent with the dignity of the country. Senator Scott said he had to say as little hope of seeing the question settled now as he had four years ago. In marked contrast had been the attitude of Great Britain in regard to the Slidell-Mason outrage to the apathy they had shown in demanding justice for and in protecting Canadian interests in Behring sea. Canada was proud of the lofty tone of importance than the seizures of Canadian vessels in waters that Canada and other nations of the world have as good right to occupy as the United States.

Canada's Alleged Wrongs.

This had been going on for four years, and in consequence of Canadians being unable to act for themselves at Washington, Canada was in exactly the same position now that she was in four years ago. It was only right that the people of this country of Portugal undertook to interfere with British rights. Lord Salisbury soon brought them to time. How different was the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, a powerful country, in her treatment of Canada! He contended that it had been one continuous history of wrongs going on and still going on. Take the case of Canada should be so ignored by the British government, what deduction could one naturally draw from such treatment! Only that the friendship of the United States was of such importance to England that Canada would be sacrificed rather than any little friction should arise between the United States and British Empire.

The Government's Reply.

His replying in behalf of the government, Senator Abbott, a member of the cabinet, said that he agreed with all that had been said with regard to the Behring sea question. The United States had themselves laid down, in their dispute with Russia, the doctrine that the territorial waters of a government were now standing upon. The opinion of their legal officers, the opinion of Chancellor Kent, and the highest authorities on international law, was so strongly and clearly expressed that it was difficult to see how the United States could hold any other view. The dominion government had not refused yet for believing that the United States had taken the ground in the controversy which has been going on for some time past that they had no jurisdiction in Behring sea, nor did he understand that they maintain they can legally and constitutionally prevent a foreign vessel from even exercising their fishing rights beyond the three-mile limit in Behring sea. The precise nature of the discussion which had taken place he was not at liberty to say.

England Denies Our Jurisdiction.

From his personal knowledge of the subject, however, and on the highest authority, he was in a position to state that England took the view that the United States had not exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea. There had been some delay in the conclusion of the discussion, caused by the full consideration of the rights of Canada and the removal of the difficulty which Canadians had suffered, but to discuss that would be to discuss the correspondence, which had not yet been laid before parliament. The correspondence, when brought down, would show that England had not been apathetic, but had done everything in her power to bring the matter to a favorable conclusion. If, with a little patience, England could succeed in bringing about a friendly solution of this question, the loss of a year or two in the operations of the fishermen on the Pacific would be nothing compared with the misery, ruin and bloodshed that would follow any breach between England and the United States.

Retaliation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 18.—Mr. Taylor gave notice in parliament that he would introduce a bill on Monday next to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada, and to that end be drafted, word for word, after the alien labor act of the United States. The main object of the bill appears to be to strike at the United States by protecting their own action to keep Canadians from working across the border for a short time.

Glass Workers Win.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 18.—At a conference held between the glass workers and Mr. G. O. Green, of the Woodbury glass works, it was decided that Mr. Green accede to the glass blowers' demands as expressed in the resolutions adopted by the blowers' convention last August. Mr. Green gave orders to withdraw the notices to men who are employed at present and arrange for filling their places with union journeymen blowers. The works will be started about Tuesday.

Twenty Years at Hard Labor.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 18.—The jury in the case of John Knox, on trial for the murder of Jacob Hand, at Hand's mills, in Millville, found a verdict of murder in the second degree. The jury was out five hours. Judge Abbett then sentenced prisoner Knox to twenty years at hard labor and close confinement in the state prison.

Very Expensive Quail.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—Several restaurant keepers were prosecuted yesterday for selling quail out of season. One keeper, Nonie Bond, had 115 birds in her establishment and will have to pay a fine of $1,150. Other keepers will pay amounts ranging from $200 to $10.

Maj. Clark Is Missing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Maj. William Hancock Clark, who was indicted for shooting another member of the Southern society, is missing from his accustomed haunts. District Attorney Follows says that the bail will be doubled if so is found.

Indicted for Selling Lottery Tickets.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 18.—The grand jury has indicted seven persons for selling Louisiana lottery tickets in this city. The action has caused considerable excitement among speculators in this case of chance game.

THE BEE HIVE
Woolen Goods Must Go!
Children's Tobaggan Caps, 10c.
Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size, 50c.
Children's Mitts, 10c.
Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.
Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 10 cts.
Ladies' Tea Aprons, slightly soiled, former price 25c. and 50c., reduced to 15c.
5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, reduced to 50c. per pair.
Undressed Mushrooms, 8 button length, $1.00.
15 dos Camel's Hair Socks, worth 25c., a pair.
DONT FAIL TO SEE THE
50c. Pride Shirt.
THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.
Louis Callman,
40 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE DAIRY,
428 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,
are offering special inducement in
Gilt Edged Butter
Call and see them.
Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese. (Fresh every day.)
Only one Price on Canned Goods. Fine Preserves—Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.
DELICATESSEN
Bologuas, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Blood-wurst, Liverwurst, Summer Sausage, Corned Beef and Fish Bundles. All kinds of Pickles, Olives, Sauces and Relishes, Swiss, Limburger, Brie, Neufchatel, Pineapple, Hand and Limburger Cheese.
W. C. TUBB, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

LICENSED
PAWNBROKER
Samuel Dreier,
Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property.
COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET,
UPSTAIRS,
Plainfield, New Jersey. 11-12-Sm

J. P. Laire & Co.
OFFER
Stoves,
Skates,
Sleighs, etc.
AT
COST.
Blankets and Robes
CHEAP.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT"
What does inexperience make? A pretender. What does the house owner get? He gets the knocks. Whenever you may likely to be Values for your money on Coal and; a chance of a No or a future on the other. Good intentions prevent no fires. Capital, $50,000. Incorporated 1891; Incorporated 1893; At the head of the profession 1895.)
The Electric Construction and Supply Co., Building,
Orchard street, New York.
Plainfield Office, 28 North Avenue.

INFLUENZA
Now so Prevalent and Known in Europe as
LA GRIPPE
Speedily and Permanently Cured by the Use of that well-known Remedy,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
which cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest, Side and Back, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. 50 cts. and $1 a Bottle. Prepared by Dr. W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

USE SCATTER-CORNS
Scatter-Corns Kill or Hurts; recommended and endorsed by Physicians and Druggists. Sold by druggists. Price 15 cents. At druggists, or by mail. Address, W. H. HOOT & CO., Boston, Mass.

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE
Money to Loan on approved security. Cor. Front street and Park avenue.

A FORTY DOLLAR JOKE.

How a Physician Gets Even, with a Practical Joker.

If a prominent physician over in the northeast ward, and one, too, who has some practical jokes to his credit, is to be relied upon. The physician from his forty dollar establishment, but only in close proximity to the night bell, but a practical joker connected with the telephone at the head of his bed. The practical joker has had fun with this. He has been coming along about half past 1 a. m. and sounding the remodel corner call box, and then he has often sailed thinking how funny he was and what a good time he was having. Then the call would cross over and ring the night bell and arouse up the entire household. The establishment of mother-in-law on the next block, and ten minute shakes and sure dying by the wagon load. And the poor, tired doctor would respond to the first few calls cheerfully. "Hello" down the tube. Then the funny man would say:

"Does Dr. J—— live here?"

"Yes."

"Have you lived here long?"

"For twenty years. Who are you? What the blazes do you want?"

"Just want to know why you don't move. That's all. Ta! ta!"

And then the funny man bounces down into the street and wrestle home, where he laughs for half an hour straight.

He didn't laugh half so much the other night. The doctor was too hard for him. He threw the receiver at the bell pull, and he must have moaned in the tube and poured in two quarts of aquafortis, Stanton's insensible ink, liquid lye and a few other vile whiffs of torches. It gurgled and gargled for about a minute and then struck Dothenay in the ear, just as he opened his mouth for another howl. It came with a thirty foot fall and a ten pound pressure to the square inch.

He swallowed a pint before he could get his mouth shut, and the impromptu hose played away all over his face and shirt front, and shirt front, and dress suit. It was a real colour, and curled him like a cockroach on a hot stove.

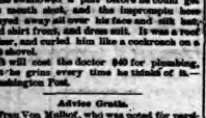
It will cost the doctor $40 for plumbing, but he grins every time he thinks of it.—Washington Post.

Advice Gratis.

Fran Von Mulhof, who was noted for pedimony, one day met the renowned Dr. Lindman on the promenade. Eagerly awaiting herself of the opportunity thus afforded of getting a little advice gratis, she exclaimed:

"How fortunate I am in meeting you, my dear doctor! I have felt so very weak of late, and every time I go out I am overcome by fatigue. Pray, what would you recommend me to take?"

"A cab, madam," was the doctor's laconic reply, as he turned on his heels and walked away at a brisk pace.—Blumenlese.



Medicant—Is that you, Tilly?

Tilly—Yes, father.

Medicant—Well, run home and tell mother not to forget to deposit the money I gave with her this morning, and to have duck and green peas for dinner to-night. (Hearing a strange footstep.) Pity the poor blind!—Life.

Really Quite Careless.

A West Side church is in process of renovation, and the pastor is daily engaged in raising funds to pay the expense. One means the pastor has taken for that purpose is to call on his parishioners and ask for subscriptions. In one case the good man approached the front door of a prosperous banker's house, rang the bell, the door opened and a little girl appeared.

Pastor—Good afternoon, my child. Is your mother at home?

Little Girl—No, sir; mamma is down town.

Pastor—Will she back soon?

Little Girl—I guess so.

Pastor—Then I will come in and wait a few minutes.

Pastor enters and takes a seat in the parlor. Being desirous of knowing what kind of house his people provide for their families, the clergyman looked about him and soon discovered a pair of feet protruding from under a curtain. A little further optical investigation satisfied him that the feet belonged to the little girl's mother. By and by the child appears again and says that she thought her mamma would not return for an hour or two.

"Well," says the pastor, "I will not wait; but, my child, be kind enough to tell your mother the next time she goes down town to take her feet with her."—Buffalo Express.

His Version.

It is the excellent practice of the teachers in the Washington public schools to give out to their pupils brief extracts from the best poetry and to ask the pupils to reproduce the idea in their own language. This not only familiarizes the pupils with our best literature, but teaches them to read understandingly and to write each in his own independent style. The other day to a gentleman who vouches for the truth of the story informs us) a teacher gave out the following lines from Longfellow:

I heard the trailing garments of night
Sweep through her marble halls.
I saw her sable skirts all fringed with light
From the celestial walls.

One little fellow brought in his translation, beginning:

I heard the long tails of her night shirt
Scratch along the stone floor.
—Washington Post.

Encouraging Extravagance.

John Forth, a Minnesota man, was digging a well when it caved in on him. Two men offered to fill up the well for $6, and the widow sat down and figured the funeral expenses at $14. She had them to go ahead, as it would save her $6, and they were at work when her neighbors interfered and compelled her to the extravagance of exhuming the body.—Detroit Free Press.

Overworked.

Customer—Does the edge improve on a razor by laying it away for a time after using?

Barber—I believe so.

Customer—You ought to put that one away for about two thousand years.—Boston Herald.

Too Costly to Trifle With.

Caller—Why don't you try Christian Science for Fido? You know how much it did for our baby.

Bluestone—Yes, but I can't afford to fool with the life of that dog. Why, he cost $40!—Boston Gazette.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild.

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—STRICTLY ON TIME:

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—leaves 8 a. m. to meet 9.00 a. m. train. Second trip—leaves Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway to the Second phone; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	9.15 a. m.	to meet	9.55 a. m. train.
3d do	10.00	do	10.40 do
4th do	10.50	do	11.30 do
5th do	11.40	do	12.20 p.m. do
6th do	11.45	do	12.30 p.m. do
7th do	1.45 p. m.	do	2.15 & 2.55 p. m.
8th do	2.45 do	To the Post Office.	
9th do	3.30 do	to meet	3.55 p. m. train.
10th do	4.30 do	do	5.10 do
11th do	5.45 do	do	6.25 do
12th do	6.45 do	do	7.25 do

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Grover avenues North Plainfield, connecting to the above time table, and make same connections.

Special carriages trips over above routes, leaving Pantfield depot as follows: 8.30 a. m., 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 p. m.

Hearse and Carriages kept expressly for ladies' pleasure and calling purposes. Saddle Horses a specialty, for gentlemen and ladies, for evening parties, or by the day or week, for private parties, at moderate rates.

H. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 31. 1-3d

HOUSE AND FRESCO

PAINTING,

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

MARSH & AYERS

Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Estimates promptly furnished.

CALL AND SEE US.

CALL and SEE

our New MERCANTILE PASS BOOK, which will save you money.

R. W. RICE & Co.

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Duer and Emily Sts.,

NORTH PLAINFIELD,

Leading Grocers.

All kinds of First-Class groceries at Bottom Prices.

Goods delivered promptly in all parts of the city free of charge

ALLEN,

The Stationer,

KEEPS

Books, Music, Toys, Fancy Memorandums Etc., at Low Prices.

23 EAST FRONT STREET.

COOK'S ROTARY ASH SIFTER.

SOLD BY

A. M. GRIFFEN,

19 EAST FRONT STREET.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle,

27 NORTH AVENUE,

Painters and Paper hangers,

Wall Papers, Painters' supplies, Brushes, etc

BUY YOUR

Holiday Presents

such as Diamond Rings, Lace Pins, Band Neck Chains, Gold Lined Watches, and Silverware at DICKINSON'S, at the old store, 13 Park avenue. Dr. King's pure tartar always on hand. 11-16-1m

SEE THE COMPARISON.

EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Texas Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Grasses.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Frozen.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Ham Trimmed.

FAIR PRICES.

N. H. Smalley's, Door as any Price.

94 Somerset street. At McGinty's.

Our Box Paper

called CANTERBURY No. 223 is already well known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 20c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a liberal Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 20c. for 24 box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Are you Troubled

with Rough, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? Is your face tender and sore after Shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use

GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA,

the quickest, surest and best cure for all such troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by

L. W. Randolph,

at the City Pharmacy,

21 W. FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

SURE CURE

for

RHEUMATISM

Breaks up coughs and colds and purifies the blood. MME. QUICK'S

Sulphur Vapor Baths

Fifth street, near ——. 10-15d

Professional Cards

DR. M. S. SIMPSON, 30 West Fifth street, corner of Liberty. Office hours: Until 10 a. m., 1 to 2, 5 to 7 p. m.; after 6 p. m. 6-5-1y

E. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S., Veterinarian, No. 20 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 44. Residence 104 West Front street.

WILLIAM G. R. SEE, Counsellor at Law, Special Master in Chancery, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Residence, No. 109 East Front street, Plainfield.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Office, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CLARK & REED, Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery. Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

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F. A. DUNHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 1 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Parties sent to all parts of the country. Residence, corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets.

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NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

Fine Groceries,

18 North Avenue,

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DRINK THE THREE R. TEA.

ELECTRICITY

and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFEN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Womb Disorders, Catarrh, Chronic Diseases, Neuralgia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Female attendant for Ladies. 22 East Second street, corner of Washington.

Holly Grove Dairy!

Gold Medal Price Butter.

In pound rolls, 40 cents. Pure Jersey Milk. Cream for whipping. Milk in bottles, especially made, quart bottles, delivered daily. Pure and delicious goods. Orders left at Record office, A. J. C. D. Jersey cows. Look box 824, Plainfield, or Geo. J. Moore's, 14 North avenue. 3-11-1m*

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10 days only.

A Fine 50c SUSPENDER to every purchaser of a $3 hat or over.

Eugene M. Laing

No. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Crushed Stone.

The undersigned having leased the Chase Stone Crusher, is prepared to furnish Crushed Stone of any desired size at Reasonable Prices. Stone for Walks and Carriage Drives a Specialty.

P. T. B. NEVIUS,

RESIDENCE, 97 JACKSON AVENUE

P. O. Box 730.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.

Private Lessons in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss Albert, P. O. Box 1099.

FRENCH AND GERMAN,

Taught by Madame Louise Virouz and Gouldner, of the Berlin School of Languages, Madison Square, New York. Special inducements to the Plainfield High School, and at private schools. Lessons to ladies and gentlemen at their private residence. Terms moderate. Free trial lesson. Terms made known on application. Address Berlitz School, No. 1 West 26th street.

PROF. L. CONDE,

Teacher of violin. 15 years a student. Special care given to beginners for time and tone. Advanced scholars prepared for solo and concert playing. Best of reference. P. O. Box 230. 4-6-1y

MISS C. S. HELLWIG,

A graduate of the Gymnase of Moscow, Russia, and the recipient of a gold medal presented by the Russian Empress to the best scholar, gives lessons to ladies and gentlemen, in German and German Languages, and Art Painting. For further particulars address Miss C. S. Hellwig, No. 34 North Fifth street.

MRS. NETTIE MATTISON,

Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own residence or pupil's. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1283.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Miss Scribner and Miss Newton's School for Girls, 17 LaGrande avenue, corner of Washington street.

William C. Smith,

Practical Mason and Builder

All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grantview avenue. P. O. Box 218

JOHN ABBOTT,

Practical Plasterer and Builder. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner Rose and Front streets, Plainfield N. J. Specialty Stucco work, Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1544

R. V. SAUMS,

Carpenter and Builder,

Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evona. P. O. Box 1295. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

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Residence Evona. P. O. Box 350.

Carpenter and Builder,

30 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1497.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made)

Furniture Express

51 WEST FRONT STREET,

Large Jumbo Trucks, and experienced men. Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or anywhere in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in

Moving Pianos.

L. M. FRENCH,

Fine Carriages,

All Styles,

All Qualities,

All Prices.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Handled by None!

16 AND 18 SOMERSET STREET.

L. HEYNIGER,

81 & 83 Somerset St.,

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

I keep in stock all the choice brands of flour, BROOKSIDE, ROBERT, PILLSBURY and ROSE. The latter a Minnesota brand. Also HAY, STRAW and GRAIN of the best quality at LOW. A full line of HOOKER'S Foods constantly on hand. Also a variety of

WOODENWARE

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 2.37, 5.45, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12.30 night. Sunday at 2.37, 5.45, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12.30 night.

Leave New York at 2.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 p. m., 12.45 night. Sunday at 2.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 p. m., 12.45 night.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5.28, 6.03, 6.39, 7.20, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.20, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.20, 11.50 a. m., 12.20, 12.50, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.50, 3.20, 3.50, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 5.50, 6.20, 6.50, 7.20, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.20, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.20, 11.50 p. m. Sundays at 8.20, 8.50, 9.20, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.20, 11.50 a. m., 12.20, 12.50, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.50, 3.20, 3.50, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 5.50, 6.20, 6.50, 7.20, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.20, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.20, 11.50 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sundays at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.00, 7.07, 9.37 a. m., 1.04, 4.30 p. m. Sundays at 8.46, 9.37 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.37 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

1.20 a. m. for Kansas, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Wilmington and Baltimore.

2.37 a. m. for Washington, Easton, Bangor, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Elmira, Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Toledo, Allentown, Bethlehem

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Weather Signs—The Rainbow—The Color of the Sky—Other Signs.

Upon consulting London Notes and Queries (1866) we find the following chunks of weather wisdom:

A rainbow in the morning gives the shepherd warning; that is, if the wind be easterly, because it is—as that the rain cloud is approaching in observer.

A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight. This is also a good sign, provided the wind be westerly, as it shows that the rain clouds are moving away.

Evening red and next morning gray are certain signs of a beautiful day.

When the glow warm lights her lamp, the air is always damp.

If the cock goes crowing to bed, he'll certainly rise with a watery head.

When you see gossamer flying, be ye sure the air is drying.

When black snails cross your path, black clouds much moisture hail.

When the peacock loudly bawls, soon we'll have both rain and squalls.

When ducks are driving through the burn (brook), that night the weather takes a turn.

If the moon shows like a silver shield, be not afraid to reap your field.

But if she rises behind round, soon we'll trust on deluged ground.

When the sky is appearing high at the air, it shows that windy storms are near.

If astile am rising or setting the clouds appear at a large red colour, extending nearly to the zenith, it is a sure sign of storms and gales of wind.—New York Sun.

How Flies Walk.

The power by which flies and other insects are enabled to walk on ceilings, smooth pieces of wood and similar surfaces, without the gravity of their bodies appearing to be any obstacle, may be explained by referring to the amusement which boys often enjoy with leather suckers. When the sucker is sufficiently wet to be used, attached to a string one end of which is in the boy's hand, it is applied to the smooth surface of a stone so as to exclude the air, and then by a jerk to pull up the stone by means of the string. This, it will be observed, is owing to the exclusion of the air between the leather sucker and the stone, and the duration of the vacuum. On the same principle the feet of flies and other insects are provided with an apparatus which supersedes the use of claws, which is the same principle by which two pieces of iron or marble with smooth surfaces adhere to each other.

In 1758 a man named Sands exhibited himself walking on the ceiling, using the same process as that described in the reference to the boy's leather sucker. It appears that the exact mode by which he effected the extension and alternate repletion of the air was through the medium of platters attached to his feet, connected with a contrivance. Agreeably to the law of pneumatics, if the exhausted vacuum of the platter is equal to a space of twenty square inches, it will sustain a pressure atmospheric of as much as two pounds to the square inch, or a total of 200 pounds, which was more than equal to the weight of Mr. Sands' pendant body when holding by one foot.

Where New Yorkers Live.

Wealthy New Yorkers usually have country residences and spend but little time in the city. Jay Gould has a residence on Fifth avenue, but his home is at Lakewood. Vanderbilt has a palace there, but his home is in Newport. Judge Hilton keeps up a town house, but his home is at Saratoga. Calvin S. Brice resides there, but his home is in Ohio. Chauncey M. Depew probably loves Peekskill more than New York city. Vice President Morton has his name in the city directory, but his home is at Rhinebeck. J. Pierpont Morgan is nominally a citizen of the metropolis, but he lives most of the year on Wost Point. Ex-Senator Platt resides at the Fifth Avenue hotel, but his home is in Tioga county. New York cannot even claim John Claflin, as he lives in Brooklyn.

Length of Days.

In London, England, and Brussels, Prussia, the longest day has fifteen and one-half hours. At Stockholm, Sweden, it is eighteen and one-half hours in length. At Hamburg in Germany, and Montzie in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours. At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest is nineteen hours and the shortest is five hours. At Archangel, Finland, June 21 has a day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length. At Wardhurg, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 21, without interruption; and in Spitsbergen the longest day is three and one-half months. At St. Louis the longest day is nearly sixteen and three-fifths hours and at Montreal, Canada, it is sixteen.

Pounds Sterling.

In England money is characterized by the word "sterling," because in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion money coined in the east part of Germany became, on account of its purity, in especial request in England, and was called Esterling money, as all the inhabitants of that part of Germany were called Esterlings. Long after that time merchants, those people, who were skilled in coining, were sent for and went to London to bring the coin, and from them it was the foundation of the practice of designating English amounts "sterling."

The Nickel Plate Railroad.

The "Nickel Plate" is the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, organized and built in 1881; it runs from Buffalo to Chicago, paralleling the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. It got its name in derision. Some officer of the Michigan Southern spoke of it contemptuously as "the nickel plate concern;" the officers of the road heard of the expression, saw that it would "go," and had thousands of advertising cards struck off, on which the words "Nickel Plate" appeared in large silver letters. The road has been absorbed by the Vanderbilt system.

How Zola Works.

M. Zola describes his mode of working thus: "I am as regular as clockwork. Every morning at 8 I write four pages of manuscript, no more, no less. That makes about 500 words, and in all I can do in a day and do it well. At 1 I take a year for each of my novels, you see that I have plenty of time to get ahead. Of course a large part of my work has been done before I take up the pen, and what I write the first time goes to the printers with few erasures. No, I never dictate, but write every line of my books with my own hand."

Petroleum Bricks.

The French professor of chemistry, De Millebourn, recently exhibited before a meeting of Parisian scientists several bricks of petroleum which he has discovered how to solidify by an original process. The petroleum bricks were hard enough to be handled without inconvenience, but soft enough to be cut with a stout knife. They burned slowly when touched with a lighted match. Millebourn says they are non-explosive and inexpensive.

A Valuable Mouthful.

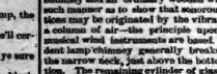
A gold nugget worth $7.50 was found in the crop of a grouse that a woman was dressing for dinner at Sampson's Mills, Ore., a few days ago.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING KNOWLEDGE PRESENTED IN BRIEF AND POPULAR FORM.

An Entertaining Experiment with a Broken Lamp Chimney and a Whistle, for the Purpose of Showing That Vibrations of Air Cause Sound.

A simple experiment, originated by Professor Knott, utilizes a broken student lamp chimney and an ordinary wooden whistle in such manner as to show that sonorous vibrations may be originated by the vibrations of a column of air—the principle upon which musical wind instruments are based. A student lamp chimney generally breaks across the narrow neck, just above the bottom portion. The remaining cylinder of glass is used in the experiment.



VIBRATIONS OF SOUND ILLUSTRATED.

This portion of the chimney is sealed up tight at the broken end with wax. The cylinder and has a cork fitted into it and in the cork is a hole, previously bored through the center, into which is tightly fitted the upper part of the common wooden whistle. The whistle, which, together with the completed instrument, is here illustrated, is cut in two at the point indicated by the dotted line and only the upper portion is used.

Inside the glass tube is placed a small quantity of very fine precipitated silica, a powder remarkable for its lightness.

Now, if the tube be held horizontally and the whistle blown the silica powder will spring up into a number of thin vertical plates, forming grays separated by portions of powder that remain motionless.

To show that the vibrations of the air alone, and not those of either whistle or glass, produce the sound, hold the two solid bodies firmly with the hands to prevent their vibrating, then blow again, and the sound and the movement of the silica powder will cease. On the same principle the feet of flies and other insects are provided with an apparatus which supersedes the use of claws, which is the same principle by which two pieces of iron or marble with smooth surfaces adhere to each other.

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ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Decorative Odds and Ends—Five o'Clock Tea Cloths, Doilies and Centers.

New notions in mantel borders are strips of plush embroidered and supplied with fringing strings across the depth at intervals, so that they can be festooned and one end allowed to droop.

Another novelty is spider web embroidery, on foundation of cloth or felt; the gold spider webs are embroidered in one corner and the rest of the design is formed with flowers. The spider web is in the natural color placed beneath and then embroidered.

The new chair backs are admirable for using up odds and ends of fancy brocades, etc. There are two pieces, long and narrow, looking like unstuffed cushions, connected by two smart, upright bows. The pieces fall over the front and back of the chair, and the bows stand up on the top of it. The average size is 13 inches long and 7 inches wide; but thes dimensions are, of course, optional.

A very good way to cover the lounge cover is made of alternate strips of red, white, blue and yellow linen, each strip embroidered in Russian stitch with different colored washing cottons, and lined throughout with red. Squares of ecru linen, embroidered in red and blue cottons, joined together with insertion and lace to match, are also a good idea.

Five o'Clock Tea Cloths, Etc.

Plain, very fine damask ones, fringed, with a large embroidered monogram in one corner, are much liked; or fine linen, trimmed with borders and insertion of lace, cut work, or drawn or Holbein work, are all favorites. The fashion certainly runs in favor of fairly substantial cloths, which can evidently be washed.

Doilies, to be embroidered with a monogram, are of pure white China silk, linen or muslin. The size of each doily is about six to eight inches square. They are fringed at the edges or bordered with lace or gold lace, the monogram or crest in the center. Many, beside the fringed edge, have lines in drawn thread work round. The monogram must be drawn, and then embroidered either in gold thread that will not tarnish or in washing silk or floss thread.

A favorite kind of tea cosy is of white satin worked all over with a network of yellow silk, and some are made of old point lace over a color. Felt, is sometimes used, but it is not so smart. Plush is another favorite material.

Macaroni with Cheese.

Throw into boiling water some common pipe or flat macaroni, with salt, according to the quantity used. Let it boil a quarter of an hour, when it will be a little more than half cooked. Drain off the water thoroughly, and place the macaroni in a saucepan with enough milk to cover it, let it boil till perfectly done, then take out the macaroni and lay it in a baking dish with a plentiful allowance of grated cheese, to which a judicious quantity of white pepper should be added; pour over it plenty of liquefied butter, sprinkle the top with more grated cheese, and over that some very fine bread crumbs. Put the dish in the oven and bake till the top is delicately browned.

Omelets, Savory and Sweet.

For a savory omelet beat up four eggs in a basin; add some finely chopped parsley and chives, with pepper and salt to taste. Melt about two ounces of fat in the frying pan, and pour in the mixture; stir it with a spoon till it begins to set, then leave off stirring. Shake it a little, and fold it in half. Let it brown for half a minute and then turn it out, under side upwards, on to a dish.

For sweet omelets beat up four eggs, sweeten with finely powdered sugar, fry in the same manner as the savory omelet. When it is firm, lay on it some jam which has been slightly warmed, and fold it over at the same time.

A Pretty Corner Table.

Many ingenious housewives arrange for themselves a corner table, by having a piece of wood fitted in with little silk or crescone curtains, which run on rings, by the edge, on a cord. These draw partially, or quite close, and hide all sorts of odds and ends beneath the table. Above the table is a dado of drawn art muslin, or some other looking material, with a shelf above. For a very trifling sum a corner of a room can be made to look cosy and artistic. This device can be carried out in a small bookcase in the corner near a window, and a pretty toilet table thus arranged.

To Remove Paint from Glass.

Take a sharp putty knife that has a perfectly even, unnicked edge, and scrape off as much as you can without danger of scratching the glass. Then mix a little oil and pumpstone with fine pumice stone and carefully rub off the remainder of the paint. Then clean with soap, and wash and polish in the usual way.

Items Here and There.

In silverware is seen much pierced work. There are very pretty cake baskets with bright centers and open work borders.

Quite new sugar bowls and cream pitchers are out in bright finish with a decoration of flat chasing oxidized. These are very effective.

Large English china clocks in handsomely carved cases of mahogany, oak and rosewood are in demand.

All floral decoration for the table should be kept low, no flowers or foliage being allowed to rise to such a height above the table as to interfere with the free view of each guest over the whole table from end to end, and from side to side.

Cut glass bowls holding a few flowers are in vogue on the dinner table.

An Artistic Photograph Frame.

The standing frame for a photograph here represented is an example of the novelties now appearing in this line, and it will be suggestive to any one who may wish to get up something similar. The design is so simple as hardly to need explanation. The foundation of the frame is a wooden palette with an oblong opening for a photograph.

PALETTE PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

The wood is covered with plush or velvet, which is decorated with a graceful vine, either embroidered or painted. The palette is supported by three brushes passed through the thumbholes and tied together with a ribbon bow.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Alleged Spontaneous Combustion of the Human Body.

While the theory of spontaneous combustion of the human body is pronounced by some medical authorities to be as yet without convincing proof, it is conceded that there occasionally occurs an abnormally increased combustibility of the body, which may account for cases of alleged spontaneous ignition. It is interesting to note, however, that in a work on spontaneous combustion, Dr. F. Ogston asserts that out of thirty-five authors who have treated of this subject, five were entirely skeptical on the whole matter, three believed in increased combustibility only, and twenty-seven believed in spontaneous ignitability as well.

From time to time instances of apparent spontaneous combustion are reported. The Therapeutic Gazette mentions two cases in 1888. One of them was an old woman addicted to the excessive use of whisky, of which she had drunk a quart the day she died. She had always been the last of the household to go to bed, and so always extinguished the tallow candle (their sole means of illumination). There was also a fire in the kitchen stove. The upper walls of the house were covered with greasy soot, and the two old men who were the only other occupants were both asphyxiated. A hole was found burned through the kitchen floor about two and one-half by three feet square. Upon examining the opening in the floor a mass of cinders was discovered on the ground beneath. Upon removing them, the skull, the cervical and half the dorsal vertebræ were found reduced very nearly to a cinder, also about six inches of the right lumbar vertebræ and a portion of the ilium in about the same state as the vertebræ. The feet were found in the shoes; the left foot was reduced to a cinder, the shoe being partially calcined; the other foot and shoe were reduced to a complete cinder. On removing the entire remains of a woman, who a few hours previous had weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and placed in a box that would hold less than one bushel. The entire remains weighed twelve pounds. The pieces of bone remaining and the remaining cinders lay was slightly charred, but not burning when found.

To burn the human body, under ordinary circumstances, it will be shown, to be no easy matter. What, then, is it that occasionally imparts to its abnormal a susceptibility to fire? Here, according to medical authorities, theories of fat in the solids of the body in such cases, fails to account for the fact that not all fat people are subject to this fate, but that it is only the fat, elderly, alcoholic ones that have been known to manifest abnormal combustibility. Possibly the alcohol in such cases has the double effect of not saying a preservative to the solids so that he is unable to save himself when he does take fire.

The Care of the Teeth.

At a meeting of dentists, Dr. Richter, of Breslau, had the following to say about the best means of preserving the teeth: We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words, cleanliness. In this lies the whole secret of that is needful for the preservation of the teeth. All the preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended; and if they contain soap, the other ingredients are more or less except for the purpose of making their taste agreeable. Among the soaps, the white castile soap of the English market is especially to be commended. A number of tooth preparations has been thrown on the market, but very few of which are to be recommended. Testing the composition of them, we find that about 90 per cent. are not only unsuitable for their purpose, but that the greater part are actually harmful. All the preparations containing muriatic acid are, as the investigations of Fernier have shown, destructive of the teeth. He who will unthinkingly reach for his chemicals to brush their teeth carefully shortly before bedtime, as a cleansing material to use castile soap, as a mouth wash a solution of oil of peppermint in water, and to cleanse the spaces between the teeth by careful use of a silken thread, will help them in preserving their teeth, and will win the gratitude and good words of the public.

Venomous Wounds.

"I have treated more than one hundred cases, in Texas, of bites of venomous reptiles," writes a physician to Medical Briefs, "and have found that potassium permanganate, in one or two grain doses, hypodermically, and chloroform locally and by inhalation, are certain remedies. Have never seen a case treated with these two remedies result fatally."

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Private and Public Balls—What Good Form Exacts from Young Men.

Gentlemen will be received in the parlors before the ball come to their hostess and ask to be presented to ladies who will dance with them. If a hostess wishes to have her place while receiving, she generally asks two or three well known society people to take this duty off her hands, for she wishes all her young people to enjoy themselves and does not like to see wall flowers at her ball. After dancing with a lady and walking about the room with her a few times, a gentleman is at perfect liberty to take the young lady back to her chaperon and plead another engagement.

It is not necessary to take leave of your hostess at a ball. All that she requires of you is to bow to her on entering and to make yourself as agreeable and happy as possible.

Young men are not always agreeable as they should be at balls. They ought, if well bred, to look about and see if any lady has been left unasked to dance, and if they can go for refreshments, to lead a lady to a seat, etc. It is not an impertinence for a young man thus to speak to a lady older than himself, even if he has not been introduced; the roof is sufficient introduction for any such purpose.

The first persons asked to dance by young gentlemen should be the daughters of the house. To them and their immediate relatives and friends must the first attentions be paid.

It is proper for intimate friends to ask for invitations for other friends to a ball, particularly for young gentlemen who are dancing men. Many gentlemen could be secured in behalf of ladies, but the hostess always has the privilege of saying that her list is full, if she does not wish to invite her friends' friends. No offense should be taken, if the refusal be politely given.

Mrs. Sherwood, whose "Manners and Social Usages" is authority for the foregoing, also says in relation to public balls that there should be managers, ushers, stewards and, if possible, a committee of ladies to receive. It is much more conducive to the elegance of a ball if there be a recognized hostess or committee of hostesses; the very aspect of the room is improved. To a stranger from another city these ladies should be very hospitable, taking care that she be introduced and treated with suitable attention.

BUY $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warrant them.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents', Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

A DROP IN PRICES ON OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

GREAT REDUCTION ON CLOAKS AND WOOLEN GOODS.

For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (36 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all shades) 25c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 39c. a yard, Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Dress Ginghams from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-4 of their original value.

Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street.

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent. ON All Overcoats and Winter Clothing AT

WERNER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS. Bought, Rented and Exchanged. Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.

The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of CHICAGO, Illinois. CHAPEL and PARLOR. Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR

WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.

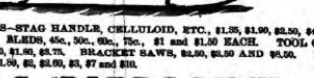
Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES, in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 90c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.



CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.35, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $6 PER PAIR. BLEDS, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $5.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.60, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

MUSIC HALL FURNITURE STORE

1890. POWLISON & JONES, 34 West Front St.

READER KNOW That I have secured the exclusive right in this section for the sale of the GERMAN FARMS

CANNED GOODS which have an established reputation. Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Succotash, Baby Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at

Howell's Grocery, NO. 97 NORTH AVENUE, Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers AND METAL WORKERS.

CARNEY BROS. Dealers in Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges. Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST

NEW STYLES IN FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc. ALSO A FULL LINE OF Oil-Cloth and Carpets GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

H. A. POPE, corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

A. D. COOK & BRO. LUMBER and COAL, Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.

Cannel Coal a specialty. Lumber and coal at usual cover. Telephone No. 93.

FUR CAPS, Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys Cheapest at U. B. CRANE'S, 128 PARK AVENUE

FOR TINWORK PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to R. THORN'S, No. 2 Park Avenue 2d and 3d floors, Box 1288.

INSURANCE. Isaac Brokaw, REAL ESTATE and Fire Insurance, 30 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO. Messenger Service B. & O. Telegraph Co Money Transferred by Telegraph. Part owner. W. S. SLOTER, Manager.

PEERLESS DYES

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—The grip has resulted fatally in several instances in Sterling.

—The roads between this city and Sterling are almost impassable.

—A new dog-stone flooring is being put in the electric light plant.

—John Fiske will lecture at the Plainfield Seminary on March 25th, 26th and 29th.

—Complaints are numerous about the bad condition of the walks on East Sixth street near Broadway.

—Prof. Sanders should not fail to notice the advertisement on this page of the new method of painless dentistry.

—Twenty-seven dollars were paid into the city treasury this morning for fines imposed by City Judge Codington.

—Capt. George D. Morrison led the devotional meeting at Warren Mission chapel last evening. It was well attended.

—A Union Testimony meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at Vincent chapel. The lesson will be taught by R. I. Doherty, Esq., of New York.

—At a recent meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Firemen's Relief Association Mr. David Rogers was elected chairman and Mr. Alexander Mellvaine, secretary.

—It is amazing, in this stormy weather, to see the small boys wending in the roadway in mud to their shoe-tops playing marb'es in a way commonly known as "boring wigs."

—Mr. William H. Sampson will lead the young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. to-night. The boy choir of the association will lead the singing. Every man in town is invited.

—*It is said that the Elizabeth cadetsbakers* were so busy yesterday that there were not enough carriages in that city to supply the demand. Newark was called upon to furnish conveyances.

—A team from Newark will bowl a game with their team from this city on the Olympic bowling alleys to-morrow night. This evening the Monday Nights and the Pastimes will play at Westfield.

—An old colored woman under the influence of liquor created a disturbance on Somerset street near Hudson place, Saturday evening. By special request she was around or she would have been arrested.

—Chief Carey yesterday arrested four young men for fast driving. Two were residents of North Plainfield and two were from Westfield. They were all arraigned before city Judge Codington this morning and fined five dollars apiece.

—Mr. John J. Kenney won the silver cup at the Crescent league alleys last week, having bowled a score of 226. Mr. D. W. Littell bowled 223 plus, but several members of the club were disatisfied and his score was not allowed.

—At a recent meeting of the Monday Night bowling team, of Westfield, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel W. Rose; Vice President, Charles Fedlic; Secretary and Captain, L. Cohen; Treasurer, John Dorval.

—The careless and reckless driver of an express wagon, while going around the corner of North avenue into Front street this morning collided with an electric light pole with such force that he was thrown from the wagon seat to the floor of the wagon. The horses or wagon were not injured.

—The Grand Lodge of Masons etc., F. and A. M., by an overwhelming vote have condemned that branch of the Scottish Rite known as Corneasilan, and hereafter Minnesota, like New York, Pennsylvania and the other States of the Southern Jurisdiction in general, will have nothing but "Straight Masonry."

Four Tramps in the Toils.

Chief of Police Carey on Saturday afternoon arrested four tramps. They were locked up in one cell at the station house and this morning, after they had thoroughly cleaned the cells and court room, they were discharged. Among the quartette was a colored man who was very much frightened and after being discharged this morning he told Police-man Lynch that if the officers of Plainfield ever saw him again they might "shoot him shuck."

A Small Fire.

At about half-past twelve o'clock Saturday, while Mr. George Vosbl, of Webb Front street, was eating his dinner, he saw smoke issuing from a clothes closet in the hallway of his house. He and his employes rushed upstairs and, with the aid of a few buckets of water, extinguished the flames. No alarm was needed. All of Mr. and Mrs. Vosbl's clothing was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $150.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for the month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1 Wednesday	33	40	34
2 Thursday	34	40	34
3 Friday	34	40	34
4 Saturday	34	40	34
5 Sunday	34	40	34
6 Monday	34	40	34
7 Tuesday	34	40	34
8 Wednesday	34	40	34
9 Thursday	34	40	34
10 Friday	34	40	34
11 Saturday	34	40	34
12 Sunday	34	40	34
13 Monday	34	40	34
14 Tuesday	34	40	34
15 Wednesday	34	40	34
16 Thursday	34	40	34
17 Friday	34	40	34
18 Saturday	34	40	34
19 Sunday	34	40	34
20 Monday	34	40	34
21 Tuesday	34	40	34
22 Wednesday	34	40	34
23 Thursday	34	40	34
24 Friday	34	40	34
25 Saturday	34	40	34
26 Sunday	34	40	34
27 Monday	34	40	34
28 Tuesday	34	40	34
29 Wednesday	34	40	34
30 Thursday	34	40	34
31 Friday	34	40	34

BICYCLISTS LET LOOSE.

"GOOD OLD TIMES" AT THE CLUB HOUSE SATURDAY NIGHT.

What the Boys Do and How they Enjoy It. — Whist, Refreshments and Songs. — The Gymnasium Progressing.

Some few weeks ago, in order to bring back, as it were, the former "good old time" Saturday nights, it was decided at a meeting of the Bicycle and "Gymnasium" Club to have Saturday night committees, each committee for one Saturday night, to be composed of two members, whose duty it was to furnish if possible some light form of amusement and possible or impossible some substantial form of refreshments. At the first meeting after the meeting Messrs. W. Lee Simmonds and F. L. C. Martin were the committee and a fine time was had.

Last Saturday night Messrs. M. S. Ackerman and A. G. Slevin were the "Committee," progressive whist was the opening entertainment and after numerous hotly contested games, Mr. George W. Morrison was found to be the winner of the "King" prize, a handsome silver-knobbed walking stick. The runner-up's prize was a pair of fine chamois, Messrs. Sydney Dorman, Harry Squires, Howard Beebe and Harry Morrison. Cards were cut to see who should be the fortunate one. Highest card to win. A "tie" was the result. The cards were shuffled and drawn again, Spades, ace high, and Mr. Harry Squires captured the prize, which proved to be a large cut-glass ink-stand.

After the prizes had been awarded, the "spread" was brought out from its hiding place by the committee. It consisted of sandwiches, cake, pie, lemonade, ginger ale, in plenty, with soda and sarsaparilla for a wash-down. Save for the popping —contests—of the corks, the "spat" when a flying orange peel found its mark, and the following burns of laughter, silence reigned supreme until the "spread" had been satisfied. Then the various amusements were resumed—boxing, pool, tug-of-war, singing, etc., until the hour dividing the "profane from the sacred day" had approached, when the committee, with glorious whoops ending that "the committee was all right," departed for their homes.

The need for the gymnasium, which is now approaching completion, was evident Saturday evening. Not more than half the club members were present but if the new club rooms, which serves as smoking, reception, dining and athletic meeting room was well filled. The new gymnasium will have a good open fire-place, around which there will be room in plenty for all the members at once. Last Saturday night many members were turned out, as is very probable, there will be some interesting clambering for places to oversee what is going on. One member was heard to remark "Shall be there with the step-ladder." There'll hardly be need of that, however.

St. Mary's Financial Statement.

The annual financial statement of St. Mary's Catholic church was read yesterday morning, as follows:

The receipts from pew rent, collections, Easter and Christmas, church debt society, fair, loans, mortgage on church $6,000 (additional), sale of St. Mary's Hall, (balance) entertainment, donations, etc., were $15,651.64.

The expenditures for salaries, Sisters of Charity, St. Mary's School, interest and discount, loans, mortgage on Convent, etc., were $16,823.79. Balance on hand, $27.85.

The debts of the church are mortgage on church, $18,000.00; mortgage on school, $10,000.00; loans on debt society, $370. Debt January 1, 1890, $28,094.95; debt January 1, 1890, $28,370.00. Decrease of debt during the year, $1,598.85.

The trustees acknowledged the bequest of the late Madame Charlier of fourteen oil paintings representing the Way of the Cross, and also the donation of a beautiful memorial pulpit by the Verdon family.

They Were Partial to Gold.

A family named Parkinson living at Sterling have not as good a reputation as might be desired. Several years ago a lot of gold in the vicinity of the place mined $40 dollars in gold and was unable to account for it. Saturday morning, it is alleged, one of the daughters of the family referred to went into a store in Sterling and volunteered to have a ten-dollar gold piece changed. The man who was robbed was notified. He promptly swore out warrants for four of the family and, it is said, found thirty dollars of the money in their possession. They were lodged in the Morris county Jail.

It is not fair to charge Plainfield with having any part in the matter, as our Jersey City friends would have people believe. Since the arrest and exposure of the Plainfield fire bugs in 1887 only the fires above referred to have approached anything like incendiarism, and in these instances they were merely of suspicious origin. Both fires were in North Plainfield, in Somerset county, outside the jurisdiction of the Plainfield police.

Superintendent Moon Resigns.

At a meeting of the Warren Mission society, at the conclusion of Sunday-school yesterday afternoon, Mr. Frederick Moon resigned his position as superintendent and president. The cause assigned was that he will be compelled to be absent from the city for about a year and could not attend to the duties of the offices. It was with sincere regret that the resignation was accepted, and Messrs. M. M. Dunham, C. W. Hillman and F. H. Gardner were appointed a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions expressing such regret.

A Serious Runaway.

Saturday evening a horse belonging to William Pierson became frightened on Broad street, and taking the bit, Harry Wahlby, colliding with a milk wagon driven by Mr. Harry Wahlby. The collision did not check the frightened horse. Further down the road he ran into a large tree and demolished the buggy. The horse freed itself from the wreck and was finally caught.

Jeremiah Manning Injured.

At ten o'clock this morning a horse belonging to Jeremiah Manning, the carpenter and builder, ran away. Mr. Manning was thrown out and injured in the side. The horse ran up Madison avenue and collided with a tree, where it let the wagon and continued toward Seventh street. The accident caused considerable excitement in the vicinity.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Connett of Cottage place is seriously ill.

Freeholder Vanderbeek is very ill with pneumonia.

Mr. Thomas Hale is convalescent from an attack of la grippe.

Mr. George Rilling, of Somerset street, is a sufferer from the grip.

Mr. James Whalen, of West Sixth street, is very ill with the grip.

Miss Stella Apgar, of Orange, is visiting Miss Emma Whitlock, of North Plainfield.

The Misses Mamie and Ella Tracey, of New York, spent yesterday with Plainfield friends.

Mr. Charles Dronsett, of Emily street, North Plainfield, *is very ill with pneumonia.*

Miss Josie Schwartz has returned to her home on West Front street after a week's visit to friends in New York.

Chief Engineer Hann, of the Flemington Fire Department, is visiting his cousin, Mr. Edward Hann, of South Second street.

The Rev. J. B. Clower yesterday morning preached an eloquent and instructive sermon in Reform Hall. He took for his subject: "If man die shall he live again."

Mrs. Margaret Rotsons, president of the Order of the King's daughters, addressed the members of the order in Plainfield at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Saturday afternoon.

Rev. L. O. Grenelle, of Dunellen, preached in the Baptist church at Lafayette, Sussex co. unty, yesterday, in place of Rev. Joseph B ddings, whose sudden death was recorded in these columns last week.

Margaret Barry, aged 70 years, died at Muhlenberg Hospital this morning and will be buried next Wednesday at Holy Cross cemetery, on Long Island. Services will be held at St. Mary's church at 9 a. m.

The many friends of Mr. T. F. Fitzpatrick, the genial and superintendent of the construction of the electric light line in the city, will be sorry to learn that he is very ill with blood poisoning. He is now at Marquette, Michigan.

Miss Jennie H. Burnet, aged 20 years died at her home on La Grande avenue Saturday morning after a short illness with pneumonia. Miss Burnet was a step-daughter of the late James H. Cassiff, and it was while nursing her father that she contracted a cold that resulted in her death.

Rev. J. A. Owen, pastor of the Westfield M. E. church, last night preached the third of his series of sermons on the "Life and Work of David VII." Having identified this little born with the Roman Papacy in his first sermon, he last night showed how strikingly the chronological features of this little horn (in 1260 Years' duration as a temporal power) have been fulfilled in the history of the temporal power of the Roman Papacy. He pointed out how the prophecy had been fulfilled, and furnished a solemn proof of David's inspiration.

A New Jersey Bear Story.

A genuine cinnamon bear of gigantic proportions has taken up his abode in the woods near Old Bridge, and has thus far defied the bravest of the local Nimrods who have attempted to hunt him down. The animal was seen rolling in the sand one morning along the outskirts of the woods a few days ago, but he took to the timber before a shot could be levelled at him. The antics of this particular bear have been recounted at the village inn until the imaginations of the residents have been roused to a high pitch. The half-eaten carcass of a lamb was found near the haunt of the bear a few days ago, and this circumstance alarmed the farmers to arm themselves for the animal's destruction, but the bear has thoroughly evaded the hunters, although repeatedly trailed for miles. It is believed that this bear escaped from a circus at Camden several years ago. *He is of the cinnamon* species, and is considered valuable on that account. The animal created consternation in the village of Spotswood, near Trenton, several months ago, and was finally driven away by a hunting party. The circus is now in Australia, but there is a standing reward of $100 for the return of the bear alive to its owners.

No Fire-Bugs in Plainfield.

There is little doubt that there is a well organized band of fire-bugs in Plainfield, and incendiary fires have been so frequent that the residents are thoroughly alarmed. Less than a week ago Charles Rock's beer bottling building was discovered to be on fire. Fortunately on Sunday night Frank Linde's beer bottling establishment, on Somerset street, was saturated with coal oil and set on fire. Fortunately for the fire was discovered and put out before it got beyond control. The firebug was unable to leave the place, but he was not discovered.—Jersey City News.

PLAINFIELD'S GALLERY.

SOME OF THE WORKS OF ART IN THE JOB MALE LIBRARY.

How the Beneficence of His Honor the Mayor and Mr. A. C. Baldwin have Added to the Attractions of the City.

The second issue of The Suburban, the Newark publication devoted to society, music, art, and out-door sports, contained the following article in reference to art in Plainfield:

It ought not to be a matter of surprise or even an unusual thing that a suburban town, in which many cultivated and wealthy people make their homes, should possess a public art gallery which may be enjoyed alike by visitors and residents. The great cities have their great galleries, but the suburban towns which can boast of the same attraction may be counted on one's fingers, notwithstanding the fact that in these places may be found many strong and intelligent lovers of art. An instance such as the public gallery at Plainfield offers us is therefore of great interest.

Over the entrance of the building is the inscription "Job Male Library and Art Gallery." From the library into the artistic atmosphere is but a step up the hall stairway. Fine reliefs look down from the walls. Busts of political worthies make benignly at us on the landing. Engravings and statuary point the way to the gallery, while a fine old owl on a brass pedestal winks as though in knowing gratitude toward a painting at the head of the stairs.

The kindly and thoughtful features of Job Male are a reflex of the benevolent impulses which led him to found the library which bears his name. He has been several times and is at present Mayor of his adopted town and though past the four score year mark is still active in its municipal and religious affairs. Associated with him in the building of the library and gallery, now the property of the town, was Mr. A. C. Baldwin, almost equally venerable in years with his friend.

The paintings in the main gallery are mostly loaned, though several of the best are now owned by the gallery.

A small bronze statue of Webster commands the entrance to an alcove where "Cedar Creek" a reduced copy by the artist of his painting in the Vermont State Capitol, is displayed. Julian Rix, whose studio is in Plainfield, gave invaluable aid in the founding of the gallery. Other of his war pictures besides "Cedar Creek" are now hanging on the walls.

Another artist whose voluntary assistance was a labor of love is George Wharton Edwards, now ensconced in his new studio on Pesce street. His "Nightfall on Brooklyn Bridge" hangs on the north wall of the gallery. Other local artists have also loaned charming studies to the gallery.

From the collection of Mr. A. C. Baldwin are loaned Adolf Lins's "Driving Geese to Water," Rudell's "Chestnut Grove," Nicholas Bauer's "Fire at London, 1892," a luridly suggestive picture, and G. H. McCord's "Scene at Morristown," one of the best evidences of artistic merit to be found in the scenery of Jersey's hills.

J. H. Beard's "Mississippi Flood" and Susan E. Swaile's "Lake Tahoe" are both loaned by the respective artists. In the possession of the gallery are Rosa Bonheur's "Sheep" and F. De Beul's "Shepherdess," Vollweider's "Wellhorn and Matterhorn," Rota's "Silent Partner," Stringelly's "An Old Chateau," Jacob's "Fishing Smacks," Vollweider's "Uri Rotstock and Lake," and landscapes by Koehler, E. Schneider and Ahl. Imley. Mention must be made of Emanuel Leutze's "Puritan's Daughter" which has been reproduced in engravings and is now in possession of the gallery.

A humorous bit of work, "The Artist," by Dangerfield and W. Hamilton Gibson's "Indian Summer Afternoon," are conspicuous among the bright pictures in the gallery devoted to water colors. Several interesting studies by unknown artists from the collection of Mr. Baldwin are "The Forum," "Study of Hand" and "On the Tiber," the last a water color of the famous and familiar picture of the Roman gladiator in the arena. Rondard's "Burgomaster" is another familiar picture. Eichelberger's "Dove Cote" and hang near McCosh's "A Nibble." Carl Guttenberg's "John Paul Jones" is an example of the early days of the engraver's art.

In another room is the Schoonmaker collection of porcelain and cloisonne. Several of Mr. Schoonmaker's pieces date back to 1301. There are some superb vases among the cloisonne ware, the making of which is now a lost art. It is said that there is not a similar collection in this country of the mechanical and artistic skill of the Chinese of the fourteenth to eighteenth centuries. Tiny fishes not a inch of an inch in height are soldered on to the copper base of the vase or plate and the interstices between are filled with the colored glass forming the design, a process requiring months of labor and an appalling amount of patience.

In the upper hallway are shelves on which are busts of the classic authors. On one side hangs a life-size and imposing bas relief of Michael Angelo.

Taken as a whole, this small collection is deserving of meritorious criticism. A high standard has been adopted and possibilities of enlargement and perfection are great.

Jersey Genius.

Patents granted to Jerseymen for the week ending January 18:

Design, tablets, Chas. J. Barlow, Newark; design, curtain pole rod, H. Lan. Hoboken; design, carriage step, E. L. Pratt, Newark; adjustable bevel square, C. Shilling, Montown; railway crossing gate, M. L. Riggin, Newark; indicator for fire alarm, J. W. Hyatt, Newark; car coupling, F. C. Miller, Belvidere; spiral screw fastener, H. S. Lane, Hoboken; chain, W. C. Sage, Rockport; railway electrolytic motors, A. E. Kennelly, Orange.

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

The Rev. Neal McManaman of New Brunswick has been appointed by Bishop O'Farrell to the pastorate of the Roman Catholic church at Millstone.

Judge Bartine, of Somerville, has decided to admit to probate the will of the late Col. South Gosbee, Barnum's big giant, which was contested on the ground of insanity.

F. H. Pownall, of Jamesburg, has begun the erection of a number of one thousand dollar cottages in that village, to be sold to working people on reasonable terms. Capt. Disaldson, of Highland Park, opposite New Brunswick, is building there on the same plan.

The Socialists who belong to the Elizabeth Building Loan Association are trying to make trouble for the conservative members, and a crisis is expected to-night when the annual meeting takes place. The association has nearly eight hundred members, and is the oldest and strongest in the city.

The largest funeral ever held in Elizabeth yesterday afternoon at the funeral of Miss Laura Dixon, who killed herself because of unrequited love for Conrad Kipp. Fully 5,000 people surrounded the house, all anxious to gaze upon the features of the dead girl. The funeral was held at Kipp's Coachbuilding Works, where Miss Dixon was employed, were present in a body.

There was consternation yesterday among storekeepers and citizens generally in Hoboken on learning that the police had made a wholesale "raid" on all the signs, awnings, boxes, advertising cases and other things with which the sidewalks heretofore have been literally covered. The raid was made by order of the new Republican Mayor, John C. Ramble, who declares that the sidewalks must be kept clear. The "raid" will be kept up all of this week.

"The King's Fool."

This Opera which is to be performed here for the first time to-night by the Conried Opera Company, has been a great success since the night of its production at the Imperial Theatre, Vienna, and has kept the boards of that city continuously for nearly two years, a testimonial of merit indeed. Mr. Conried, who is the owner of this work as well as of the opera by most of the modern successful Austrian and German composers, has organized this company to give a proper representation of the delightful production, and has spared no pains or expense in securing the best talent obtainable. He will be over seventy people on the stage and the costumes and properties are of the costliest and showiest kind. Mr. Conried has expended forty thousand dollars on this opera and this will be readily believed by those attending the performance. Here we are informed by metropolitan exchanges. The camp scene in the second act is one of the greatest sights ever beheld and the figure of the marshes, which are now, present in their execution fifty young and handsome ballet girls. The "Fair Columbia" exhibition of their extraordinary skill with rapier and sword.

"Switzland—A Monlogue."

Miss Allen is a young and attractive entertainer. Her effort is novel and highly entertaining, and is interesting as promising a new form of entertainment. Miss Allen will appear at Reform Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A., on Tuesday, January 28th.

Died.

BARRY—At the Muhlenberg Hospital, Jan. 20, 1890, Margaret Barry, aged 70 years. Funeral notice hereafter. From St. Mary's church on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, L. I.

BURNET—In this city, Jan. 18th, of pneumonia, Jennie H. Burnet.

Funeral services from the residence of her mother, Mrs. James H. Cassiff, 20 La Grande avenue, to-morrow, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Interment at Rosedale cemetery, Orange.

Cent-a-Word Column.

$335 PIANO, rosewood case, top damper $335. and full plate, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-tf

A LARGE SQUARE base-burner, double heating stove, with nickel and tile trimmings, "Art" pattern, nearly new, for sale cheap. Will last two large parlors and room above. Sold because furnace has been put in this city. Complete case of EVENING NEWS. 19-17-tf

EXCHANGE—A fine, german silver bicycle, nearly new, for good set of tracing drawers and 36 cash. Address "D. H." care of EVENING NEWS. 1-20 3 eows.

TO RENT—A house containing six rooms, with Sunnyside avenue, North Plainfield. R. R. Fairchild, 21 and 23 East Front street. 20-3-p

FOR SALE—Newly built house, seven rooms, all improvements, good location, lot 100x180, fine shade trees. Address, Mrs. Hall, 640 Monroe avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. 1-14-6t

$100. SEVEN Octave piano, elegant case, in perfect order, the latest improvements and great bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-tf

TO LET—Part of house; flour or five rooms. 26 East Third street. 20-2

TO LOAN—$100 or $200 on satisfactory terms. Address with particulars, "Parson," care of EVENING NEWS. 20-3-p

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings, repeating action, full plate, fine rich tone and fully warranted. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-tf

TREES, winter-blooming plants and pansy plants in Hillside avenue Nursery. 18-2

$45. CABINET ORGAN—New, two full sets reeds, fine tone, with stool and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-tf

WANTED—To buy a small cottage property, on easy terms, on monthly payments. Address "R. T.," care of EVENING NEWS.

$85. ORGAN—New, 13 stops, 2 complete sets, beautiful design of case, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-tf

WANTED—Good white cook and laundress; reference required. Apply 179 West Front street. 6-tf

Special Notices.

DANCING AND ELOCUTION.

Prof. Sanders will open his class at East Front street, Plainfield, N. J., near horn commence Wednesday afternoon, 4 p. m. for advanced scholars. New beginners Thursday 4 p. m. Call, leave card etc., send for a catalogue. Address 22 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 19-1w-f

THE MAIN THING

WE ARE AFTER, IN THE REACH OF THAT NOT ONLY THE EYE, BUT THE WELL, TOGETHER ING QUALITIES BINATION THAT

IS TO PLACE WITH PEOPLE, SHOES FIT THE FEET TO POCKET BOOK AS WITH GOOD WEAR- MAKING A COM- CANNOT BE BEAT.

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE'S, 22 WEST FRONT ST.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies LOOMIS & RICE 49 B'DWAY

MUSIC HALL, M.H.A.

The Operatic Event.

TO-NIGHT

CONRIED'S Comic Opera Company. Directed by Heinrich Conried. Stupendous Spectacular production of Artnur Mestier's Romatic Opera, The

KING'S FOOL

The largest mg-local organization in America, including Helen Bertram, Belle Fox, Pearl Eaton, Jennie Reiffarth, May Kline, Jos W. Herbert, Farris Hartman, Aldrich Libby, Chas. F. Leng, and the beautiful lady dancers, Mlle. Zanoffi, Mlle. Lenzberg. Charming new waltz song, "Fair Columbia." Special reduction to 50c., 75c. and $1.

Grand Exhibition

OF

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHS

AT THE

Y. M. C. A. Rooms,

EAST FRONT STREET,

For one week, beginning

Thursday, Jan. 30th,

Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

Admission 25 Cents. Tickets can be had from members. 1-18 tf

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

"BOUND BROOK ROUTE"

Special Reduced Excursion Rates to Trenton, for the

Inauguration

of GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT, on

TUESDAY, JAN. 21st, 1890.

Special excursion tickets from Plainfield to Trenton will be sold on 13 noon January 20th to 12 noon January 21st, at $1.34. Tickets good to return until Jan. 22d. A special excursion train will leave Plainfield for Trenton at 8.30 a. m., and returning leave Trenton at 6.15 p. m. on Jan. 21st. 14-6

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building,

21 and 23 SOMERSET STREET,

For particulars apply to I. Heyniger. 1-8 -1m

J. P. Laire & Co.

OFFER

Stoves, Skates, Sleighs, etc.

AT

COST.

Blankets and Robes

CHEAP.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE,

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy,

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

WONERFUL

DR. A. E. ESTEBROOKE,

of San Francisco, is introducing a PAINLESS MODE OF EXTRACTING TEETH and other dental operations.

IT IS A GRAND SUCCESS.

He extracted 10 teeth for my mother Saturday that were so sore and inflamed she could not let me touch them. She is delighted and insists that

THEY DID NOT HURT HER AT ALL

in extracting. A still more wonderful operation, the under performed in a case from No. 35 Chatham street, this city. The lady was sent me by Dr. Long and as she lost my purse I intended taking her to New York for expert assistance. Dr. Estebrooke raised her jaws and closed her mouth, and to my surprise was delighted. So was I. I endorse the new method heartily, and hope all my customers and friends will avail themselves of the great boon to mankind while he is here at my office this week. Come everybody.

DR. CHAS. THIERS.

21 1-2 W. Front St.,

over Randolph's drug store. 20-1w

PLAINFIELD

BARGAIN HOUSE.

Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.

Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.

Van Emburgh & White

19 WEST FRONT ST.

J. P. Laire & Co.

OFFER

Stoves, Skates, Sleighs, etc.

AT

COST.

Blankets and Robes

CHEAP.

Valuable Dwelling

Property For Sale.

The Residential property on No. 62 East Front street, (also known with change), built and formerly occupied by Mrs. G. C. Gleason, is now for sale. Apply to W. C. Butler, No. 64 East Front street. mhs-11-6w

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

A NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 2:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,

BY W. HOSSINOR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

The republic of Brazil is not yet firm. Its legs seem shaky.

New Orleans has done in 1889 the largest business for many years. Her manufactures are greater than ever before, and her receipts of cotton have been proportionately large.

Christmas, 1889, will be remembered as a day when ladies in some parts of the north used parasols to shade them from the sun rays while walking. In Jersey it was so warm that the mosquitoes which had been left over tuned up their pipes again.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has in The North American Review a paper on "The Art of Giving." He tells benevolent people how they can spend their money to do most good. If, now, Mr. Carnegie will write another article telling people how to get something to give, he will confer a great favor on nine out of every ten of his fellow men.

The only champion pugilist recently captured in a new role. He was godfather at the christening of Mrs. Barnum's baby in Brooklyn. John L. made one of his famous speeches on the occasion, one of his most successful ones. He said: "I don't know much about the subject, ladies and gentlemen, but if all babies are as pretty as this one, I wouldn't mind having a dozen of them."

Sherman on the South.

There was a pathos, as well as a touch of wide sympathy, in the speech of Gen. Sherman at the banquet of the New England society. It was not long, but full of good will to all. He said:

> At every meeting I attend I miss more and more of those noble faces which used to greet me here as my eyes wandered around the board. I remember Henry W. Grady very well. I remember with what enthusiasm he was received, and I, in common with the whole people and all parties, mourned his death. He probably did not go as far as many of us could have gone, but he was certainly a people whom he understood well, and he would only venture as far as he could accomplish. [Applause.] I hope and trust that there are others in the south who will take up the burden where he left off and carry it until all our countries shall be united in sentiment and act. Gentlemen, I take it for granted this law will vindicate itself in due time, and all they have to do and all we have to do is to be calm and self-possessed when others they come among us until time shall bring about the remedy. Young men, this is your task. I believe you will perform it.

The Russian Influenza.

Half a million people are down with the grippe in Europe. It has a particular spite at kings and emperors, but does not slight common people as it passes by. In Paris a school was closed on account of it the last of December, and new hospital accommodations had to be provided in the city. In some cases it has produced complications of laryngitis and pneumonia that have resulted in death.

It is spreading more or less rapidly throughout the United States.

But do not on that accountbe alarmed when your nose begins to run water and the bony parts around your eye sockets and the root of your nose begin to feel sore and bruised. When you read sensational reports of suffering and death from this epidemic, believe a fifth of them, no more. If you sneeze, don't go to bed and send for a doctor. Go about your vocations as usual. And if the epidemic really comes into your neighborhood, don't be scared. Keep your head on. Remember that golden saying of Grant, at a time when he was believed to be in danger of assassination:

"The surest way to avoid danger is not to be afraid of it."

Eligibility of a Juror.

Juror John Culver, who does not believe in hanging, and stood out in his opinion till the sentence of the Cronin prisoners was commuted from hanging to imprisonment for life, is having a rough time of it. His own life has been threatened, he has been called scoundrel, villain, miscreant, and even his family have been dragged before the public. Newspapers have taken it for granted that he was bribed and have attacked him with savage abuse. One pious correspondent writes anonymously:

"I pray to God that you may find your deserved place in the catch basin, and I would love to see you there, head downward."

In return Culver writes: "I think that jury trials have become the veriest farce if it is true that a man must suit his verdict to the demands of newspapers or public opinion."

The question here brought up is an important one. Nobody has any right to assume that Culver was bribed to stand out against the hanging of the three prisoners until he has been proved guilty in a court of law. Then the severest judgment that law, newspapers and public opinion can mete out to him would be proper. Give the devil his due, both before and after it has been found that he is the devil. But the point of law is one of profound interest. It is this: In a state where either hanging or imprisonment for life may be the penalty for murder, at the discretion of the court, can a man who has conscientious scruples against the death penalty be properly eligible as a juryman?

WINDOM'S SILVER BILL.

Full Text of the New Administration Measure.

WILL SECRETARY BLAINE RESIGN

A Washington Paper Says Walker Blaine's Health and Other Reasons May Bring About the Resignation of the Head of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The following is the text of the Windom silver bill, prepared by Secretary Windom, embodying the silver measure proposed in his annual report, and which will be introduced in both the house and senate during the coming week and probably today:

"A bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion.

"Section 1. That any owner of silver bullion, product of the mines of the United States, or of ores smelted or refined in the United States, may deposit the same in any customhouse or at any assay office in the United States that the secretary of the treasury may designate, and receive therefor treasury notes hereinafter provided, equal at the date of deposit to the net value of such silver, at the market price for silver bullion or foreign silver coins imported into this country, or here resulting from melted or refined foreign silver coins, shall be received under the provisions of this act.

The Issuance of the Notes.

"Sec. 2. That the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be prepared treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section, and in such forms and denominations, not less than five months: Provided, that no notes shall be of a denomination less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars.

"Sec. 3. That the notes issued under this act shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when received into the treasury may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

"Sec. 4. That the notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be redeemed upon demand at the treasury of the United States or at the office of an assistant treasurer of the United States, by the issue of a certificate of deposit for the sum of the notes so presented, payable at one of the mints of the United States in an amount of silver bullion equal in value, on the date of said certificate, to the number of dollars stated therein, at the market price of silver, to be ascertained as provided in section 1; or said notes may be redeemed in gold coin, at the option of the government: Provided, that upon demand of the holder, such notes shall be redeemed in silver dollars.

"Sec. 5. That when the market price of silver, as determined by the secretary of the treasury, shall exceed by 3 per cent. or more the coin value of 371.25 grains of pure silver, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver bullion for the purpose of this act.

A Safeguard Against Schemes.

"Sec. 6. That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, to suspend the purchases, and, temporarily, the receipt of silver bullion for treasury notes at any time when he is satisfied that through combinations or speculative movements the market price of silver is arbitrary, nominal or fictitious.

"Sec. 7. That the silver bullion deposited under this act, represented by treasury notes which have been redeemed in gold coin or in silver dollars, may be coined into standard silver dollars at any other of the mints of silver coin now authorized by law, for the purpose of replacing the coin used in the redemption of the notes.

"Sec. 8. That so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled, 'An act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character,' requires the monthly purchase and coinage into silver dollars of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

The Coinciding Sections.

The concluding sections are as follows: "That any gain or seigniorage arising from the coinage which may be realized under the provisions of this act shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided by existing law. That silver bullion received under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of receipt, determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or reductions, if any, to be made. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the purchase, from time to time, as may be required, of silver bullion for the subsidiary silver coinage. That a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage."

Will Secretary Blaine Resign?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A newspaper review this afternoon says: Secretary Blaine's resignation: "It says the belief that Mr. Blaine's resignation as secretary of state is impending is becoming very strong within the past few days, and after repeating many rumors current from time to time of the strained relations between the president and the secretary of state, adds: "The death of his son, Walker, it is believed, will furnish an additional and very strong reason to Mr. Blaine for quitting at once his place in the state department. Not only is Walker's death an irreparable personal loss to his father, who was greatly attached to him, but in the discharge of the duties of secretary of state Mr. Blaine found his son an invaluable assistant, whom place it will be impossible to fill. Mr. Walker Blaine had the confidence of his father to a degree which naturally no one else could obtain, and was thus able to relieve the secretary of state of a large amount of burdensome work which will now necessarily fall upon him."

Congress the Coming Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The feature of the proceedings of congress which will attract the most general attention during the coming week is the speech on the race question to be delivered Tuesday afternoon in the senate by Mr. Ingalls. Blair proposes, at an early day, to call up the educational bill, so long before congress, and with which he has become so thoroughly identified. There is an undoubted majority in favor of the bill in the senate, and doubtless a majority in favor of its passage in the house. The committee on territories will report to the senate the bill for the admission of Wyoming. The bill for the organization of a temporary form of government in Oklahoma will be reported favorably from the same committee, and efforts will be made to bring about its passage during the week. The international copyright bill will be reported favorably. General interest centers in the reports of the majority and minority of the committee on rules. It is said that there will be some opposition to the part of a few Republicans to the election of Mr. Reed is reported to bring it in. The special committee on the World's fair is to be appointed some time during the week. It is expected that the committee will report a bill setting forth the time for the fair, and the question of location will be taken up later.

Favor the Return of Negroes to Africa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The seventy-third anniversary of the American Colonization society was held in the Church of the Covenant last evening. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the church, presiding. Bishop Edward W. Blyden, a negro from Liberia, made an address, in the course of which he said there was a rapidly growing conviction that the white and black races could not live in harmony. He was in favor of the return of the negroes to Africa. He spoke of Liberia as the garden spot of western Africa, and said that the negroes who had gone from America were exerting a great influence there.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The following postmasters have been appointed: Pennsylvania—Arndtsy, H. Hinmanstwright; Bird-Horse, U. S. G. Breckenridge; Clyde, H. Mack; Garrison, B. Renner; King, J. N. Shaffer; Reeder, T. T. Diltz; Hillsdale, Mary E. Fletcher; Parker, J. H. Herbert; Pine Grove Mills, J. G. Herberling; Blue Rock, D. B. Heaming; Salter, R. M. Crum; Stroudsburg, Mrs. C. C. Turpin. New Jersey—Franklin Park, J. O. Buckley.

HE SWINDLED FARMERS.

A Bogus Life Stock Insurance Scheme Brought to Light.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 20.—Henry Frosliech, of Huron, has been selling a wild cat insurance company at Huron a few years ago, has the past year been soliciting among the farmers of Beadle, Sanborn, Lake, Moody and other counties in the interest of a concern called the Stock Owners' Mutual union. Froslich purported to be its general agent with headquarters at Huron. The scheme was a simple one. The farmers were induced to have stock insured in name of union, which was to insure live stock on the mutual plan at a very low premium. His proposals were very liberal and his scheme appeared so plausible that he succeeded in taking in the farmers by the dozen. Things went well with the S. D. M. U. until the losses began to come in. It was then that continued silence on the part of Froslich led to an investigation, which developed the fact that he was the head and tail of the concern.

Froslich is missing and his fraudulent business will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

A WHOLESALE POISONING.

A Buffalo Family Try Oxalic Acid in Their Coffee.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—Frank Feirley, a German shoemaker, 74 years old, living with his daughter, Mrs. Myers, a widow, and her 10, year-old daughter, at 47 Cypress street, became suddenly prostrated with his daughter that they and all their troubles by poisoning themselves. Feirley, having some oxalic acid in the house, dragged the coffee and all around. The child alone is the only one ignorant of what she was doing.

Feirley is said to be a slave to liquor and has a terrible temper. Feirley's chances for recovery are small. The women are dying apparently the most serious. All are watched closely, and if possible a statement will be obtained from each of them. It is thought the little girl will recover.

Investigating Royal Arcanum Officers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—A special to The Inter-Ocean from St. Louis says: The committee of supreme officers of the Royal Arcanum, who have been investigating charges against members and officers during the past week, have concluded their work. The accused are H. C. Chandler, one of the most prominent merchants in the city, and a member of the grand council; J. F. Coyle, of the firm of Coyle & Co., grain dealers, grand treasurer of the state, and Dr. A. R. Shaw, grand medical examiner of the state. The charges grew out of a mining transaction, by which the accused placed the Fields mine stock among members of the order. It is charged that they made false representations by which they induced members to invest their money for a small share of the mine to pay for all it, giving them the controlling interest. The mine subsequently proved worthless.

They Refused Their Pay Envelopes.

HARTFORD, Jan. 20.—The engineers and firemen of the express trains between Hartford and Campbell Hall, on the Central, New York & Hartford railroad, refused to receive their pay envelopes Saturday night because their wages had been reduced without their knowledge. They say they were told that when the old rates were restored they would be restored. There will be no general strike, but the affected will simply leave and seek other positions.

La Grippe in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The number of deaths in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at noon Sunday was 146, two less than the number reported for the preceding twenty-four hours. Thirty of the deaths were from pneumonia and seventeen from influenza, complicated with other diseases. Charles E. Lord Pillet, for many years the chief editorial writer of The Daily News, of this city, died this day of influenza.

Searle's Gigantic Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Advices per steamship Mariposa state that the funeral of Searle, the coming champion pugilist, was witnessed by fully 150,000 people. The mayor and aldermen, and a deputation of members of parliament were present. Not only is Searle's death an irreparable personal loss to his father, who was greatly attached to him, but in the discharge of the duties as secretary of state Mr. Blaine found his son an invaluable assistant, whom place it will be impossible to fill. Mr. Walker Blaine had the confidence of his father to a degree which naturally no one else could obtain, and was thus able to relieve the secretary of state of a large amount of burdensome work which will now necessarily fall upon him."

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FOR A LACERATED HEART

Miss Cammerer's Big Verdict Against Her Lover.

THE JURY AWARDS HER $12,000.

End of the First Round in a Legal Contest of Note Between Col. Ingersoll and Daniel Dougherty—The Case Will Be Carried Higher.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—There was quite a crowd in Judge Ingraham's court—even if it was Sunday morning—when he took the bench, at half-past 10 o'clock, to receive the verdict in Caroline J. Cammerer's suit against Clemens Muller for $100,000 damages for breach of promise to marry. The fair plaintiff was not in court. It was said she was sick in bed, exhausted by the excitement of the trial. Daniel Dougherty was not there either, and Mr. Lewis, the junior counsel, looked after Miss Cammerer's interests. The aged defendant was on hand, and so was Mrs. Richter. Col. Ingersoll looked as though he had had a presentition of bad news.

$12,000 for the Plaintiff.

The sealed verdict agreed upon by the jury at 10:15 Saturday evening was opened by Judge Ingraham and read. It found for the plaintiff in $12,000 damages. The spectators waited to start a demonstration of approval, but it was useless. Col. Ingersoll rose to make the usual motions for setting aside the verdict, a new trial, etc., but Judge Ingraham stopped him. The court doors and the treasurer's office on Sunday beyond the mere receiving and recording of the verdict, and directed Col. Ingersoll to defer his motions until this morning. The jury was polled, thanked by Judge Ingraham and discharged, and the court adjourned.

Col. Ingersoll Angry.

"It's an idiotic verdict," declared Col. Ingersoll, as soon as the jury left. "I never saw too high above the jury. If we had been down nearer their level it would have been all right. We should carry the case to the court of last resort."

"Such a verdict is as bad as highway robbery," was the exasperated comment of the aged defendant, who was not slow to express his feelings freely, when Col. Ingersoll took him by the arm, whispered consolingly in his ear, and calmed him down.

"It's just as well as a verdict as I expected," was the comment of Mr. Lewis, junior counsel for Miss Cammerer.

Figuring Up the Damage.

The jury when they first went out balloted on the question whether the finding should be for the plaintiff or defendant and the vote stood 8 to 4 in favor of Miss Cammerer. The four were won over to the side of the majority before very long, and then it came to a settlement of the amount of damages. The highest figure advocated was $50,000 and the lowest $5,000.

TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

Bishop Ryan's Action Protested Against by Polish Catholics at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—The Polish settlement at East Buffalo is in a turmoil over church matters. The Rev. Father Klawiter has been pastor of the church of St. Adalbert since the parish was established several years ago, and through his efforts has built a handsome church, school house and parochial residence were built. He is also much beloved by his parishioners. On Wednesday last Bishop Ryan relieved Father Klawiter to the parish at Dunkirk, and appointed a successor to St. Adalbert's parish. The congregation protested against the removal of Father Klawiter, but without result.

The trustees then closed the church, and at a mass meeting Saturday night the congregation determined to send a committee to Rome to appeal to the pope for redress. The committee will start on Tuesday. The bishop's reason for his action was said to be based on Father Klawiter's lack of business qualifications.

Killed by Poison in Her Kid Glove.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20.—Miss Jennie Thompson, a beautiful young woman, the leader of the social circle on the west side, died of blood poisoning. She had been ill a week, suffering the most intense agony. The poisoning showed first in her chin and throat, which were swollen to twice their natural size. Her death was directly due to the poisonous dye of her kid gloves. When visiting a dentist's office she scratched a pimple on her chin, and raised her gloved hand to feel of it. In this way the poison was transmitted.

The City of Worcester Safe.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 20.—The Norwich line steamer City of Worcester, which struck on Hatchet's Reef one week ago Sunday, came off at high tide last evening when the big steam pumps had got fairly to work. Owing to favorable weather during the week she has been damaged less than she was by the first contact with the rocks. She was towed here, and after temporary repairs will proceed to New York to go on the docks.

Ex-Senator Humphrey Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Hon. Wolcott J. Humphrey, one of the most prominent men in western New York, died at his late residence in Warsaw, N. Y., Sunday, aged 72 years. Mr. Humphrey had been president of the Wyoming County National bank since its organization. He was member of assembly in 1850 and 1851, and senator from the Thirtieth district in 1865 and 1867.

Run Down by a Fire Engine.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 20.—Fire in the clothing store of Henry Jansen, 48 Grand street, caused $5,000 damage. The loss is covered by insurance. While Engine Company No. 2 was proceeding through Grand street to the fire it ran over and fatally injured Ernest Kruth, aged 10, of 63 Adams street. The driver of the engine, Oscar Palmer, was arrested.

The Sullivan-Jackson Mill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—"Parson" Davies, manager of Jackson, the colored pugilist, has arrived on the steamship Britannic. He says Jackson is in fine condition and will leave for California this week for his match to be absent until April 1. Rowe says "Mickey" Welch has made a mistake in signing with the New York league, as without Ewing to catch him and the Giants to bat him out of holes, he will be of little use.

A Fair Building Ablaze.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 20.—The main building at the fair grounds, owned by the Worcester Agricultural society, was damaged by fire to the extent of $10,000; partially insured.

She Was Aged 102 Years.

SCITUATE, Mass., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Lydia Bacon died here Saturday afternoon, aged 102 years.

$60 VOLTS FOR A BULL.

Successful Test of the Electrocution Machine at Rensselaer Jail.

RENSSELAER, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The last of the gruesome preliminaries to the system for the legal killing of murderers was tested in the prison here and proved more successful than any tests that have heretofore been made. A big bull was killed instantly by 600 volts. Expert Harold P. Brown conducted the test. Around the animal were Dr. Carlos McDonald, chairman of the state commission of lunacy; Dr. A. Rothwell, professor of electro-therapeutics of the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and Professor Chandler, of the School of Mines of Columbia college.

"If 600 volts will kill a bull," said one of the committee, "what chance has a man against a current of 1,000 volts?" Electricity contains calls for a current between the two. A man would perish painlessly in less time than one can conceive.

The commissioners will make its report to the superintendent of prisons in a few days. On what they say will depend whether the state accepts the three dynamos now in place at Sing Sing, Auburn and Dannemora.

GOVERNOR ABBETT'S INAUGURATION.

To Be Finer Than Any Similar Affair New Jersey Has Ever Seen.

TRENTON, Jan. 20.—Leon Abbett, New Jersey's new governor, will be sworn in with an unusual amount of pomp. There was a brilliant military display when Gen. McClellan was inaugurated, but no demonstration of the kind will occur when Governor-elect Abbett of the state of New Jersey at the induction to office of any chief executive that equaled in magnitude the one arranged for next Tuesday. Immediately after the inauguration a reception will be given in the state house, and while this is going on the street parade of political and social clubs will be in progress.

A brief evening reception will also be given him, and the inaugural ball in Masonic Temple will open at 9 o'clock. The inaugural committee of ladies and gentlemen are Republicans, while men prominent in Republican political life have been asked to serve on the floor and reception committee. Among those on the latter list are Gen. Grubb, the defeated candidate for governor, and members of the senate and house, and the state officials will be among the attendants.

The Atlantic Baseball Muddle.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 20.—Sunday, the limit arbitrarily fixed by the Atlantic Baseball association for paying the guarantees of players, was passed, and Worcester nor Hartford will pay, nor will they forward their resignations at present. They will take no action until the meeting of the board of arbitration on the 30th inst. Manager Sullivan, of the Lowells, has just received a letter from President Byrnes, of the board of arbitration, saying: "I must say that the board will not pursuit or recognize any action that will affect your rights or interests in any manner. Your club should go ahead and play and no doubt concerned will be fairly protected." John J. Rogers, of Philadelphia, another member of the board of arbitration, writes that the board will protect the New England clubs.

Orlow W. Chapman's Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Orlow W. Chapman, assistant chief of the department of justice, died here Sunday of catarrhal affection of the kidneys, in his 60th year. Mr. Chapman was troubled with the grip two years ago, and this, although relieved, left aggravated an old affection of the kidneys and led to his death. His condition was not considered by his physicians as serious until last Friday evening. He failed rapidly from that time. Brief funeral services were held here this afternoon, and tonight his remains will be taken to Easton, Pa., Bingbamton, N. Y., where his funeral and burial will take place probably on Wednesday.

Killed by the Grip.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Rev. Henry McDonnell, of Trinity Episcopal church, died Sunday of pneumonia. Mr. McDonnell, who was formerly rector of a church at Newark, N. J., was taken with the grip on that day, and his sickness soon developed into pneumonia. The funeral will be held at St. Mark's Church in Camden on Tuesday.

Attorney Everett Dead.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Charles J. Everett, deputy attorney general, under Hamilton Ward, died Sunday, aged 50 years. He was graduated at Hamilton college, studied law with Roscoe Conkling and had been a prominent lawyer here for years, successively a member of the firms of Doolittle, Ward & Everett, Dennison & Everett, and Everett & Lewis. He had been ill with paresis about a year.

COOK'S ROTARY ASH SIFTER.

SOLD BY

A. M. GRIFFEN,

13 EAST FRONT STREET.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT"

What does inexperience make? A pretender. What does experience make? A master. Its results. What are they likely to be? Value for your money on one hand; a cheap article or a fraudulent one on the other. Good intentions prevent neither. Merrell & Soule, organized 1851; incorporated 1880; At the head of the profession 1890.

The Electric Construction and Supply Co. Telephone Building, Cortlandt street, New York.

Plainfield Office, 28 North Avenue.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle,

27, NORTH AVENUE,

Painters and Paper hangers,

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

BUY YOUR Holiday Presents

such as Diamond Rings, Lace Pins, Bead Neck Chains, Gold and Silver Watches, and Silverware at BUCKINGHAM'S, at the old store, 12 Park avenue. Dr. Eno's spectacles always on hand. 11-16-1m

SEE THE COMPARISON.

EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Tame Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Geese.
Fresh Eggs.	Chicago Drained.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Prunes.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Ham Trimmed.

FAIR PRICES.

N. B. Smalley's, 94 Somerset street. Door at any Price. At McGinty's.

Our Box Paper

called CANTERBURY No. 2222 is already well known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it. Price, 25c. per box.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 25c. per box.

"To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times."

For the present we will make a special price, 20c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Are you Troubled

with Rough, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? Have you been troubled any time after Shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use

"GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA,"

the quickest, surest and best cure for all such troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by

L. W. Randolph,

at the City Pharmacy,

21 W. FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

SURE CURE

for

RHEUMATISM.

Breaks up coughs and colds and purifies the blood. MRS. QUICK'S

Sulphur Vapor Baths

Fifth street, near Pe 10-1yr

Professional Cards.

DR. M. S. SIMPSON, Office hours: Until 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., after 6 p. m. Corner of Liberty.

E. B. VOORHEES, D. V. S., Veterinarian, No. 20 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone call 44. Residence 104 West Front street.

WILLIAM G. R SEE, Counselor at Law, Special Master in Chancery, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Residence, No. 160 East Front street, Plainfield.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counselors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street in Warner, N. Y., Sunday, aged 72 years. Mr. Humphrey had been president of the Wyoming County National bank since its organization. He was member of assembly in 1850 and 1851, and senator from the Thirtieth district in 1865 and 1867.

CLARK & REED, Counselors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counselor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Somerset streets.

F. A. DUNHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Parties wish to all parts of the country. Residence, corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets.

OSCAR S. TEALE, Architect, 347 Broadway, New York city, rooms 29 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

NEWS STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

Fine Groceries,

18 North Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DRINK THE THREE R. TEA.

THE BEE HIVE

Woolen Goods Must Go!

Children's Tobaggan Caps, 25c. and 35c. Ladies' Hood [Hide Fascinators, large size 50c.

Children's Mitts, 10c.

Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 15c.

Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 25c.

10 doz. Ladies' Tea Aprons, slightly soiled, former price 50c. and 65c., reduced to 15c.

3 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered back, 69c.

Undressed Mosketaire, 3 button length, $1.00.

15 doz. Comet's Hair Books, worth 5c. 25c. a pair.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE

50c. Pride Shirt,

THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE DAIRY,

422 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,

are offering special inducement in

Gilt Edged Butter

Call and see them.

Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Rose Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese, (Fresh every day.)

Get our Prices on Canned Goods. Fine Preserves—Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.

DELICATESSEN

Bologna, Frankforts, Head Cheese, Bloodwurst, Liver-wurst, Rolled Ham, Smoked Beef, Pickled Tongue, All kinds of Imported Sweetmeats and Salads, Swiss, Edam, Roquefort, Brie, Neufchatel, Pineapple, Hand and Limburger Cheese.

W. C. TUBBS, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

LICENSED

PAWNBROKER

Samuel Dreier,

Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property.

COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET,

UPSTAIRS,

Plainfield, New Jersey. 11-13-3m*

CALL and SEE

our New MERCANTILE PASS BOOK, which will save you money.

R. W. RICE & Co.

CORNER

Duer and Emily Sts.,

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Leading Grocers.

All kinds of First-Class groceries at Bottom Prices.

Goods delivered promptly in all parts of the city free of charge

ALLEN,

The Stationer,

Books, Music, Toys, Fancy Memorandums Etc., at Low Prices.

28 EAST FRONT STREET.

GIVEN AWAY

10 days only.

A Fine $40c SUSPENDER to every purchaser of a $2 hat or over.

Eugene M. Laing

No. 5 PARK AVENUE.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.

Furniture Express

81 WEST FRONT STREET,

Large Jumbo Trucks, and experienced men. Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or any place in the United States by express or freight. A specialty made in

Moving Pianos.

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE

Money to Loan on approved security. Cor. Front street and Park avenue.

The Wise Point of Them.

The 70-year-old lady, rising suddenly and the car had stopped behind the 30-year-old lady to her feet, and the two women fell together on the body platform. But then the conductor relieved the younger lady of her charge and helped her off; and the elder lady turned to the conductor, and, standing from the discomfit on the young lady, in no older elderly sort of tone: "Good-by, dear."

"Dear, is it?" 30-year-old lady settled herself into her seat, and smiling proudly, remarked to a lady who sat next her:

"Give a good deal of trouble to travel with an old lady, but, do you know, I've very fond of them."—Boston Transcript.

Diminished Idiocy.

Well cut features. A study of fortune.—Judge's Weekly.

He Had Been at Home Recently.

"I said that big tree to the widow," remarked a vender of Christmas sprucee in the smoker to a man who had just come up.

"What widow?"

"McGinty's widow."

"McGinty! Do I know her?"

The tree rather looked as if he fitted in an unchimneyed, but, seeing that he was perfectly serious, he asked:

"Haven't you heard of McGinty?"

"No; who is he?"

"Where have you been during the past month?"

"In Philadelphia."

"That just accounts for it."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Childish Friendship.

Old Gentleman (to little girl on the horse car)—How old are you, little girl?

Little Girl—Are you the conductor?

Old Gentleman—Why, no; I have nothing to do with the railroad.

"Then I'm 7 years old."—Buffalo Courier.

A Long Needed Sea Story.

Publisher—I wish you would write a good sea story.

Great Author—But I have never been to sea.

"I know it. I want a sea story that people can understand."—New York Weekly.

A Detective Hoaxed.

Sin (Boston)—He's now over attempted to duplicate the sophastic immobility of the pneumatological anhydromone involved in the myrkramic procedure?

He—Well, not exactly. But I've eaten ourwople.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild,

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

Higgins' Stage Line

TO AND FROM THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—DEPARTURE OF TIME:

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—Left a. m. 8 o'clock; arrive at Westfield ave. and Broadway, 8.30; at the Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

1st trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.30 a. m. train.
2d	9.00	do	9.30 do
3d	10.00	do	10.30 do
4th	11.00	do	11.30 do
5th	12.00	do	12.30 p. m.
6th	1.00 p. m.	do	1.30 p. m.
7th	2.00	do	2.30 do

To the Post Office.

8th	3.00	do meet	3.30 p. m. train.
9th	4.00	do do	4.30 do
10th	5.00	do do	5.30 do
11th	6.00	do do	6.30 do

Horses and Carriages kept expressly for below pleasure and calling purposes. Saddle Horses a specialty, for gentlemen and ladies.

Boarding horses by the day, week or month.

Boarding horses by the day, week or month. Orders left at the stable, Second ave., near Front street, or by telephone to the stables will receive prompt attention.

Stages will leave Plainfield Depot as follows: 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m. 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 p. m.

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M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Station on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 31. 1.3tf

HOUSE AND FRESCO

PAINTING,

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

MARSH & AYERS

Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Rates made promptly furnished.

CALL AND SEE US.

Headquarters

For Worsteds, Notions, Fancy Goods, Stockings, Hosiery, Ribbons, Dress Linings, Corsets, Combs, Brushes,

U. S. Hair Tonic,

Magic Renovating Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that should always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street next to P. O.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between Peter F. Dumont, complainant, and Peter Van Arsdale and Elizabeth Van Arsdale, his wife, defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1890,

at two o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, all those several pieces, parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the city of Plainfield, Union county and State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows:

(Part of No. 10) Beginning at a point in the intersection of the centre line of Cherry street and the centre line of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly along the centre of said Cherry street one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet; thence (2) northeasterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet; thence (3) southeasterly and parallel with said Cherry street one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet to the centre of said Second street; thence (4) southwesterly along the centre of said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to William L. Force by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 146, etc.

(No. 11) Beginning at a point in the centre of Cherry street, said point being one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet northwesterly from the centre of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly along said centre of Cherry street one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park Terrace; thence (2) northeasterly along the centre of said Park Terrace in a general northerly direction one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue; thence (3) southeasterly forty-three degrees forty-five minutes and forty-five feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street; thence (4) southwesterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Peter F. Dumont by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 144, etc.

(No. 12) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park Terrace; thence (2) northeasterly along the centre of said Park Terrace one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue; thence (3) southeasterly along the centre of said Park avenue two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street; thence (4) southwesterly and parallel with said Second street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Peter F. Dumont by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 142, etc.

(Part of No. 10) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park Terrace; thence (2) northeasterly along the centre of said Park Terrace one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue; thence (3) southeasterly along the centre of said Park avenue two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street; thence (4) southwesterly and parallel with said Second street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to William L. Force by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 146, etc.

(No. 13) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park Terrace; thence (2) northeasterly along the centre of said Park Terrace one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue; thence (3) southeasterly along the centre of said Park avenue two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street; thence (4) southwesterly and parallel with said Second street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Peter F. Dumont by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 144, etc.

(No. 14) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park Terrace; thence (2) northeasterly along the centre of said Park Terrace one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue; thence (3) southeasterly along the centre of said Park avenue two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street; thence (4) southwesterly and parallel with said Second street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Peter F. Dumont by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 142, etc.

(No. 15) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park Terrace; thence (2) northeasterly along the centre of said Park Terrace one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue; thence (3) southeasterly along the centre of said Park avenue two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street; thence (4) southwesterly and parallel with said Second street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Peter F. Dumont by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 142, etc.

(No. 16) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park Terrace; thence (2) northeasterly along the centre of said Park Terrace one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue; thence (3) southeasterly along the centre of said Park avenue two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street; thence (4) southwesterly and parallel with said Second street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Peter F. Dumont by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 142, etc.

(No. 17) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park Terrace; thence (2) northeasterly along the centre of said Park Terrace one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue; thence (3) southeasterly along the centre of said Park avenue two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street; thence (4) southwesterly and parallel with said Second street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Peter F. Dumont by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 142, etc.

(No. 18) Beginning at a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street, and running thence (1) northwesterly and parallel with said Second street two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park Terrace; thence (2) northeasterly along the centre of said Park Terrace one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue; thence (3) southeasterly along the centre of said Park avenue two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet more or less to a point in the centre of Park avenue, said point being one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northeasterly from the centre of Second street; thence (4) southwesterly and parallel with said Second street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Peter F. Dumont by deed of Peter Van Arsdale and wife, dated the 1st day of December, A. D., 1882, recorded in Book 267 of Deeds for Union county, on page 142, etc.

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THE BRAZILIAN TROUBLE.

THE ATTEMPTS AT COUNTER-REVOLUTION SEEM FEEBLE.

Personnel of the New Government—It Appears to Be Half of Soldiers and Half Editors—The Streets of Rio—Other Local Curiosities.

The Brazilian revolution did not turn out to be that simple and peaceful proceeding which it was first announced to other nations to be. There was a little skirmishing here and there, some rioting was indulged in, and one

A NARROW STREET IN RIO.

brave old officer, not in the service of the military conclave, declined to surrender, opened fire and shot down. Fortunately his wounds were not mortal. In some of the provinces there was more discontent for a time, and there has lately been serious rioting in Rio.

Nevertheless, now that the thing is done, importantists and conservatives of Brazil whose views appear by anything but the latest system a success as are the soldiers and republicans.

One may well place the soldiers first, for the revolution was exclusively an affair of the army. The curious feature of it is that all the new rulers are comparatively obscure men. Benjamin Constant, in official announcement that such men should have been elevated to power, and profess a belief that men of more prominence and experience will also succeed them. English and American observers, on the other hand, see nothing to justify such an expectation. Of thoughtful men now acting as advisers of the present provisional government not more than two had been of abroad, and though the world has been curious about them for a month, still very little is known.

Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca, new president, may be set down as the author of the revolution. He comes of the war party. Repugnancy the idea of the soldiers, and by organizing semi-social, semi-political clubs among the officers, gradually attained them to his views, and, when he thought the time for a revolution so gradually and cautiously that the matter was as good as decided before the imperial authorities were aware of anything dangerous. When the soldiers demanded more pay Dom Pedro's officials took their own time to consider the demand, and before they came to it counted the revolution.

In a country with such a heterogeneous population as Brazil, the army is necessarily a military copy of the gradations of civil society as well as of colors. In all countries of mixed blood and many shades the following is the whitest. In Brazil, as in Turkey and Mexico, the commanding officers are white or nearly so; the private soldiers black, brown and mixed, and the line officers intermediate. The caste of common life be-

A SOLDIER.

comes rank in the army; subservience is despotism and yielded without argument as to its rightfulness or almost without thought of it. The army consists nominally of a peace establishment of 15,000 men, with provision for doubling it at once in case of war, and, as usual in such countries, the military authorities exercise their prerogative of increasing or diminishing it somewhat arbitrarily, as their political or other schemes may require. The ordinary navy consists of some 20 steam vessels, with 223 guns and 3,700 seamen—a very respectable navy, indeed, for a fourth class power.

Some of the cities of Brazil, the older ones and especially Rio, present very odd combinations of the Old World and the New. The streets are as narrow and the dwellings as closely crowded together as if land were as precious as in London. Quaint burger of two centuries ago, who lived in his kitchen, could make it. There is the coarseness of old Continental Vanderbilt mingled in his descendant with that of the United States. There is refined by the possession of vast wealth. Then there is Ward McAllister, whose ancestors were pioneers in Kentucky when that state was a wilderness and Indians prowled. He spent no end of time and money in getting into the swim, and got there in spite of all effort to keep him out.

But New York society no longer pretends to stand upon its blood. The "bloody" days ended when the second Vanderbilt brought the weight of his millions to bear upon the doors of New York's best families and battered them down forever. This opening may be said to mark the era in social life in America, an era which is extending all over the world. The pretensions of blood are vague and useless, unless supported by wealth, and the piquant combinations by individuals during the past few decades has rendered a readjustment of the standard of precedence necessary. What's an aristocrat in a threadbare coat, or how to get out of the way of the horses of a rich pork packer?

Ward McAllister claims that it is a mistake to leave out the downgrass at great balls. What he means by downgrass does not appear, but it may be surmised that he refers to prominent married women having families. But the most dangerous to the interests of the girls are those who are called young married women.

Mr. McAllister's genius is best manifested

WARD M'ALLISTER'S BALL.

HOW THE SOCIAL DICTATOR ORGANIZES THE "400."

The Centennial Ball and the Displacement—That Fellow Fish"—Ten Merry Debutantes at Mrs. Astor's Dinner—Ball Last Triumph of McAllister.

When the great moguls of New York society were preparing for the centennial ball to take place in April, 1889, the great marshaler of the elite, Ward McAllister, was put in command. But there was uncovering and discovering among the lists who aspired to hold posts of honor at the ball, and one who was referred to by McAllister as "that fellow Fish," organized a revolt and succeeded in driving the grand marshal from his post. Ward McAllister withdrew, disconsolated, leaving the field to the enemy. History repeats

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT.

itself. A fallen enemy if temporarily conquered usually rises eventually and MRS. PIERRE LORILLARD.

gives as good as he got. Napoleon I thrown the Prussians in 1807, but the Emperor William thrashed them in 1870. Ward McAllister withdrew muttering in 1888, only to come to the front with vigor for Jan. 1, 1892, to give the grandest New Year ball New York has ever seen. A struggle more in social array, it makes Gen. Grant's operations in the rear of Vicksburg appear like a newspaper row. And as for that fellow Fish," he receives no more attention in the matter of an invitation than if he were the commonest kind of a yellow dog.

McAllister's ball will be a big thing in private social affairs. He does not think it possible to make large public balls a success. In attempting to meet the desires of the Centennial committee of the Washington inaugural ball he found himself face to face with so numerous an offspring that he was panic stricken. There were then 3,000 people in Washington, 100,000 strong; though considering that George and Martha Washington—his only wife—had no children, the claims of these descendants have been questioned. Then came the fruit of John and Abagail Adams swarming from Massachusetts and rendering the quota there that alone more than full. Then the descendants of all the patriots of 1780 were considered, McAllister found himself at the head of an army beside which Grant's looks were a corporal's guard. Besides he was in the position of certain "regular" officers during the civil war, who had a great respect for a battalion of regulars and great contempt for a million of volunteers.

Gen. McAllister determined to organize a social army on a less new plan. The regulars of New York society were to be the basis. A few regulars who are adherents of Ward McAllister. One hundred and twenty-five representative men in society were to subscribe $100 each. Mr. McAllister got the strength of the Scotch clan system; each subscriber receiving twelve tickets.

McAllister has brought the organization of a ball to a fine art. Few people imagine what there is so difficult about getting up such an affair successfully. There are a great

MRS. R. G. WILSON. MRS. C. A. STEVENS.

many things to be considered, and their peculiarities. He must know how to humor their weaknesses and diplomatize among them, so as to make the ball go round at the same time not wound their sensibilities. The governing ideas are not like the army regulations or the constitution of the United States, which are more like the unwritten English constitution, which is built upon precedent. Ward McAllister having taken in the situation, they are the real boss; a sort of board of directors. Yet the real management rests with McAllister. By a common consent he is recognized as the leader, and all details are left in his hands.

Among the corporate members or subscribers are some that have figured in New York society for years. What makes these people better than other people of brain, morality and refinement no one knows. It is enough that they have constituted themselves into "society," and that they have the money to back up the pretention. Some of them are "blue bloods," some may be called "self made," with not a few whose mother the head of "self made." There are those with De and Du before their names, whose blood is as pure as the Count Burger of two centuries ago, who lived in his kitchen, could make it. There is the coarseness of old Commodore Vanderbilt mingled in his descendant with that of the United States. There is refined by the possession of vast wealth. Then there is Ward McAllister, whose ancestors were pioneers in Kentucky when that state was a wilderness and Indians prowled. He spent no end of time and money in getting into the swim, and got there in spite of all effort to keep him out.

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Mr. McAllister's genius is best manifested from the fact that while he made New York society the basis for his social affair, he also determined to bring in new blood. As a successful impresario must be continually bringing out new prima donnas, McAllister will introduce novelties into his future balls. He is on the watch for young ladies, who, after the introduction he gives them, will make sensations by their beauty and talents. He can determine a genius for social success as readily as Napoleon could pick out a Junot from the ranks for his staff. Thus he feels obliged to keep the run of strangers distinguished in the social world of other places and countries who may be in New York when the ball is given. *He will never be finds those who will lend* coist to the occasion they are taken under his especial charge and put in with the expectation that they will make their social fortunes and add to McAllister's glory as a social organizer.

With such a comprehensive plan the great New York ball could not fail to be a success. True, that which is supposed to be the baby-spring of the whole affair may not be a very noble one; but this is only inferred after all. There is one, however, who might be content to read the accounts of it in the next morning's paper, while green with envy. He is that fellow Fish."

Among those of this latter class prominent at the New Year ball, perhaps the wealthiest is Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Alva Murray before. She may date her prominence socially from the time when the Vanderbilts raided society in their fancy dress ball some years ago, and which they followed down the slopes. Since that time she has grown rapidly in social favor and has become a leader.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., is another of the young married women favored with McAllister's invitation. Mrs. Lorillard is the wife of Pierre Lorillard's oldest son. She is an authoress, having written a clever novel called "Those Pretty St. George Girls." She has a town house, but spends most of the year at Tuxedo. Indeed, New York is getting to be such a great overgrown pile of brick and mortar, and the surrounding country is so beautiful, that even the wealth and fashion spend little time there.

Several years ago Miss May Brady was taken from the ranks of the girls and placed

MRS. R. ROOSEVELT AND MRS. W. SLOANE. LOUISE SHEPARD.

in those of the married women by Mr. Cleveland Stevens. She was a belle as a girl, and is now a belle as a married woman. After father to the Hon. John R. Brady, one

of New York's oldest and most respected judges. Her husband is one of the owners of the Hoboken ferry lines, besides holding of railroad lines. Consequently the wife has plenty of means to devote to her beauty.

Mrs. Rifus Roosevelt was the daughter of the late Valentine G. Hall. She is a blonde, with large light blue eyes and a profusion of light hair. She has been married about five years.

Mrs. William Douglass Sloane is one of the richest women in her own right in New York. She is the daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and the wife of one of the members of the firm of J. & J. Sloane. She lives in one of the famous Vanderbilt mansions, built some years ago on Fifth avenue between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. Mrs. Sloane is personally a very attractive and beautiful lady.

Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson is called the "beauty" of the Astors. Before her marriage she was Miss Emily Astor, the youngest of the living daughters of Mr. William Astor. The father of Mr. Wilson spent his early life in the south, and by "running the blockade" laid the foundation for his fortune. Still the husband's means are considered a mere ingatable compared with the great wealth of his wife.

To drop the matrons and take up a miss. Miss Louise Shepard is one of the prominent figures of the ball. She is the oldest child of Hon. Elliott F. Shepard, and granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. Miss Shepard has only been "out" about a year. She is noted for her charitable works, and is one of the King's Daughters.

THAT UNFORTUNATE JUROR.

The "Obstinate Man" of the Cronin Jury is Made Unhappy.

Citizen John Culver, of Evanston, a Chicago suburb, is an unhappy man. Crowds follow him in the street; in the Methodist church where he worships the congregation is noticeably increased by people who come specially to see him; innocent children stay off as he nears them on the street, and rude fellows are heard to exclaim: "There! That's him!" That's the juror, while pauper, when more politeness extend the index finger behind his back to call the attention of their companions to the "monstrous digito head," as we used to say in Rome.

His residence for which a picture is annexed is "for sale," and even this simple sign attracts crowds. His name in Chicago simply insupportable and is going to move away. He is ostracized socially, criticised personally, guyed offensively and damned generally. All this because he was

CULVER'S HOUSE.

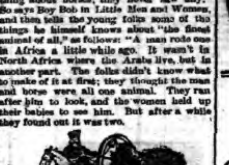
the "twelfth idiot" on the jury which tried the alleged murderers of Dr. Cronin. On the first ballot he voted for acquittal, and to the last stood out for a compromise verdict. The jury, however, finally agreed upon acquittal, Krause sentenced for thirty years and the others for life. Nobody knows why Mr. Culver insisted on acquittal. Perhaps his inferior intellect is not to be understood by common minds. The current explanation in Evanston is that he is fiendishly fond of the death penalty and suffers generally from the nervous fear somewhere. Most people, however, being unphrenetic, content themselves with calling him a respective "crank," and let it go at that. The worst feature of the Evanston sympathies that he is obliged to leave.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A HALF HOUR'S PLEASANT READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Horses in Other Countries—How the Fastest Drivers in the World Urge on Their Steeds—Johnny's Pretty Bird Song to a Little Baby.

"Some folks in the world don't know anything about horses; they never saw any." So says Boy Bob in Little Men and Women, and then tells the young folks some of the things he would know about "the finest animal of all," as follows: "A man rode one in Africa a little while ago. It wasn't in North Africa where the Arabs live, but in another part. The folks didn't know what to make of it at first; they thought the man and horse were all one animal. They ran after him to look, and the women held up their babies to see him. But after a while they found out it was two.



A RUSSIAN SLEIGH.

"The folks in the world that drive the fastest are the Russians, I s'pose. Here is a Russian sledge, *and just see the horses go!* But things he knows! Laurie Laurence, the daughter of the young married woman favored with McAllister's invitation. Mrs. Lorillard is the wife of Pierre Lorillard's oldest son. She is an authoress, having written a clever novel called "Those Pretty St. George Girls." She has a town house, but spends most of the year at Tuxedo. Indeed, New York is getting to be such a great overgrown pile of brick and mortar, and the surrounding country is so beautiful, that even the wealth and fashion spend little time there.

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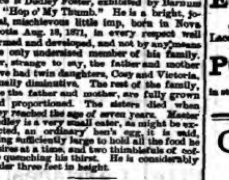

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MY $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warrant it.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best make of Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

A DROP IN PRICES ON OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

GREAT REDUCTION ON CLOAKS & WOOLEN GOODS.

For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (38 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all shades) 25c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 59c. a yard, Camel's hair Serges and Quiltie cloth 39c. Skirts to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best 36-in Gingham at from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-3 of their original value.

Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street.

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent. ON All Overcoats and Winter Clothing AT WERNER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE, NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

SEABURY, HAUS, AND JACOBS BROTHERS. Bought, Rented and Exchanged. Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.

The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of CHICAGO, Illinois. CHAPEL and PARLOR. Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR

WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,

in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 90c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. RAZORS, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 50c., 65c., $1.25, $1.65, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $4.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.25, $3, $7, and $20.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr., NO. 40 WEST FRONT STREET. AT TELEPHONE 196.

MUSIC HALL

1890.

FURNITURE STORE

POWLISON & JONES, 34 West Front St.

READER KNOW That I have removed the exclusive Agency in this section for the sale of the GILMAN FARMS

CANNED GOODS which have an established reputation, Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Soup Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at

Howell's Grocery, NO. 97 NORTH AVENUE, Opposite Depot, the Headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers AND METAL WORKERS. CARNEY BROS. Dealers in Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges. Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST

NEW STYLES IN FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc. ALSO A FULL LINE OF Oil-Cloth and Carpets GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT. H. A. POPE, corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.

A. D. Cook & Bro. LUMBER and COAL, Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield

Cannel Coal a specialty. Lumber and coal at sale-cover. Telephone No. 93.

FUR CAPS, Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys Cheapest at U. B. CRANE'S, 139 PARK AVENUE

FOR TINWORK POSTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES Ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to R. THORN'S, No. 2 Park Avenue Nr. 2nd St. Bet. 1890.

INSURANCE. Isaac Brokaw, REAL ESTATE and Fire Insurance, 20 DUNE STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

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PEERLESS DYES

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE NEAT STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—The Choral Society met in Vincent chapel last evening.

—Union teachers' meeting to-night at 8 o'clock at Vincent chapel.

—See Dr. Thiers' remarks on this page on the new method of dental work without pain.

—Samuel Dexter, the pawnbroker, says he is prepared to loan money on any article of value.

—The Olympics of this city will bowl a game with a Newark team on the Olympia alleys to-night.

—Mechanical drawing and meeting of the young men's auxiliary at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night.

—Mother Goose will appear at the W. C. T. U. rooms this evening. The children will all be interested.

—The doctors say that unless a long spell of cold weather sets in and kills the disease germs, children may be expected this year.

—Last night was ladies' night at the Crescent League bowling alleys. A large number of the fair sex improve the chance to try their skill at bowling.

—Mr. John H. Carney, the "German," has been invited to give his humorous recitals at a public installation of the officers of Hopeouw Tribe, No. 85, Improved Order of Red Men, at Port Oram, N. J., on Thursday evening of this week.

—John Powers, alias "Sailor" Jack, made complaint against Frank Linke yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday. Mr. Linke denies the charge and says the man is trying to make trouble for him, but that he will have no difficulty in proving his innocence.

—Another young man was arrested this morning for drunk and disorderly conduct on Saturday evening. He was arraigned before City Judge Codington and fined $5. Lecturer Burdick's admonition to "Stop! and count the cost" has evidently been forgotten.

—Last evening the "King's Fool" Opera Company played to an audience that about filled the theatre. The music was good upon the banjos was especially fine, the graceful and quick positions and moves of the ladies making a pretty scene. The opera deserved a better reception.

—The latest catch now going the rounds is: "Do you remember Hogan, the assessor, who was going to commit suicide because he was sent to see and beat? Yes! Well, they have found him! You don't say so! Where? The answer makes you feel for something hard, "Down playing pea-knuckle with McGinty."

—The members' reception at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday, January 30th, will be more than ordinarily attractive in view of the artistic display of the amateur photographers of the city. A choice programme, sociability and refreshments will add to the evening's enjoyment. Members are requested to reserve the date.

—On Saturday evening next, at the Methodist Episcopal church in Westfield, the citizens of that thriving village will present the pupils of the public school with a flag. The pastor of the evening will be Major A. R. Colburn, author of "Marching through Georgia." Mr. Charles H. Day will have charge of the musical portion of the programme.

—Physicians declare the fur shoulder capes, now so fashionable among young ladies, to be a friend of undertakers and grave-diggers. They are positively unhealthy on account of their holding moisture, making the vital organs unnecessarily tender, and subject to serious colds. The same warfare was necessary before men discarded throat mufflers, which caused more sore throats than before they were worn. A healthy man would not now wear such a lung destroyer.

—The public school law in force in this State provides that the use of profane language by any pupil shall constitute good cause for expulsion from schools; also that any pupils who shall cut, deface or injure school buildings, fences or outbuildings thereof, are liable to suspension and punishment, and the parents of such pupils shall be liable for damages for the amount of injury, on complaint by the teacher, the amount to be determined by the directors and collected by the court.

—An amusing scene occurred in the theatre last evening. A well-known doctor was dining in a front row of the dress circle. Directly back of him sat a well-known druggist, who is quite a joker. The doctor, who has an unusually large head, was busily watching the play. His derby was on the floor in the rear. Quietly stooping, the joking druggist—who knows the doctor's head—picked up the hat and slipped it on his own cranium, which is several sizes smaller. It looked as though it would slip clear over him. As it was, it came down over his ears, and as he looked around on his friends near him, he presented a most comical appearance. The spontaneous burst of laughter that immediately burst forth attracted the attention of the house. The hat, however, had been taken off and put back in its place before the doctor could locate the scamp those around had seen the occurrence. When the doctor reads this it may explain to him the bituminous bank of John.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Sholl's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Wednesday	32	36	32
Thursday	32	36	32
Friday	32	36	32
Saturday	32	36	32
Sunday	32	36	32
Monday	32	36	32
Tuesday	32	36	32

THE OHIO INVESTIGATION

The House Committee and Ballot Box Forgeries.

HOW WOOD'S WORK WAS DONE.

A Draughtsman Describes the Manner in Which He Traced the Forgeries—Wood Himself on the Stand—Other News from the Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mayor Mosely, of Cincinnati, was the first witness before the house committee investigating the Ohio ballot box forgery. He knew Wood and produced a number of letters from prominent Ohioans indorsing Wood for the cousin inspectorship. Among these were several from Governor Foraker, which the latter had produced during his testimony. The witness said it had never occurred to him that the ballot box paper was a forgery. He knew that Governor Foraker did not intend to make any of it. He had a conversation with Wood about the paper and Wood told him that he had got it from the private secretary to John R. McLean.

The mayor had a conversation with Mr. Halstead, who told him that Wood had got up the paper at Mr. Murray's office, where the young men there that he wanted to put the names of prominent persons to the paper in order to get more subscriptions for the ballot box company.

Watkins and Wood.

Walters, who testified on Saturday to securing the autographs from which Wood made the forgeries, was called to the witness chair, and told about his connection with Wood on the latter's second visit to Washington. Wood had written him asking for information about Governor Campbell's political record. This the witness had furnished, and had also looked up Governor Campbell's connection with the gun contract. This information he had sent to Mr. Kurtz, the private secretary of Governor Foraker, and Mr. Kurtz had in turn called on the witness with a letter from Mr. Kurtz, stating that Mr. Kurtz would assist John Sullivan in the Ohio ballot box. The witness knew by hearing that Wood had had conversations with Mr. McLean.

Wood's Opinion of Halstead.

The first he knew about the forgery was finding a fac-simile of Governor Wood purchased and read to him. Wood told him at this time that "Old scorting horse," meaning Halstead, had made "a d—d fool of himself."

The witness said his business was doing miscellaneous work. He frequently looked up the records of the members of congress.

Wood on the Stand.

Wood was then again called to the stand. He said he had lived in Cincinnati since 1877. He had been a Democrat all his life. politics. Governor Foraker's brother, Jim, had first suggested to him to apply for the smoke inspectorship. Mr. Cogswell pressed him to take the position, and he had subsequently referred to in a letter to Governor Foraker. Wood repeated what he had said Saturday, about their having subscription blanks to the subscription paper and that he had intended to have them photographed in this condition. Mr. Cogswell's question was intended to shoot that Wood was perjuring himself, as there were no pin holes in the subscription paper.

The Paper Foraker Wanted.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, wanted to know why the names of Governor Sherman, Mr. Pherson and Stockbridge and others had been attached to the ballot box subscription blanks. To this witness replied that he did it to prevent Governor Foraker publishing the paper. He tried to make it non-partisan. He did not pass the paper off on Governor Foraker as a petition. If Governor Foraker had asked him about the ballot box paper he would have told him all about it. The paper was simply a copy of a blank of paper and he tried to fill that order. The genuine men whose names were signed to the paper had no connection, so far as he knew, with the ballot box company. It will be remembered that Mrs. Ralston was found in company with D. McNetion, a book agent in this city for Ivison, Blakeman & Co., of New York, at Lansing, Mich., about Dec. 20 last. Ralston went to Lansing, where it appears he obtained a warrant, but the matter was settled in some way. It is now said that McNetton may have been the victim of a blackmailing scheme by the Ralstons.

Not Finishers Looked Out.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 21.—All the hat finishers in Danbury, employed in shops here, numbering twelve hundred men, were locked out today by order of the Hat Manufacturers' association. The difficulty is nine months' standing, and grows out of the employment of three boys in the finishing department of C. H. Merritt's shop. These boys refused to work with those boys are a finishing work or not. There is an old agreement between the employers and men that any disputes must be decided by a committee. The manufacturers claim that this agreement was violated by a summary calling out of Merritt's men Saturday night. Consequently all the manufacturers will stand together in refusing to treat with the finishers until the men in Merritt's shop return to work unconditionally.

The Cause of Boston's Fire.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Fire Marshal Whitcomb, in his report on the Thanksgiving day fire, admits the impossibility of arriving beyond a doubt the origin of the fire, but says: "I must still yield to the irresistible conclusion that the fire was in some way caused by the ignition of the relay in the office of the Electric Time company, probably owing to contact with a high tension wire." The report will be given to the public on the control of wires and better buildings.

Cops. Williams' Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Capt. Richard A. Williams, United States cavalry, who was found dead in his bed at the Grand hotel, having expired from heart disease, was 45 years old, a native of Pennsylvania and was graduated at West Point in 1865. He was in command of Troop C, Eighth cavalry, at the time of his death. He was an old furlough and had been stopping at the hotel several days.

A Maine Ship Builder Dead.

BATH, Me., Jan. 21.—John B. Swanton, of the firm of Swanton, Jameson & Co., hardware dealers, and one of the founders of the Swedenborgian church here, died yesterday, aged 66. He was an extensive ship owner, and at one time served as deputy collector of this port.

Hartford's Ball Association.

HARTFORD, Jan. 21.—The Hartford Base ball association has elected a new board of directors. A number of substantial backers have pledged themselves to support the team next season, and it will probably join the New England league.

GREAT SNOW BLOCKADE.

Many Western Railroads Are Seriously Crippled.

THE WORST STORM IN TEN YEARS.

Snow from Eight to Twenty Feet Deep at Truckee, Cala.—Telegraph Wires Are Buried—Engines and Snow Plows Stuck Fast—A Serious Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Themow blockade on the Central Pacific railroad, in the vicinity of Truckee and Emigrant Gap, has become very serious. Since Tuesday last no eastern overland trains have been able to reach a point further west than Colfax. All of the eastbound trains are at Sacramento, Colfax and Shady Run, while those coming west are at Emigrant Gap, Truckee and Reno.

From Eight to Twenty Feet Deep.

At Truckee the depth of the snow varies from eight to twenty feet. Snow plows have been sent there from Sacramento, but are buried stuck fast in the drifts. Snow is still falling, and places on the road which had been cleared by the plows are rapidly filling up again. The passengers of the blockaded trains are comfortably quartered in the various hotels. Some cases of influenza are reported among the passengers, and the company has provided the sufferers with medical attention.

The Worst in Ten Years.

The railroad officials declare that the blockade is the heaviest and longest they have experienced for over ten years. No mails have reached this city from the east since Tuesday. Telegraph wires are entirely buried by the snow in some places.

The California and Oregon road is also blockaded. The train which left here on Tuesday last for Portland, Ore., is still at Redding. The officers of the road hope to have the trains moving ere long.

No Mail for a Week.

The delays seriously affect the mail facilities. No mail matter has been received this city since last Tuesday evening. The Western Union Telegraph company has a large force of men in the mountains clearing the wires of snow.

Passengers Do Not Suffer.

The report that the snow bound passengers are suffering for want of food is denied by the railroad officials. Abundance of food is supplied them, and the trains are at no point where it would be impossible to reach them. Experienced men are everywhere at on the road between Colfax and the delayed trains, packing fresh beef and other necessaries, and at no time during the blockade has any difficulty been experienced in giving the passengers comforts and food. The passengers are not suffering from cold.

The Blockade is in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21. — The snow blockade on the different railroads leading out of Montreal continues. Passengers from the east by the Northern Pacific for Seattle, Tacoma and Portland are arriving practically on time, however, that road having experienced no detention whatever from now so far this winter.

DEATH BY WIRE.

One Newburg Man Killed and Another Severely Shocked.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Thomas Dawson, a street laborer, was instantly killed and another severely injured by coming in contact with grounded electric wire. The accident happened in a rather singular way. A horse belonging to Mr. Delano, of Balmville, was standing on Water street, being fastened by a halter to an iron awning post. The rope was tied about the post, and the contact caused by the horse's struggles to get at a metal snap. Dawson was working near where the horse was standing, and saw him suddenly drop on his knees and then sink to the ground and partially keel over on his side, where he remained motionless.

Thinking, probably, that the animal had slipped on the pavement, Dawson hastened up to assist him. As he grasped the bridle he fell heavily forward to the ground, his head striking the awning post. Another laborer, Robert Sallis, sprang to Dawson's assistance, and had no sooner touched him than he, too, fell to the ground as though felled by a club.

The crowd was thoroughly alarmed by this time, and, some one noticing that an electric wire was sagging heavily and resting upon the iron awning post, pulled over the awning post to the building, no effort was made to rescue either the two men or the horse until the electric company had been notified and a current shut off.

This was quickly done, and then it was discovered that Dawson was dead, that Sallis had only received a severe but not fatal shock, and that the horse did not appear to be seriously injured.

Dawson was undoubtedly killed instantaneously. A wound had been received on the left side of the head. The neck was bitten, the hair singed and the ear badly burned. His eyes were open and in his face bore no evidence of pain. He leaves a wife and three children. Salts was slightly paralyzed in the lower limbs. An investigation showed that the insulating material of the wire had been rendered worthless by the recent heavy rains.

After Elizabeth's Councilmen.

TRENTON, Jan. 21.—In the New Jersey supreme court proceedings were begun against eleven of the Elizabeth city council men to show cause why they should not be removed from office. Edward C. Woodruff is the complainant, and the allegation is that the legislative act under which they were *elected is illegal*. The names of the defendant councilmen are Patriek H. Gilhooly, David Schleimer, August G. Pool, Edward Cain, Peter Schaffer, John Cain, John J. Collins, Isaac Van Hart, Frederick Kurtz, Jr., Benjamin H. Campbell, John Clay and Thomas T. Tillon.

Brazil's Strange Decree.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 21.—The government has decreed that all foreign companies doing business in Brazil must transfer to that country two-thirds of their entire capital within two years of their organization. Companies already in existence must do the same within six months.

A Shoe Firm Embarrassed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The William H. Rich Shoe company, limited, which was *incorporated one year ago*, has become embarrassed, and proceedings have been brought to wind up its affairs. William M. Kennard has been appointed temporary receiver and has given a bond in $10,000.

A Jewelry Failure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—C. H. Flagg & Co., jewelry and rubber goods, No. 905 Broadway, have made a general assignment to Isaac Cox, without preference. Assets and liabilities not stated.

WORLD'S FAIR GOSSIP.

The Speaker's Committee—Will the Date Be Postponed?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the house the speaker announced the appointment of the World's fair committee as follows: Messrs. Chandler, of Massachusetts; Hitt, of Illinois; Bowden, of Virginia; Belden, of New York; Frank, of Missouri; Springer, of Illinois; Hatch, of Missouri; Wilson, of West Virginia, and Flower, of New York. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, offered a resolution providing that the committee decide forthwith next the question of location of the World's fair, and the place having been decided, the special committee to report a bill locating the fair at the place selected. Referred to the special committee.

The committee on World's fair appointed by the speaker will get to work as soon as possible. The interest of the four cities competing for the location of the fair are supposed to be thoroughly represented on the committee. The representatives of each city were asked to name two members of the committee and the speaker name the chairman.

The west did not want the appointment of Mr. Chandler, who is supposed to be in favor of an eastern location for the fair, but there is no serious objection to the appointment now that it has been made. A proposition will be laid before the committee at its first meeting that a scheme for the organization of the fair be prepared at once, and the time for holding the fair be fixed upon before the question of locating the site is taken up. The fear is expressed that if the site for the fair is chosen before the appropriation or loan has been agreed upon, the friends of the disappointed cities will put obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill establishing the fair. It is altogether likely therefore that the question of location will be taken up last.

It is a common belief growing every day that the fair will not be held in 1892, and a great many people are inclined to favor 1895 as *desirable date*.

THE KNIFFIN INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner's Jury Is Waiting for the Grand Jury to Act.

TRENTON, Jan. 21.—At the coroner's investigation in the Kniffin case Arthur L. Kniffin, the young son of the accused dentist, was called. He was a bright appearing lad. He repeated the story told by his mother of the gas being turned on in her room on the morning of the fatal operation. Miss Hattie O'Hara and Mrs. Nellie Smith testified as to the good character of Miss Parsel. Dr. Struble, one of the physicians present at the autopsy, corroborated the statements made by the other doctors concerning the condition of the body. His statement that the real cause of death might have been caused by fright or the administration of any volatile matter, such as aconite or prussic acid, caused a hum in the court room.

Professor H. R. Cornwall, of the Princeton college chair, who examined the stomach of Mrs. Kniffin, was the next witness. He stated that the examination did not develop any poisonous matter. The witness had developed a slight trace of morpia, but not in sufficient quantities to enable him to assert its presence. After the examination of several other witnesses the coroner's jury adjourned for the week, thus throwing the responsibility of the case on the grand jury. If this body fails to find any one for the murder the decision of the coroner's jury will be given to the grand jury of the May term of court. The Hon. John H. Scudder, one of the leading criminal lawyers in the city, and also a prominent Democratic politician, will be the foreman of the grand jury which meets today.

The Woman's Relief Corps Complimented.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Assistant Adjt. Gen. Penfield has issued the last general order from the state headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic. The order announces that the next annual encampment will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at Syracuse. The department quarters will be at the Globe hotel, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Alger and staff will visit the encampment. The report calls attention to the benefits derived by the posts from the faithful labors of the Women' Relief corps. It is recommended that all posts will encourage wherever practicable the organizing of such auxiliaries, as they aid both socially and financially. F. J. Tompkins, of Post 53, and J. L. Bostock, of Post 46, are now appointments upon the staff.

An Interesting Railroad Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The supreme court has decided in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in the appeal of the suit of Reece, of Pittsburg, the question at issue being the legality of the extra charge of 25 cents which is paid on trains instead of at ticket offices. The court holds that where ample facilities are given to secure tickets and a saving is given for the refund of the extra charge the practice is justifiable.

Celebrating Lee's Birthday.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—The Maryland Society of the Confederate Army and Navy celebrated the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee last night with a banquet at the Carrollton hotel. Toasts were responded to by Congressman T. R. Stockdale, of Mississippi; John M. Allen, of Mississippi; Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Charles T. O'Farrell, of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Kentucky. Dr. Rankin after reading an eulogy on the life of the late Jefferson Davis.

Shot Himself in a Gun Store.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—George F. Damon, a real estate dealer and broker, whose home is in Portchester, N. Y., and who is a heavy speculator in western land and cattle, committed suicide by inserting the muzzle of a fowling gun store, No. 402 Eighth avenue, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol which he had previously purchased from Mr. Hall, the proprietor. Domestic troubles are *supposed to have prompted the deed.*

A Daring Jewel Robbery.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The most daring and successful diamond robbery ever perpetrated here took place at 6 o'clock last night, when the shop of Messrs. Ogilvie & Co., No. 1,211 Notre Dame street, was robbed of nearly $20,000 worth of gems. Three thieves broke in a show window, grabbed the jewels and fled. One of the gang, named James Martin, was captured.

The Cronin Jury Bribers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—When the jury bribing cases were called up in Judge Horton's court all the defendants except John Graham were present. Mr. Wade filed an affidavit that Graham was ill and unable to appear in court and asked for a continuance. It was granted and the case postponed until the 10th of February.

Weavers on Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 21. — Forty weavers employed at the New Borden mill have struck work, and allege that they are receiving insufficient wages for the class of goods woven. Only 150 four of the weavers employed left the mill. A meeting was held, and a deputation will be sent to interview the agent.

MEN $2.00 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have Boots, Shoes and Rubbers been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best make of Gents' Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

A DROP IN PRICES ON OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVENT THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

GREAT REDUCTION ON CLOAKS & WOOLEN GOODS.

For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (36 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all shades) 25c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 39c. a yard, Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Dress Ginghams from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1/4 of their original value.

Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent. ON All Overcoats and Winter Clothing AT WERNER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.

THOMPSON, PARK, PROPRIETOR.

PIANOS BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS. Bought, Rented and Exchanged. Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase

AND

ORGANS The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of CHICAGO, Illinois. CHAPEL and PARLOR. Repaired and Polished.

MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR

WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.

PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.

The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Tortoise Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,

in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 65c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. BLEDS, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $1.50, $2.50 AND $3.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 199.

FURNITURE and BEDDING, Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild.

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

Higgins' Stage Line

To and Run on the following Schedule—Subject to Time:

Time tole from Stage House, corner Park ave. and Broadway, Plainfield, as to meet 7.30 a. m. train. Broad st. at 7.40 a. m. Grant st. at 7.50 a. m. Arrive at Depot in time to meet 8.25 a. m. train.

Leave Depot at 4 p. m. to meet 4.25 p. m. train.

Fare 10 cents each way. Children under 5 years of age free when accompanied by parent. Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and North Plainfield avenue, corner of Somerset st., every morning at 7.30 a. m. to connect with the above time for Depot.

Stage will make regular trips every afternoon from the Depot to Grant st. at 4.30 p. m. Broad st. at 4.40 p. m. Broadway at 4.50 p. m. Park ave. at 5 p. m. Arrive at Depot in time to meet 5.25 p. m. train.

Stages will also leave Plainfield avenue and North Plainfield avenue, corner of Somerset st., every afternoon at 4.30 p. m. to connect with the above time for Depot.

Stages will run every evening after the arrival of the 7.30 p. m. train from New York, leaving the Depot at 7.45 p. m. Park ave. at 7.55 p. m. Broadway at 8 p. m. Broad st. at 8.10 p. m. Grant st. at 8.20 p. m. Arrive at Depot in time to meet 8.25 p. m. train.

Stages will also leave Plainfield avenue and North Plainfield avenue, corner of Somerset st., every evening at 7 o'clock in the evening, for private parties, at reasonable rates.

M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Grassmere street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 18. 1,207

HOUSE AND FRESCO PAINTING, NO. 10 AND 12 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

MARSH & AYERS

Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Estimates promptly furnished.

CALL AND SEE US.

Headquarters for U. S. Hair Tonic,

Magic Renovating Fluid, Colognes and all the articles that should always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street next to P. O.

INFLUENZA

Now so Prevalent and Known in Europe as

LA GRIPPE

Speedily and Permanently Cured by the Use of that well-known Remedy,

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest, Sides and Back, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. 50 cts. and $1 a Bottle. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

USE SCATTER-CORNS

Scatter-Corns Kill Corns on Hands; removes them from the feet in 24 hours. Scatter-Corns Kill Corns on Feet; removes them from the hands in 24 hours. Scatter-Corns Kill Corns; removes them from anywhere

"UNCLE THOMAS."

A Tramp Who Worked the "Gentleman" Racket but Wrestled of It.

The city marshal of a small town in Indiana was sitting in his office, when he had a visit from a tramp. He was footsore, and that I could see him if I so desired. It was only natural that I should do so, and the tramp came to find a cheery, charming, desirable looking man in trousers, and one whom we had been left alone, the prisoner said he wanted to make a legal security." He offered me a cigar, stood his legs, and complacently remarked:

"Well, the bottom has dropped out at last, and I'm dreamed glad of it. I've been a blind puppy for the last three months. Look at me! Dye upon a decent tramp would run across or save anything to do with me? Not in this country! I've been at my wits' ends, this suit is, and I've got on a regular gentleman's, name and overcoat vest, and my pants and boots are the best I can get. Is it any wonder I hadn't had good sight's chance in four weeks, and that my liver is out of order and my system running down?"

"You are not what you seem!" I observed by way of encouraging him.

"You're bin the bull's eye, old man! Say, it's too funny for anything when I think it over. I'm thirty-two. I had a call to my self-respect, and then again I've had no business that it seemed as if I must fly."

"Go on with the tale."

He stood on the time by a new silver watch, pointed himself back on the bench, and began:

"Down here about three miles from an old maid nigh onto 50 years old. She owns the farm, and a neat chunk of her's worth it. One night last spring I struck the place for a meal, and the door was half open and I walked in. Nobody there. I've been a

GOV. ABBETT'S MESSAGE

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY:—I assume for a second time the duties of governor of this state, fully appreciating the high honor conferred upon me, and deeply impressed with the grave responsibilities imposed by the duties of the office. I shall devote my best energies to advance the prosperity of the state and to secure to the people the blessings of good government and a wise and economical administration of public affairs.

It will be my pride to see the exalted position of our state among her sister commonwealths, in her material growth and prosperity, in the integrity of her institutions and in the conservative and moral sentiment of her people. An imperative sense of duty, however, impels me to present for your consideration certain facts and questions of commanding legislative action, together with my own views as to the proper mode of dealing with the conditions thus presented. You will, in the exercise of your own independent judgment, act as you deem for the best interests of the state. My duty, in acting upon your communication, will be performed after a most careful and respectful consideration of your views, and with a disposition to yield in matters of detail, where no principle is involved, to a difference of views between the legislature and the executive.

The most important question presented is the present financial condition of the state, and the best mode of dealing with it. * * *

The legislature should know the situation, so that it may act prospectively and intelligently. The estimated incomes of the state for the present fiscal year, according to the comptroller's report, is $1,335,669. The estimated expenditures for the same period is stated by him at $1,370,000. In addition to these ordinary expenses the legislature has heretofore made appropriations for the various purposes provided for by the statutes of extraordinary character, and the amount of extraordinary expenses, some other measure must be provided for the payment of extraordinary expenses, some other measure must be provided for the payment of extraordinary or unusual appropriations. At the end of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, 1889, there was a deficiency of $283,238.37.

It is probable that a portion of this sum may not be needed during the present fiscal year, but the whole amount must be provided for. The floating indebtedness of the state are to be liquidated. The state will certainly require of the above amount at least $650,000 during the present fiscal year, so that the new obligations of the legislature should be made at once for the payment of the $400,000 of temporary loans upon which the state is paying at present interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The state owns shares of railroad stock which, at the price paid by the school fund for other securities, are worth $671,750. The assets if used would yield nearly enough to liquidate the deficiency.

These securities can be sold or transferred without legislative action by the joint action of the governor, comptroller, treasurer and trustees for the support of public schools. This transfer would give the school fund of 4 per cent. investment on the money paid for these shares, a higher rate of interest than can be realized upon new investments of that fund. The state would thus realize upon the part of the state to dispose of these assets, even to pay temporary loans—a business policy, in the first instance, but likewise, because the legislature should provide for the payment of the expenses of the state government from other sources and leave these assets to stand as a permanent fund demanding their use. Such an emergency does not now exist. It, however, the legislature fails to provide for this deficiency, I shall then deem it wise to use these securities to extinguish the temporary loans, in order to stop the payment of interest thereon. I respectfully suggest that legislature to take such action as will obviate the necessity of using these securities for this purpose.

Not only should the present deficiency be provided for, but there should be power to raise money for purposes for which no provision now exists. The state institutions for the insane, for criminals and for the poor may purposes demand the expenditure of money for additional accommodations. This demand should receive the prompt attention of the legislature from the needs in the future in the state prison calls for immediate action; it is demanded by every consideration of humanity and by the requirements of the law. There are now over 1,000 inmates of the state prison undergoing punishment. The accommodations are only sufficient for 800. * * *

If the legislature will investigate this subject a condition of things will be found to exist which should not be tolerated one moment beyond the time necessary to remedy the evil. Intermediate state prisons must be built or provision made for the women's department of the state prison. The crime of criminals, or there must be an extension of the state prison so as to afford additional room. The extension of the state prison would probably require the expenditure of at least $100,000, because not only is the prison accommodation insufficient, but the number of criminals is increasing with the population of the state, and of the great cities adjacent to it, multiplies.

Various suggestions have been made as to legislation to meet the present deficiency, and, also, to provide revenue sufficient to increase the accommodations in the state institutions. I will refer to some of the most important.

First—It has been proposed that a direct state tax be levied on the ratables of the state, exclusive of property used for railroad and canal purposes.

Second—That the money arising from future grants of the lands of the state under water, shall be used for these purposes.

Third—That the tax upon railroads and canals, for state purposes, be increased either temporarily or permanently, so as to derive additional income therefrom.

Fourth—That the revenues from miscellaneous corporations be increased.

Fifth—That a collateral inheritance tax and a tax upon legacies be imposed.

There are other possible sources of revenue, but they are so uncertain as to amount and as to the time when the state will receive any benefit therefrom that I do not deem it necessary to call attention to them at present exigency. There are litigations with corporations pending, from which the state may possibly derive considerable money. Every effort will be made to secure the determination of these controversies, and I may hereafter communicate specially to the legislature in relation to this subject.

There is also a possible revenue to be derived from legislation of the congress of the United States with reference to refunding the tax paid by the states to the United States during the civil war. A bill is now pending in congress which, if it becomes a law, will entitle New Jersey to $262,613.90. If the state should receive this money it could be used for the purpose above enumerated.

Some of the suggestions above mentioned and others were considered by me in messages to the legislature during my previous term of office. Without repeating them at length, I ask the attention of the legislature to those messages which deal with possible sources of revenue.

The individual taxpayers of the state were relieved from the imposition of a direct state tax for governmental purposes by legislation passed during my former term of office. I still entertain the views expressed in 1884.

Under an honest and economical administration of the government, I do not think the people should be burdened by a direct tax, the heavy burdens which already rest upon the people by local taxation, the imposition of such a tax would be met with great hardship upon individual taxpayers, and especially upon those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Such a tax should not be resorted to unless in the absolute necessity. In my judgment it is neither necessary nor expedient. The people of the state have expressed their sentiments in the clearest possible manner in opposition to a direct tax, and upon my own convictions and in obedience to their will I shall feel impelled to resist to the full extent authorized upon me by the constitution any effort to reimpose such a burden upon the people.

The lands under navigable water beyond high water mark are the property of the state. Under the constitution and legislation thereunder the proceeds of grants and leases of this property is the property of the school fund. The secret in the future under the act of April 6, 1871 (Laws 1871, p. 98), and under the act of April 2, 1872 (Laws 1872, p. 61), are public lands the obligations of the state was originally contemplated that this fund would in time be sufficient to relieve the people of a state school tax. It never can do so. The $6,460,000, invested at the rate of 5 per cent., to yield sufficient income to relieve the people of this tax, which amounts to over three and one-half times that sum. The school tax for this year amounts to $1,929,-203. The school fund amounted, Oct. 31, 1889, to $3,579,404.31; the income from this fund for the year ending Oct. 31, 1889, $200,000 has been paid to this fund since Oct. 31, 1889. The state is not able to obtain over 5 per cent. on new investments of this fund. The money applied for educational purposes in this state amounts to over $5,460,000 per annum.

This sum does not provide for the education of all the children of school age. The school census of 1889 showed 392,209 children. In September, 1889, the total number of pupils registered in the public schools was 327,441. Those educated in private schools were estimated at 45,768. This would leave without school accommodations nearly 120,000. The highest interests of the state demand that accommodations for the education of every child should be provided. This would involve the necessity of expenditures for school purposes by the state and localities.

The figures given above demonstrate that the revenue from the school fund is insignificant when compared with the amount needed for school purposes.

The enormous amount of the present school fund, the difficulty of its investment and the danger of loss of principal and interest present serious questions as to the wisdom of maintaining such a fund. The interests of the state imperatively demand that the money to be derived from future grants and leases of this property should be used for the payment of the indebtedness of the state and to meet absolutely necessary appropriations.

The most important consideration in future dealing with this fund rests upon the financial condition of the state and its pressing necessities for extraordinary expenditures. The honor of the state is involved in the payment of its obligations. A great state should not keep its creditors waiting; it should not borrow money to pay temporary loans while it has this property in hand under water. We owe over half a million dollars. We have property which we are holding for the benefit of the school fund, unable us to gradually liquidate this indebtedness. It is not financial wisdom and for the best interests of the state to withhold the revenue from this source to meet the obligations of the state. This proposition does not touch the school fund as it now exists. That is not permitted by the constitution of the state. All that legislation on this subject could do would be to devote money which arises from this source by future sales and leases to the payment of state obligations. I recommend to the legislature to amend the acts of 1871 and 1872, and pledge the money of the state from this fund in the future to state purposes. * * *

The legislature in the past did not see fit, in their wisdom, to provide for the payment of the state indebtedness. They have left the execution of that duty to you. * * *

The legislature should be unwilling to take the credit of making appropriations for charitable and educational purposes, unless it is ready to assume the responsibility of providing the money to meet them. It is not just to those who come after us, nor is it wise as a matter of policy for the state, that it pay duty to vote all such appropriation bills. I ask your earnest co-operation in the effort to break up this objectionable practice by refusing to pass any act appropriating money unless there is revenue to meet it, or the act provides some means of paying it.

The computation is certain that, during the present year, about $650,000 will be derived from the state tax of one-half of one per cent. on property used for railroad and canal purposes. An additional tax of one mill on this property would yield $190,000. This sum would soon relieve the state from all indebtedness, and leave it in ready demand for extensions of state institutions.

Whether it would be fair or just to raise this money from this source depends upon whether the railroad and canal companies of the state are now paying taxes equal to those of individuals. If the tax on these corporations under the present law imposes upon them burdens equal to those borne by the individual taxpayers, then it would not be just to impose this additional burden.

Upon this question I submit the following facts to the legislature as bearing upon the question:

These corporations, in addition to the $650,000, will pay, under the report of the comptroller, about $330,000 for municipal purposes, or a total tax of $1,270,000. These corporations pay the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. upon all of their property used for railroad and canal purposes, including the value of their franchises. The additional tax of one mill is appropriated to county or municipal purposes, is derived from only a small portion of their property. There is exempt from this tax, which is one for municipal uses, the main stem of the railroads, the waterways of the canals and the franchises and personal property of these corporations.

There is fact, subject to this tax for municipal uses, only the real estate used for railroad and canal purposes outside of the main stem of the railroads and the waterways of the canals. I annex hereto a statement which, separates the totals of values taxed in the years 1884 to 1889, inclusive, for the purposes of railroad and waterways, franchises, personal property and real estate other than main stem or waterways. The total of all these items was a state tax of one-half of 1 per cent.; the last item pays an additional tax for the use of localities. This additional tax is limited to not exceed 1 per cent. in addition to the state tax of 1 per cent., this item only pays the local rate; if the local rate exceeds 1 per cent., the corporation gets the advantage of the 1 per cent. limitation. * * *

The figures in the statement show that the increase of railroad property is not sufficient to more than pay the increase of the decrease of the ordinary expenses of the state.

This statement shows $81,000,000 of real estate. To ascertain the amount of tax which this property would pay if subject to full local rates, it is necessary to apportion this value of "main stem" among the several taxing districts in the state. I have done so by a proportionment of this amount among the taxing districts of the state, which I believe is accurate. * * *

The question of taxation is one of the advantage to these corporations is great to where the local tax rate is highest.

The entire real estate used for railroad and canal purposes in these thirty districts was assessed, in 1885, a total tax of $594,-897.05, which includes both the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. and the additional tax for local uses. A tax, at the local rates, on the real estate used for railroad and canal purposes in these thirty taxing districts would yield $1,189,794.10. The actual difference between this latter sum and the total tax assessed under the act of 1884 is $600,002.28, which is the value of the exemptions and limitations in these thirty taxing districts, secured to these corporations under the act of 1884.

This advantage certainly exists, as stated, unless it can be demonstrated that the valuations of real estate in these districts by the local assessors is only about 40 per cent. of its true value. An examination of the values by local assessors in these districts certainly reaches over 60 per cent. of its full value. If we take the basis of 60 per cent., this exemption would amount to the sum of $396,-241.49 in these thirty districts. This latter sum is obtained by taking from $895,002.18 the sum of $594,897.05, which, assessed at 40 per cent. of the $1,489,899.23 shows mentioned, and by assuming that the railroad and canal property is assessed at its full value.

There are 245 other taxing districts in the state, containing property used for railroad and canal purposes. An examination of the local tax rates shows that 1885 shows an average tax rate of $6 per $1,000.

In these 245 taxing districts there was located in 1885 60 per cent. of the real estate of the main stem of the railroads and of the waterways of the canals. This real estate was valued at $52,080,982.20. These corporations pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent., amounting to one-half of 1 per cent., amounting to $260,404.92. This property is exempt from all local tax.

In these 245 taxing districts there was located in 1885 40 per cent. of the real estate of the main stem of the railroads and of the waterways of the canals. This real estate was valued at $34,720,988.13. These corporations pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent., amounting to $173,604.94. This property is exempt from all local tax.

In these 245 taxing districts there was also located 15 4-10 per cent. of the real estate used for railroad and canal purposes other than on main stem of waterways. This property valued at $6,812,049.62. It paid a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. for state purposes, and a tax for local uses at a rate not exceeding 1 per cent. in addition to the state tax. This tax paid on the real estate used for railroad and canal purposes in these 245 districts $205,676.00.

The latter amount is all that these corporations pay on a total valuation of $20,480,623.07 of real estate in these 245 taxing districts. The average local and state tax rate of 6.11 mills, or $6.11 on each $1,000 of valuation. The value to the companies of these exemptions in these 245 taxing districts under the act of 1884 amounts to $112,267.30.

If the claim is made by the corporations that in these districts the local assessors do not tax real estate at its true value, and that the state assessors do tax railroad and canal property at its true value, the question still remains as to the proportion of fault of this difference, if it really exists. If the local assessors assess only 60 per cent. of the value of real estate in these districts, then the tax computed would be the same as against therein to the extent of $78,119.40. This would still leave in the whole of the 345 taxing districts a net benefit to the companies over individuals of $221,132.09, or over $30,000 more than the $190,000 which would be obtained by the additional state tax of one mill on railroad and canal property.

By the above statement it will be seen that the franchises and personal property of the railroad and canal companies to the extent of $71,638,188.64 are left entirely free from any local tax.

In view of the above facts, if the necessities of the state require this additional revenue, it is for the legislature to consider whether or not the imposition of this additional tax upon the railroad and canal property cannot be levied without doing injustice to these corporations. * * *

The question of revenue to be derived from miscellaneous corporations, and recommends the imposition of a collateral inheritance tax and tax on legacies.

I am in favor of such taxation upon individual and corporate property. I favor the continuance of the method of taxing railroad and canal property under the provisions of assessment by a state board of assessors. * * *

The general tax acts, as affecting other classes of property, should, however, to revised.

There are inequalities of assessment and violations of the law by local tax assessors in many localities, which, in my judgment, demand legislation. This legislation should provide, in certain cases, for a review of the work of the local assessors by state and county boards, and for the correction of manifest valuations made by some of the local assessors, and some tribunal beyond local authorities should have the power to remedy unfair assessments and relieve citizens in cases from neglect of duty, and in others from a willful violation of the law by these officers in order to favor individuals or localities.

Unfair assessments by local officers may render them personally popular and secure their continuance in office, when the advantage is gained by a violation of their oaths of office, and at the expense of property owners in other localities. * * *

I recommend to the legislature the appointment of a non-partisan commission to examine this subject and report to the next legislature the defects in the present tax laws and their practical administration, and the remedies for securing in reality what the constitution demands—"That property shall be assessed for taxation by general laws, by uniform rules, according to its true value."

In considering this subject of equal taxation the legislature or such commission should also consider the taxes imposed upon railroad and canal property as classified under the act of 1884, and should report such modifications of the existing laws as will compel these corporations to pay equal taxes with individuals. Equal taxation of the individual citizen can be secured by repealing the exemptions and limitation given by the act of 1884 and in the assessment of the tax for local uses, allowing the companies credit for the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. which they now pay to the state upon all their property.

If, under such an amendment, injustice would be done to these corporations by reason of local assessors failing to assess the property of individuals at its full value, the proper remedy therefor would be to give to those corporations the right to appeal to some judicial tribunal or some state board to compel the local assessors to do their full duty under the constitution and their oath of office. I am opposed to any attempt to impose unfair burdens upon the great interests represented by the railroad and canal companies of the state. I ask, however, on behalf of the people, that the legislature will by appropriate legislation subject this class of property to equal taxation with that imposed upon the property of individuals.

The best sentiment of the country in all the states demands ballot reform and honest elections.

The safeguards which the law has thrown around the ballot have been found insufficient to prevent fraud, the intimidation of the voter and the corrupt use of money in elections. The conduct of election officers have not always prevented them from tampering with the ballot box and receiving and counting fraudulent votes. The great mass of election officers are honest and conscientious in the discharge of their duty, but there are a few who will violate their oaths of office and subject themselves to punishment to change or attempt to change the result of elections. There are citizens entitled to the ballot who, notwithstanding the penalties of the law, deliberately sell their votes or demand money for voting in accordance with their political convictions. Men of high standing contribute large sums of money, and thereby become parties to bribery by disreputable party agents to bribe voters for election officers. The penalties of the law are imposed to stop these practices. This condition of affairs is an evil that every honest citizen should use his best energies to stamp out by radical measures.

Different methods and modifications of systems have been tried in different communities. The experience of these communities will enable us to exercise an intelligent judgment upon this subject. Legislation in our state which will give us pure elections, expressing only the honest sentiment of the people.

Without reproducing and contrasting the various opinions of distinguished men, and of organizations which favor this reform, I suggest for your consideration the conclusions which I have reached, after the most careful investigation and study of what has been written and said upon this subject, and of what has been accomplished under the laws of other states and countries.

Every law on this subject should embrace the following essential features:

First—Registration of every voter in the state, with a registry list subject to judicial revision.

Second—Absolute secrecy of the ballot.

To secure this there should be an indictment within which the voter shall be free from all influence, supervision or control. In that indictment he should be a compartment which he must enter and where, in secret, he would have the opportunity to prepare his ballot. From this compartment he should proceed directly to the ballot box with a folded ballot. This he should offer to the election board, who should deposit it in the box. His name, however, subject only to rejection for legal reasons. If the ballot is rejected it should be returned to the voter without inspection.

Third—That there be but an exclusively official ballot, printed and distributed by the state, so that one ballot cannot be distinguished from another when it is folded and ready for voting. The law should prohibit the use of any ballot except the official ballot.

Fourth—Provision for judicial action, by which an election in any precinct may be set aside and a new election ordered therein, whenever it shall be made to appear to a court of competent jurisdiction that bribery or other illegal practices which would affect the result, or where, by reason of death or neglect of any election officer, the failure to supply voters with tickets, or for any other cause, the electors have been deprived of a fair opportunity to express their choice at the ballot box. If such proceedings should be summary. When a new election is ordered it should be called for the earliest possible day. The court or judge should be empowered to make a final certificate of election whenever such new election changes the result.

Fifth—The right of nomination by petition should be given when a certain percentage of the voters ask therefor.

Sixth—No ticket should be printed or distributed except by parties nominated therein on have signified in writing their acceptance of such nomination.

Seventh—Provision that certain judicial officers shall provide for the printing and distribution of official ballots where there has been failure to act on the part of the proper officers.

Eighth—All forms of intimidation, bribery or illegal practices should be declared to be criminal. Every voter should have secured to him the opportunity to vote, and sufficient time should be allowed him therefor. It should be made a crime to infringe upon this right, or to impose any penalty or disadvantage upon the voter exercising such right.

Ninth—There should be a limitation of the amount which may be legally spent in or for any election. An election should be declared void if such limit shall be knowingly exceeded by a candidate, or by any persons acting for him or with his actual knowledge. An election in any precinct should also be declared void wherever any judicial officer shall ascertain that such limitation has been grossly exceeded in such precinct, even without the knowledge of the candidate, if the vote of such precinct might change the result of the election.

Tenth—The law should provide for publicity of election expenditures, and a candidate should be required to publish and file of record immediately after an election an itemized statement, under oath, of all the moneys expended at such election by him, or with his knowledge. The failure to file such a statement should vacate his office and render void his election. The court should be given the power to compel the appearance of any person before it to be examined under oath concerning political expenditures, and also to require, on such examination, the production of the books and papers of corporations, associations or individuals.

Eleventh—It should compel every one offering a bribe or receiving a bribe, either as a voter or as an election officer, to testify in regard thereto, with a provision that such testimony should not be used against such witness in any criminal or other proceeding whatever.

The act should provide, so far as the constitution will permit, for the disqualification thereafter of any voter or other person violating any provision of such statute.

In considering legislation on this subject we must bear in mind the provisions of our own constitution. Our constitution requires no educational or property qualification to entitle a citizen to suffrage. In these respects it is different from the constitutions of some of the other states. The law should contain no provisions which would hamper or hamper the voter in the exercise of his right of suffrage. I am satisfied, however, from a careful examination of this subject, that there is no practical difficulty, even where the voter may lack educational qualifications, in teaching him to mark or use an official ballot, without the intervention of an election officer. There would hardly be found a voter of average intelligence who would not be able to mark ballots, such as I suggest to couns

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—The wind last night blew down a fence on West Third street.

—The loss in the Vochi fire was yesterday adjusted by the insurance company. Mr. Vochi received $115.

—A special meeting of the Plainfield Bicycle club will be held on Saturday, January 25th, at eight o'clock p. m.

—The Children of Mary, a society connected with St. Mary's church, will hold a reception in the school hall to-night.

—The regular weekly meeting of the Plainfield Reform club will be held in Reform Hall on to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock.

—Editor W. J. Leonard will lecture in the Unitarian church, No. 4 Second place, at 8 o'clock this evening, on the early history of Plainfield.

—Mrs. J. T. Ellis is conducting a series of temperance meetings in the W. C. T. U. rooms at Westfield this week. The meetings are well attended.

—Gertrude Hoyt, the youngest and prettiest prima donna on the American stage, will be seen as "Madora" in the "Corsair" company at Music Hall next week.

—It is said that two applications for licenses which were not presented at the Council meeting on Monday evening, will be ready on the first Monday in February.

—The members of Zephyr Hook and Ladder Company held their annual ball in the Gennet and Turning Society's Hall on Somerset street last evening. The affair was well attended.

—The Ladies "G" have again manifested their interest in the association work by placing books and papers in the reading room adjoinor of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—After being a dead letter for seven years, the law against selling cigarettes to minors has been enforced in Camden, where a tobacconist has been arrested and held in $200 bail for the offense.

—A large number of persons are taking advantage of Dr. Estebrooke's visit to Plainfield to have their teeth examined without pain. He has his office in Dr. Theirs's dental rooms on West Front street.

—Prof. Wm. R. Harper, of Yale, is one of the favorite instructors in Bible study at Mr. Moody's Summer school at Northfield, and also at Chautauqua. Next January He will lecture here in the Crescent avenue church on January 31st at 8 p. m.

—*Flocks of blackbirds were seen flying* southward yesterday. It was noted the other day that their northward flight augured warmer weather. It was warmer for awhile, but the birds are evidently fooled for another ultimate cooler than they had bargained for.

—A collection of pictures taken by Mr. Rosen Marx (who is celebrated throughout the country as an expert in instantaneous photography) will be one of the features of the Clinton Club's exhibition at the Y. M. C. A. members' reception, Thursday, January 30th.

—It is becoming the custom for busy women to have young ladies for private secretaries. The feminine private secretary keeps the run of the visiting list, answers notes and makes engagements and excuses. Her duties require an excellent education, high bred manners and the greatest tact and delicacy.

—At a meeting held in the parlors of the Crescent-avenue Presbyterian church Monday evening the following trustees were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Messrs. Charles Place, J. K. Myers, I. W. Rushmore, J. W. Murray, H. D. Jones, Ephriam Miller and William F. Arnold. The receipts for the year amounted to $15,044.67 and the expenditures were $14,777.67. The meeting was instructed to provide for Henry Kline, a former janitor of the church, who is ill, as long as he lives.

—The Common Council ought not to allow any more places to be licensed than existed in 1888. We believe it was with that understanding that the people voted in favor of houses at the last election. The places which have existed and whose owners have respected the laws enough to have their licenses granted year after year, and whose places were closed during 1889, ought to be given the preference and let it end with that. Of all evils chose the least. We don't want the town flooded with rum from holes. License is intended to regulate and restrict. Let it be so.

New Jersey Historical Society.

The New Jersey Historical society will hold their annual meeting at the State House, Trenton, on Tuesday, January 28, at which time the annual election of officers will take place. Rev. Samuel M. Studdiford, D. D., will read a memorial of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., president of the society. A. Q Keasby will follow with memorials of the late Hon. John T. Nixon, LL. D. Memoirs will also be read of the late Prof. George H. Cook, State geologist.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	1	2	3	4	5
Wednesday	22	22	22	22	22
Thursday	22	22	22	22	22
Friday	22	22	22	22	22
Saturday	22	22	22	22	22
Sunday	22	22	22	22	22
Monday	22	22	22	22	22
Tuesday	22	22	22	22	22
Wednesday	22	22	22	22	22
Thursday	22	22	22	22	22
Friday	22	22	22	22	22
Saturday	22	22	22	22	22
Sunday	22	22	22	22	22
Monday	22	22	22	22	22
Tuesday	22	22	22	22	22
Wednesday	22	22	22	22	22
Thursday	22	22	22	22	22
Friday	22	22	22	22	22
Saturday	22	22	22	22	22
Sunday	22	22	22	22	22
Monday	22	22	22	22	22
Tuesday	22	22	22	22	22
Wednesday	22	22	22	22	22

OLD MOTHER GOOSE IN TOWN.

The Kitchen Garden Entertainment Last Evening.

Old Mother Goose, with her large and interesting family and a host of other relatives and friends, made her obeisance before a good audience of children and a large sprinkling of adults at the W. C. T. U. rooms last evening. Brother Jonathan and Columbia announced the coming of Mother Goose and introduced her to the audience, after which the good old lady herself called up Jack and Gill, Old Mother Hubbard, Little Jack Horner, Old King Cole, Blue Beard, Little Boy Blue, Humpty Dumpty, Little Bo-Peep, Little Red Riding Hood, Jack-the-Giant-Killer, The-Old-Woman-Who-Lived-in-a-Shoe with her numerous family, Goody Two-Shoes, and other familiar nursery characters, who told the children all about themselves and renounced some of the things said of them. Old King Cole said that his character called for his pipe because he did not use tobacco and indignantly denied the story about the bowl. After Mother Goose had dismissed her company several recitations were given, and the entertainment closed with an alphabetical array of faces on the temperance question by twenty-six little girls.

The entertainment was given under direction of Miss Alice Smith, Superintendent of Kitchen Garden work. Below are the names of those who assisted in the program:

Miss Etta Yeager, Miss Nettie Kreitling, Miss Allen, Carrie Wilson, Olive Wycoff, Laura Wycoff, Linnie Stafford, Linnie Dunham, Sadie Taylor, Clara Armstrong, Hannah Stanton, Grace Stanin, Maude Dunn, Agnes Nicholas, Mamie Ortleman, Belle Newman, Sophia Roodenhouse, Millie Pierson, Minnie Fisher, Mabel Bonnar, Edith Pennington, Dora Ulrich, Kittie Lucas, Alice Cross, Mabel Wilcox, Laura Ayers, Carrie Hoffman, Maggie Potter, Mabel Rowe, Minnie Gulick, Dollie Duryea, Jennie Jagger, Jennie Sheppard, Calla Soper, Ella Bonnar, Mary Durvin, Mabel Firstbrook, Mr. Allen, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Wheeler, Master Ernest Millard, Antonio Vosbi, Louis Hammer, George Wells and Clarence Vail.

Bowling Notes.

The Olympics, of this city, defeated the Alphas, of Newark, in a game of bowling on the Olympic alleys last night by 324 pins. The game was a very interesting one, and a large crowd witnessed it. The following is the score:

ALPHAS.		OLYMPICS.	
Ritter	125	VanAlstyne	192
McCoy	147	Hudson	116
Mantanye	127	Wilbur	170
Harrison	134	Murray	126
Powell	146	Wycoff	136
Wood	139	Hawkins	160
Bonnell	108	Hall	126
Daniels	97	White	173
Johnson	114	Collier	192
Ritter	147	Conway	171
Total	1334	Total	1506

The Olympics will bowl at Fanwood to-night.

The Monday Nights of Westfield went to Somerville last night and defeated a bowling team of that place by 209 pins.

A team from Crescent league will visit Somerville this evening and bowl a team of Somervillians. The Plainfield team will be composed of Messrs. Van Schoaph, H. Teel, Carey, Donovan, Rogers, Hewitt, C. Teel, Hallock, Reed and Davis. Several members of the league will accompany them.

Accident at Hotel Netherwood.

Cornelius Stryker, a painter in the employ of Marsh & Ayers, fell from a swinging stage at the Netherwood Hotel yesterday, badly shattering his left ankle and injuring his spine. Dr. Jenkins was summoned and set the fractured limb, and the man was taken to his home in Bound Brook. Stryker was seen by a NEWS reporter and told the story of the mishap, and fell about forty feet. The only way the accident can be accounted for is that one of the hooks which held the stage in place was not properly inserted in the eye. None of the apparatus was broken.

Mr. Stryker received here from Bound Brook to-day that the doctors in attendance entertain grave doubts of his recovery. His leg is broken in two places and his hip is badly injured, if not broken. Internal injuries of a serious nature are also feared. The patient is resting easy at intervals. Mr. John Stryker, at Hockfellow's store, is his brother.

Philip Hapeney, another employe, narrowly escaped being struck by the falling scaffold. He jumped out of the way in time to save himself.

Crescent League Minstrels.

The entertainment committee of Crescent League held a meeting last night, at which Mr. Edward Martin, Thatcher's Ideal Minstrel middle man, was present. Further arrangements were made for the amateur minstrel performance which is to take place during the latter part of March. Mr. Martin suggested many valuable ideas to the committee, one of which will be well worth trying. The first rehearsal will be held next Monday evening. A sub-committee was appointed to procure tambourines, banjos, costumes, etc., and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Littell Denies the Story

The following paragraph appeared in The New York Tribune this morning:

Plainfield, which is getting very much excited over the action of Chief of Police Thomas J. Carey in openly charging Daniel W. Littell, a leading member of the Crescent League, with improper scoring in the race for the championship silver cup, which was won last night by Mr. Littell on a show reason why he should not be expelled from the club.

Mr. Littell says that no notice whatever has been served upon him and that the score is now on record. When he bowled he was alone.

Help the Y. M. C. A. Building.

"Miss Allen joins a charming presence with a rich and cultivated voice. Her gestures were easy and her tones so natural that when she closed she almost actually to take place there an' then."—Ex. Miss Allen appears at Reform Hall on Tuesday, January 28, under the auspices of the young men's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. Proceeds for the building fund.

"STORE ORDERS" AS MONEY.

An Institution Five-Dollar Bill Passed as Genuine.

S. Frucht, the Somerset street dealer in crockery and glassware, was swindled a few days ago by a man who went to the store and bought a box of matches with a five-dollar merchandise scrip issued by a southern coal and iron company. Mr. Frucht was not in the store when the man called, and a young lady who was in charge took the bill to Mrs. Frucht to be passed. Mrs. Frucht is no slick sked and too ill to notice the nature of the bill, and Mr. Frucht did not discover the fact that the paper was worthless until he went to New York to settle an account and was then told what it was.

The bill was shown to a NEWS reporter this morning. It closely resembled genuine money, and might easily deceive anyone who could not read English. The back of the bill, engraved with blue-work, was printed in green ink, and the front was embellished with pictures, seals and a lathe-work border, also printed in green ink, in which the words "State of Georgia" appeared, and the following announcement, displayed in characters similar to those during on a genuine bill, constituted the body of the bill:

"This is not intended as a circulating medium. Walker Iron and Coal Company, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Storekeeper pay to bearer five dollars in merchandise. 1st January, 1890. L. S. Colyer, Gen'l Manager."

Mr. Frucht does not intend to find out who passed the bill upon his clerk, and merchants are warned to keep a sharp lookout for such "money" in the future.

A Collision in the Dark.

At about half-past seven o'clock last evening, as Mr. T. A. McCarthy, an agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was driving through Evona on his way to this city, he heard a load rattling notes behind him. He turned his horse into the ditch and called *as loud as he could for the driver of the other* rig to stop. The man, who proved to be Chas. Drake, evidently did not hear him, and in another moment collided with Mr. McCarthy's wagon. The force of the collision threw both men out, and Mr. Drake's horse was thrown, breaking its neck and one leg. Mr. McCarthy's wagon was generally damaged and Mr. Drake's wagon was wrecked. The horse was left where it fell. Mr. Drake's turn-out had been hired from Mr. Aaron Brower, of New Market.

Constable Kelsey was notified of the accident and the collision in which the horse had been left, and he sent word to Mr. Brower. The horse was after word shot.

PERSONAL.

Freeholder Vanderbeek is better to-day.

Mr. Randolph Marsh, of 45 Plainfield avenue, has the grip.

Mr. Robert Dingee, of East Fifth street, has recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. Theodore Runyon, of Fourth street, is confined to his home with a grippe.

Father Smyth yesterday afternoon united in marriage Mr. James Ellis and Miss O'Neil, both of this city.

Policeman Charles Giese is convalescent from a severe attack of the grip and has resumed patrol duty.

Mrs. Sarah A. Mattox, Sister Rittenhouse, Sister Anglesea, and Sister Mattie were delegates from Hope Rebekah lodge, No. 37, to the Grand Division meeting at Trenton to-day.

St. Patrick's Alliance Officers.

The State Convention of St. Patrick's Alliance of America has elected the following officers: President, Robert Flynn; Vice-President, Patrick Hughes; Secretary, John J. Sommell; Financial Secretary, James F. McKenna; Treasurer, Hugh Keavy; Conductor, P. Walsh; Warden, J. Casey; Trustees, Bob't Craven, M. Craven, M. Kavanagh and Chas. Donnelly; Delegate to National Convention, J. F. Wall. Chaplain, Rev. Edward Philip Fallon.

The organization has 3,500 members in this State. Last year there was paid out for sick benefits, $10,000, and to widows and orphans over $6,000 was paid on death claims. The Hudson County Association has in its treasury between $11,000 and $12,000.

Prize Fight Near Bound Brook.

A prize fight took place at South River last night between James Dwyer, of Bound Brook, and Coby Tobin, of Troy, N. Y. Dwyer knocked his opponent out in the fifth round of the fight was witnessed by a number of Bound Brook sports. The principals went to the battle ground in carriages. Both men were in good condition, each weighing about 170 pounds when they entered the ring. Dwyer was the favorite in the betting, and a purse of $400 was handed to the victorious pugilist. It is said that Saloon Keeper Cawley lost about $150 on the fight.

Let Every One Oppose It.

The application for a license to keep a saloon at the post office now before Councils of Plainfield should be met emphatically, or the next thing we know we will have some fellow asking for a license to keep a saloon adjoining some school house or church. It is reported that there is a United States law against selling liquor within a post office building. If there isn't there ought to be, and if there is the citizens of Plainfield ought to see that it is enforced.

Killed at Roselle.

James Summer, formerly an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was instantly killed by a train at Roselle last evening. His body was horribly mutilated. Summer had been out of employment for some time, and visited Roselle to ask Master Mechanic Mulford to reinstate him.

A Lamp Explosion.

A young daughter of Mr. John J. Kenney, of East Second street, while playing around a table last night upset a kerosene lamp, causing it to explode. Mrs. Kenney promptly extinguished the flames with a piece of carpet. The damage resulting from the fire was slight.

FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

The Question Being Agitated in Plainfield.

The question of manual training in our common schools is being agitated in Plainfield. It is undoubtedly one of the most important educational questions of the day and its discussion occupies a large portion of the educational journals and plays a prominent part in the programme of every educational gathering. To students of education the cause of this is far to seek. The argument for manual training rests upon psychology, and it is only modern psychology that has discovered and emphasized the place that man's powers of expression occupy in the acquisition of knowledge and the development of mental capacity. Manual training is the form of instruction with which it is proposed to appeal to these powers of expression. It consists of two reciprocal parts, drawing and constructive work. The object of the training is to add to the pupil's power of expression by verbal description, the powers of expression by delineation and by construction. It is more natural to be able to draw a sphere, or to make one out of clay or wood, than to comprehend the geometrical definition of a sphere.

Yet the curriculum of the ordinary common school has no place for the former, while it devotes much time to the latter mode of expression.

"Industrial education" is the title used to signify the education which includes manual training, but it is also often used as synonymous with technical education. The failure to discriminate between these two significations of the phrase "industrial education" has caused much confusion, and almost all of the arguments that are advanced against manual training are susceptible to a misconception of what manual training really means. Manual training, in the sense in which it is here used, is mental training. It is training of the mind to accuracy of perception and truthfulness and readiness of expression. The schools are not established for the purpose of teaching pupils how to make a living, but to teach them how to live. They are not to teach trades, but to educate.

Nowhere in the present school course is any provision made for training the judgment and executive faculty, than which no mental powers are of more practical importance.

Almost a Centenarian.

John C. Irons died at his home in Silverton, N. J., Sunday night in his ninety-fourth year. He died almost upon the spot where he was born. He had never been out of the state but in his long life, although at his death he owned about 1,000 acres. He also had a good many thousands of dollars in money. Up to four years ago he was active, and all his faculties were clear to the last.

His eldest son, now sixty-six years old, says there wasn't a man within twenty miles of Silverton who could do as much work as his father in the hay field when he was seventy-five years of age. It was one of his principles never to sell a slightly worn horse, a cow or did any work on Sunday. The man who did this was marked for exhortation. If he continued his Sunday work after Mr. Irons had labored with him, he would see him no more. He was also a man of his word, and if he would hit a hand to help, but then his generosity would overflow, and if the sinner had any gratitude Mr. Irons would find it. He was the first man in the village.

He had two brothers, one of whom died a few years ago at the age of 96, and Stephen and Gilbert Irons died recently aged eighty-nine. Gilbert was a very eccentric man. For twenty-five years he drank neither coffee nor water, and tea only once a day. None of the brothers ever used tobacco in any way, and liquors only in illness, of which they was very little in their families. John C. Irons never touched liquor in his life. His son, Elon Irons, was one of the best-known yacht builders between New York and Philadelphia. He designed and built the fastest cat-rigged boat on Barnegat Bay.

Our State Legislators.

Assemblyman Marsh, of Union county, has introduced a bill in the Legislature fixing the terms of all officers appointed by county Boards of Freeholders. It also adds a section to the law amending the Orphan's Court act; one giving county Boards of Chosen Freeholders power to fix the per diem of Director; one providing that armories shall be erected only in cities having two companies of militia; one amending the act relating to the sale of real estate of deceased persons; one providing that a husband's real estate sold under judgment shall be released from his wife's dower.

Assemblyman Voorhees has introduced a bill drawn by William H. Corbin providing for the appointment of a railroad commissioner and a bill amending the county road act of last year. The latter bill provides for the levying of a special tax by Boards of Freeholders not exceeding $25,000 and to issue county bonds for the purpose of improving county roads.

Will Play Here Next Week.

The magnificent production of E. E. Rice's "Corsair," under Messrs. Rice and Dizney's management, will be presented at the Music Hall next week. It is not often that the costly attending such a production is under stated, but the final footings indicated to the "Corsair's" first appearance at the Hollis Street Theatre, foot up far above the $30,000 mark, and this includes all the cost of staging this operatic burlesque. The initial presentations of the "Corsair" some years ago were by no means lacking in investment of capital, but as compared to the present production they were as pale beside a perfectly cut diamond of the first water."—Boston Herald.

State Grocers' Association.

The State Grocers' Association is holding its annual convention at Odd Fellows' Hall in New Brunswick to-day. Among the matters claiming the attention of the grocers are the adulteration of provisions, the sale of adulterated groceries and the preparation of a bill to be presented to the present Legislature abridging the alleged illegal liberties of hucksters. After the election of officers a banquet will be served.

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

Wilbur A. Mott, Secretary of the State Senate, has resigned his position as Assistant Clerk and Counsel of Newark.

Mrs. Mamie Ryder, of Elizabeth, having been made insane by a law suit was taken today to the Morris Plains Asylum.

The Rev. Father Greene, pastor of St. Patrick's church of Elizabeth, is about to start a crusade against the gambling dens in his parish.

A horse car containing several passengers narrowly escaped being run down by a Central Railroad train at the Broadway crossing in Elizabeth yesterday.

The reported sale of five of the potteries of Trenton to an English syndicate is confirmed. They are the Crescent, the Delaware, the Junction, the Prospect Hill and the Mercer Companies. The amount involved is $1,400,000.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has just purchased a strip of meadow land on the South side of Grand street, between Mill Creek and Woodward street, Jersey City. The number of lots in the strip is seven. It is proposed to use the land for a freight depot.

Clarence L. Murphy, who holds the State championship cup in New Jersey, will have a hard struggle to retain the trophy another year. The members of the State association are preparing for the coming tournament, which will be held at New Brunswick February 23. The final arrangements for the annual meet have been made at a meeting of the Executive Committee last Saturday.

Counterfeit Dollars.

A New York paper has published a story to the effect that at least 5,000,000 counterfeit silver dollars have been put in circulation near the Mexican border by Mexican counterfeiters. The statement is made that the counterfeiters have been at work for two years. They shipped the bogus dollars across the border, and disposed of them at a profit of twenty-eight cents on each dollar.

Rumors concerning the bogus dollars have been afloat in Wall street for several days, so it is alleged. Bankers in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona have been unusually busy of late in getting to the fact that there was an unusually large number of United States silver dollars in circulation. The bankers have been trying to wonder where they came from, and attempted to trace back payments made with the coin.

It is further said that many of these could be traced to Mexicans living across the border, who had given them in exchange for gold coin at a premium in this country. A thorough investigation followed, and the conclusion was reached that the Mexicans must have been coining the dollars and uttering them to Mexican merchants, who gave them in exchange for goods purchased on this side of the border.

The Egg Interest.

Poultry and eggs may not promise much in the way of fame and fortune to the average reader, but they would be sorely missed by the people of Washington and Christmas would have supplied the demand. In the three months ending with June 30 the Department of Agriculture demands the recognition of the importance of this interest, and places the value of the poultry product of the *United States at $300,000,000* for that year, while no less than 192,000,000 eggs were laboriously counted and set down as every hen's share of the product. Of course the hens did not do the counting, and for the past four years we have averaged payment of $2,250,000 per annum for all eggs imported. Facts and food for reflection and inundation.

Cents-a-Word-Column.

$35 PIANO, rosewood case, top damper and full iron plate, Thompson Price, 17 East Front street. 8-4f

A WOMAN wants work by the day or week. 11 Cottage place, Dunham's. 8-4f

A LARGE SQUARE base-burner, double A heating stove, with nickel and the trimmings, 12 inch collar, for sale at a low price. Will heat two large parlors and room above. Sold because furnace has been put in. Address "Comfort" care of EVENING NEWS. 13-17-4f

EXCHANGE—A fine, German silver flexible band banjo, in perfect working order, and $5 cash. Address "D. H.," care of EVENING NEWS. 20-3f

TO RENT—A house containing six rooms, Somerset avenue, North Plainfield. R. R. Fairchild, 21 and 23 East Front street. 20-3f

FOR SALE—Well built house, twelve rooms, all modern conveniences, lot 100x198, fine shade trees. Address, Mrs. Hall, 440 Monroe avenue, Elizabeth. N. J. 1-14-6t

SITUATION wanted by man and his wife, without children, as coachman and cook. Both references. Address W. D. Beers, Arcade, Elizabeth, N. J. 22-6

$100. SEVEN Octave piano, elegant case, overstrung scale, all the improvements and great bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-4f

TO LET—Large pleasant front room, furnished, suitable for gentleman. Apply at 122 Somerset street, or address P. O. box 1, Dunellen. 21-2-3

TO RENT—two rooms with board; good location. Address W. F. NEWS and EXPRESS office. 22-3t.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, new, with latest improvements, full metal action, full plate, fine rich tone and fully warranted. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-4f

$145 CABINET ORGAN—New, two $ stops, full sets reeds, fine tone, with stool and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-4f

WANTED—A woman for house-work, good cook and laundress. Protestant preferred. 20 West Seventh street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. References required. Apply 35 Dover street, from two to four p. m.

WANTED—A cook and laundress at No. 39 East Fifth street.

WANTED—Small house or part of house, with modern conveniences. State rent. Address Attila, NEWS office.

WANTED—A furnished room with small cook stove. Address "A. B." NEWS office.

WANTED—A young man to take care of two horses and make himself generally useful. Apply H. Olds, 362 Somerset street.

$85 ORGAN—New, 13 stops, 3 couplers, $ beautiful design of case, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 8-4f

WANTED—Good white cook and laundress; reference required. Apply 20 West Front street. 8-4f

Special Notices.

DANCING AND ÆSTHETICS.

Prof. Beaudin's school, 17 East Front street. Private lessons at all hours. Classes Wednesday afternoons, 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday afternoons, 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. For terms etc., send for circular. Address 23 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 9-1m*

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of an order to sell lands made by the Orphan's Court of the county of Union on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1890, the subscriber as administrator of Daniel Vosbrue, deceased, will expose for sale at public vendue at Leing's Hotel in the city of Plainfield in said county of Union, New Jersey, on THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1890,

between the hours of twelve and five, that is to say at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that *certain tract or parcel of* land and premises, situate in the township of Scotch Plains, lying and being on the east of Plainfield in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake in the line of the said Asa F. Randolph, said running thence (1) by lands of Ingram Wood one hundred chains and sixty-one links to a stake in the centre of the road, from thence north eighty-seven degrees east forty chains and four chains and twelve links to a stake, from thence south (3) degrees east forty-two chains and sixty-one links to a stake, thence (4) by the said Asa F. Randolph's land one hundred and forty chains to the place of beginning. Containing six acres be the same more or less. Bounded on the west by land of Oliver Ayers, on the north by the road and on the east and south by Asa F. Randolph.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Samuel Voorhees by deed of Samuel Randolph and wife, dated February 15th, 1867, and recorded in Union County Clerk's office in book 193 of deeds, on pages 41, etc.

Dated January, 22nd, 1890.

ISRAEL J. COOK,
Administrator, etc., of Samuel Voorhees, deceased. 22-4w

ESTATE OF MARY JANE FIELD, DECEASED. Pursuant to the order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Union, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, executors of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscribers under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscribers.

JOHN T. GRIFFEN,
JAMES HARRISON FOSTER,
Executors.

Dated December 18th, 1889. 24-9t ow td

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.

By Notice is hereby given, that the account of the undersigned, Executor of Uriah Field, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the twenty sixth day of February next. JOHN F. GARDNER.

Dated December 23rd 1889. 24-9t ow td

CONCERT

BY THE

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CLEE

AND

Banjo Clubs,

AT MUSIC HALL,

Monday, Jan. 27th,

at 8 o'clock p. m.

Tickets 50, 75 and $1. Now on sale at Miller's and Randolph's drug stores. w4-op-3t

MUSIC HALL, M. H. A.
Plainfield, N. J.

The Greatest of All Successes!

Tuesday, Jan. 28th,

Gorgeous Production of RICE'S $30,000 Spectacular Burlesque

"The Corsair,"

"A Dream of Oriental Magnificence."

Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Costumes. Elaborate Properties. Mechanical Sensations. Calcium Light Novelties, and Great Chorus. Prices $1, 75c. and 50c. Seats on sale Friday.

Holly Grove Dairy!

Gold Medal Prize Butter.

In pound rolls, 40 cents. Pure Jersey Milk, 6 cents a quart. Cream, 25 cents. Specially sealed quart bottles, delivered daily. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. Orders left at Holly Grove Dairy, Somerville, or at 6 A. M. at C. G. Jones' store. Look box 691, Plainfield, or Geo. A. Moore's, 16 North avenue. 1-11-1m*

THE MAIN THING

WE ARE AFTER, IN THE REACH OF THAT NOT ONLY THE EYE, BUT THE WELL, TOGETHER ING QUALITIES BINATION THAT IS TO PLACE WITH PEOPLE, SHOES FIT THE FEET TO POCKET BOOK AS WITH GOOD WEAR- MAKING A COM- CANNOT BE BEAT.

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE'S, 20 WEST FRONT ST.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 B'DWAY

Legal Notices.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

PHOTOGRAPHS,

BY THE

PLAINFIELD CAMERA CLUB,

at Y. M. C. A. Rooms,

For one week, beginning

Friday, Jan. 31th,

Open every Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

Admission - 25 Cents. 18 tf

WONDERFUL.

DR. A. E. ESTEBROOKE,

of San Francisco, is introducing a PAINLESS MODE OF EXTRACTING TEETH and other dental operations.

IT IS A GRAND SUCCESS.

He extracted 10 teeth for my mother Saturday that were sore and inflamed she would not let me touch them. She is delighted and insists that

THEY DID NOT HURT HER AT ALL

in extracting. A still more wonderful operation, the tooth perforated in a case from No. 20 Chatham street, this city. The lady was sent me by Dr. Long and as she had not been to see him for a year, I thought it was a fair test. Dr. Estebrooke relieved her jaws and removed her teeth, and she was more than delighted. So am I. I endorse the new method heartily, and hope all my customers and friends will avail themselves of the great boon to mankind while he is here at my office this week. Come everybody.

DR. CHAS. E. THEIRS.

21 1-2 W. Front St.,

over Randolph's drug store. 20-1w

FOR SALE.

Located on Prospect avenue at Dunellen, minutes walk from the depot (flag walk), a

LARGE WELL-BUILT HOUSE

12 rooms, besides bath-room and wash-room, 2 halls, pantry, closets and cellar under the whole house; heater in cellar; hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; good barn, carriage and wagon house, and about one lot 100 by 204 feet; plenty of fruit and shade trees; title good; terms easy; on installments, if desired. Inquire of

I. D. TITSWORTH. 18-1m

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building,

92 and 93 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Heyniger. 1-6-1m

THE DAIRY,

68 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,

are offering special inducement in

Gilt Edged Butter

Call and see them.

Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese. (Fruit every day.)

Get our Prices on Canned Goods. Fine Preserves—Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.

DELICATESSEN

Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Bloodwurst, Liver-wurst, Boiled Ham, Smoked Beef and Pork Tongue. All kinds of Smoked and Corned Meats. Fresh Pickles, Sour Pickles, Mixed Pickles, Sweet Pickles, Relish, Spice, Mixed Spice, Nofolshaut, Pineapple, Head and Limburger Cheese.

W. C. TUBB, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,
E. W. BONHAM, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THREE CENTS A WEEK.
OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

If you wish to find out the very latest fashion in coffins, likewise the most gorgeous style, inquire among the undertakers. The coffins cannot be covered with the finest silk plush, bespangled with silver stars, and nothing short of solid silver handles will answer.

Preparations for the Paris exposition cost $6,000,000. When it had closed, and accounts were settled, it was found that Paris was richer by $200,000 than she had been, while the government receipts from increased postal, railway and telegraph service amounted to $12,000,000. Twenty-eight million visitors attended the exposition. All this success was obtained in spite of the fact that the governments of Europe officially discountenanced the enterprise in every way because it commemorated the downfall of monarchy.

An attempt is being made to establish a Spanish school at Belleview, Pa. One reason why we are behind the United European nations with the South American trade is that we are such poor linguists. Our merchants and commercial travelers who go to South America almost never understand Spanish, while those from Europe usually make it a point to learn that language before going to South America. There are few schools in this country where a student can learn South American Spanish. It is proposed to found a Spanish-American school, and to make it also an institution in which Cuban and South American students can get a thorough musical education, to obtain which they now go to Europe.

The Question of the Hour.

In spite of the universal grieving for gold the world is nearer to being civilized than it ever was before. Men are beginning to understand that whether they will or not, they are their brothers' keeper, and to the extent that they do not help him when they have the power, to that extent will they themselves suffer. It is the inexorable law of nature that one man cannot be permanently happy or prosperous while another is in pain or want.

The literature of the time shows that, in some shape or form, the welfare of the masses is engaging the attention of the thinkers of all lands, and not that even of rich men themselves.

The Contemporary Review for December has no less than three contributions on labor topics, as follows: "Employment of Children in Theatres," "Gross and Net Gain of Rising Wages," "Limitation of the Hours of Labor." The Nineteenth Century has two articles on the Irish question, which is only a department of the same theme. In our own country The North American Review contains a deeply thought of article by the millionaire essayist Andrew Carnegie on "The Best Fields for Philanthropy." A remarkable illustrated article on "How the Other Half Lives" is in Scribner, showing the curse of one of the poor of New York from his birth in a pestilential tenement house to his common grave in a trench with the rest in potter's field.

These are only a few of the magazines for a single month, December.

The McMurdo Claim.

Edward McMurdo was a gallant Kentuckian who built a railway from Delagoa bay on the southeast coast of Africa to the rich African gold fields. It was called the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay railway. Col. McMurdo was an American citizen, and he built the railway through Portuguese territory with English money, under a grant from the king of Portugal. It was thus an affair of three nations.

Col. McMurdo struggled with difficulties in a way that was nothing less than heroic, but at length the road was built, and large profits on his investment. Seeing this, the Portuguese government, with that unparalleled cheek for which it is distinguished in our time, prepared to take the property away from him.

McMurdo had borne hardships and trials till he could endure no more, and, under the stress of this outrage, one day he fell dead of paralysis. Portugal thought that African gold fields. But it did not. McMurdo left a pretty, plucky American wife. He had been devoted to her and had bestowed on her every luxury.

After his death the pretty, plucky widow dried her tears and vowed to get back the property which had cost him his life. Dressed in her widow's weeds, she hurried to America and laid the case before Secretary Blaine. Col. Ingersoll, who never believed unmoved to a tale of injustice to anybody, pretty woman or otherwise, was her lawyer. Mrs. McMurdo claimed $8,500,000, a valuation the Portuguese government had affixed to the road.

Col. Ingersoll bestirred himself, so did Mr. Blaine. Indemnity was demanded of the Portuguese. At length they acknowledged the justice of the claim. Americans will be glad to know that Mrs. McMurdo has got the money at last, and that a brave American lady has beaten the Portuguese government.

WRANGLING OVER RULES.

A Lively Debate Stirs Up the House.

SPEAKER REED WAS SUSTAINED.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, Compares Him With the Czar—A Very Warm Time Over Mr. Bland's Appeal from the Decision of the Chair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The house spent a greater part of the day debating a decision of the speaker, which was sustained. Monday Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved that the house adjourn, and on a division the speaker declared the motion lost. Mr. Bland thereupon demanded tellers, and according to The Record the speaker replied: "There are no tellers." No record of this appearing in the journal Mr. Bland moved to have the journal amended accordingly. The speaker stated that he was informed that such details were not inserted in the journal. Mr. Bland's motion to adjourn was submitted, and on a division the motion was declared lost by a vote of 88 to 87. Mr. Bland demanded tellers. The speaker inquired of Mr. Bland whether he had discovered any ground why such tellers should be appointed. Mr. Bland said his demand was made under the general practice of the house. The speaker declined to entertain the demand for tellers. Mr. Bland appealed from the decision of the chair.

The Speaker Called a Czar.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, said that a vote by tellers was as much a part of the parliamentary law as a motion to adjourn. It was the only way by which the house could be served the decision of the speaker, and if the house did not have a right to this vote the speaker became a czar. Mr. Cannon said he knew of no parliamentary principle which "stuck in the eyes and says you a constitutional right, but it demand for tellers was not. Mr. Boyle, of Pennsylvania, upheld the decision of the chair. Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, said under the ruling the house would be at the mercy of the speaker.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, said that the power vested in the chair had himself said that the right existed to have tellers to determine whether the speaker was accurate in his count. On a previous occasion Mr. Bland had demanded tellers and the speaker had appointed them. Why should the house have one code of rules one day and another code another?

The Rights of the Minority.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, said he would uphold the rights of the minority, and that the majority would not dare to do what it must take the responsibility. The debate was continued by Messrs. Geer of Iowa, Crisp of Georgia, Perkins of Kansas, Catchings of Mississippi and Bailey of Kentucky. Mr. Carlisle held that the parliamentary law ought to be construed in relation to its modifications by the rules of former congresses. It had been the rule from time immemorial in English speaking legislative assemblies that no presiding officer could be an absentee, that duties to bind the body over which he presided.

Speaker Reed Defends Himself.

In submitting the question the speaker stated that he could not see how the rules of the house could be changed by the present house indirectly. The fact that they had been made as rules showed clearly the necessity of special enactment. The United States, he said, was a people unreasonably devoted to public meetings. These meetings were governed by principles which had been established and they had become well defined parliamentary usage. That there was no arbitrary control of the house by the chair was shown by the fact that at the moment an appeal from a decision of the chair was pending. The chair had no objection to ordering tellers, but it was not a question of personal preference. It was a question of right. It was the possibility of the speaker making a fals- count which the tellers could rectify, a rule of the last house provided that a member might be allowed to demand tellers and the speaker must count that one-fifth. Ultimately, therefore, the speaker was the counting officer.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. Mills, of Texas, raised the point of order that parliamentary usage recognized no such motion. The point was overruled and Mr. Cannon's motion was agreed to: Yeas, 149; nays, 136. Mr. Bland's motion to amend the journal was then lost: Yeas, 130; nays, 140. The journal was then approved.

The World's fair committee was granted permission to sit during the sessions of the house. The senate resolution was passed authorizing the marshal of the United States supreme court to loan to the New York Historical society a portion of the chief justice for exhibition at the Judiciary centennial, New York, Feb. 4.

Secretary Windom sent to the house a letter requesting that the limit of cost of the postoffice and court house at Troy, N. Y., be increased from $300,000 to $500,000 instead of to $400,000 as recommended in a former letter.

To Preserve the Forests.

The president sent to the house a letter from Professor C. C. Vondenhall, superintendent of the coast survey, and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, inclosing a memorial prepared by a committee of the association relating to the preservation of the forests on the public domain. The president earnestly recommended appropriate legislation may be provided to prevent the rapid and needless destruction of the great American forest areas.

The military affairs committee of the house have decided to report favorably the bill providing for an assistant secretary of war at a salary of $4,000 per annum.

Irving Scott, of the Union iron works of San Francisco, addressed the house committee on naval affairs on the ship building interests of the United States. He expressed himself as satisfied that there were enough ship building plants in the country to successfully carry out the plans for the increase of the navy.

Pension Arguments Heard.

A committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting of Sena Merritt, of Boston; Ross, Illinois; Beverly, of Illinois, and Kounts, of Ohio, were before the house committee on invalid pensions, and submitted arguments in favor of the passage of the disability and service pension bills. T. A. Shorr, of Boston, a soldier who had lost the use of both arms, addressed the committee in favor of the passage of the bill, so that soldiers who have lost the use of both arms the same rate of pension as is paid those who have lost both legs.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The senate observed the prayer part of a brief session to a discussion of the advisability of taking a census of farm mortgages. The matter went over and the following senators were present: To procure the efficiency of the enlisted force of the navy; setting apart tracts of land for coast reservations for the United States at Central City, Colo., and the Alvarado Cemetery association, Georgetown, Colo.; appropriating $250,000 additional for public buildings at Jacksonville, Fla., and increasing the limit of cost to $275,000; joint resolution granting permission to remove the Apache Indian prisoners to Fort Sill, I. T.; bill to amend statutes relating to the navy. The senate also passed house bill amending the act to enable the city of Denver to purchase lands for reservoir purposes.

Appointments Confirmed.

The senate committee on finance had under consideration the nomination of George F. Wilson, of Indiana, to be First Auditor of the treasury. Charges were filed against Mr. Fisher some time ago connecting him with a safe burglary committed here in the night preceding the inauguration of Mr. Fisher's predecessor. The committee decided to ignore these charges and a favorable report on the nomination was ordered. Recently, the senate also confirmed the following nominations: Archie E. Baxter, marshal for the northern district of New Mexico; Postmasters—Frederick Bartlett, Doylestown; John Stott, Allentown; J. R. Nowland, Thurlow; H. T. Worth, West Chester; J. A. Fiedler, Bellefonte.

What the Cabinet Did.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The cabinet meeting to-day was short, and all the members, except Secretary Blaine, were present. The meeting of the Nicaragua canal board, the secretary of state to confer with the Chinese minister was discussed at some length, but no conclusion reached. The question of the Cuban war was referred to the cabinet at this time. No mention was made in the meeting about the hanging of Secretary Procter in effigy in Aberdeen, Miss., because of his refusal to appoint the Rev. Mr. Gibbs to the department at half mast when Jefferson Davis died.

Charged with Unjust Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Edward Kemble, of Kemble & Hastings, flour and grain dealers of Boston, has filed with the interstate commerce commission a complaint against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad company, the New York Central Railroad company, the Michigan Central Railroad company and the Boston and Albany Railroad company. The complainant alleges that shippers of grain and flour from Chicago to Buffalo are charged unjustly discriminating rates.

Phillips Removed by Noble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary Noble has directed the removal of Henry A. Phillips, of New York, one of the revenue chiefs of division, who refused to comply with a request from Commissioner Raum to resign. Mr. W. H. Reynolds, of Indianapolis, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Phillips.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Messrs. Abbett, Green and Grubb All Make Merry Together.

TRENTON, Jan. 22.—The inaugural ball, though not very largely attended, was nevertheless a highly successful event. Both Governor Abbett and the retiring governor, Green, were present, as was also Gen. Grubb, the Republican candidate defeated by Governor Abbett. The grand march was led by Governor Abbett and Mrs. ex-Governor Green. Gen. Grubb escorted Miss Abbett and ex-Governor Green escorted Miss Effie Grubb. The presence of military men in full uniform were present.

The directors and patronesses of the ball embraced the leading society people of the state, including Mrs. Gen. Grubb, Trenton. The directors of the ball were Samuel G. Naar, ex-Sheriff Thompson, N. H. Yard, W. Van Syckel and Senator Blackwell. Secretary of State Kelsey, Dr. Frank Lalor, Gen. Donnelly, ex-Senator Scudder, Hon. Benjamin F. Lee, ex-Judge Woodruff, Senator Dealey, son of the chief justice, and John A. Hall.

The lady patronesses were: Mrs. Chief Justice Beasley, Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, ex-Governor Green, Mrs. John A. Hall, Mrs. Benjamin F. Lee, Mrs. Dr. William Phillips, Mrs. Gen. Stockton, Mrs. Judge Woodruff, Mrs. Senator Blackwell, Mrs. Gen. Donnelly, Mrs. Elmer E. Green, Mrs. Dr. Lalor, Mrs. S. D. Oliphant, Mrs. S. Scarborough, Mrs. Gen. Stryker and Mrs. Justice Van Syckel.

The governor, his sister, Mrs. Dodd; his daughter, and his two sons, Leon, Jr., and William, were introduced to the guests as they arrived.

Leon Abbett is to be his father's private secretary.

Mr. Blaine on the Nicaragua Canal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a letter from Secretary Blaine on the subject of the Nicaragua canal was read, in which he says: "The importances of the oceanic communication by the Nicaragua canal to government and the people of the United States has been carefully comprehended, and this government has heretofore had occasion to express its concurrence in the views and judgment of the pending question between Nicaragua and Costa Rica might be resolved with the friendly offices of the United States if desired by both parties. Our latest advices indicate gratifying agreement upon the course of action which permits the construction of the canal to proceed, and I am not doubtful that any remaining question will yield to the just and honorable mode of settlement."

A Stormy Voyage.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 22.—The steamship Gallia, from New York for this port, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning. Captain Lamport reports that the weather during the voyage was the worst he ever experienced. Heavy seas flooded the steerage and forced their way into the saloon, causing a panic among the sleeping passengers. Five of the Gallia's life boats were smashed and the davits were twisted and snapped off. The captain reports that during the passage he saw a large steamer, the name of which belonged to the Johnston line, lying at the mercy of the waves with one mast standing. The Gallia's port rail and part of her starboard rails were smashed, and she sustained other damage.

Praise for the Australian System.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 22.—The Portland Advertiser publishes letters from the chairmen of boards of selectmen in a score of small Massachusetts towns in answer to inquiries upon the working and expense of the Australian system of voting. Every reply praises the working of the law, and several contain confessions of conversion to the system. The expense, as reported, is surprisingly small, only two chairmen reporting as costing more than $20, while in one town it cost only $4 to put the machinery in working order.

Ingersoll Was There.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The State Bar association met in Delaware & Hudson building in this city, at 2:30 o'clock. After music by the orchestra and an invocation President Arnoux addressed the association. He was followed by Col. R. G. Ingersoll.

BURIED IN THE DRIFTS.

The Great Railroad Blockade Still Continues.

HUMAN BEINGS AND CATTLE DIE.

Many Mammoth Drifts Still Defy the Powerful Engines and Rotary Snow Plows—Cattle Still in the Icy Grip of Jack Frost and His Ally.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Central and Northern Pacific roads are snowed under for miles, and the drifts in the Blue Canyon and Donner Lake regions are the worst ever known. Many of the engines are disabled by heavy drifts, and a number of powerful locomotives. A snow plow passed by five engines got six miles from Truckee in thirty-six hours, and twelve engines were able to push a plow only two miles before sticking fast. The drifts roll down the mountain sides, breaking in the snowsheds and threatening the lives of the men who go out with shovels and plows. Avalanches are reported in several places among the mountains, including one at Red Cap station, Cheyenne, that destroyed the mine buildings and trestlework.

Cattle Frozen in Idaho.

In the Nevada canyons snow is drifted to the depth of thirty to sixty feet. From Boise, Idaho, comes news of great losses in stock, many thousand head of cattle perishing from cold, exposure and lack of food.

The Snow Bound Travelers.

Most of the passengers in the two trains near Blue Canyon are well provided for. Among the eastern passengers on the imprisoned trains are the following: E. J. Dalzier, Scottsville, Ills.; J. C. Granger and family and Miss Granger, Des Moines, Ia.; Oliver D. Rider, of Rochester, N. Y.; F. P. Roberts, of Maple Park, Ills.; C. Weir, of Chicago; Bernard, of New York; Miss J. R. Brandall, of Galena, Ills.; Miss Bader, of New Hampshire; H. C. Coleman, of Norristown, Pa.

Horses Crushed by the Snow.

At Dutch Flat, on the western slope of the Sierras, there are seven feet of snow on the level—two feet more than ever before recorded. The wagon roads are all blockaded. Many horses have been crushed by the snow, but no lives have been lost. Snow shoes are the only means of getting about.

The Sly Resort's Adventures.

In addition to the imprisoned trains near Blue Canyon, two east bound passenger trains are snowed in near Shady Run. The railroad people have done everything in their power to make the passengers comfortable. John J. Jennings, a newspaper man, who came out to meet Miss Nellie Bly on San Francisco bay, is here. Mr. Jennings has been in the blockade seventeen days, and then made the journey from Blue Canyon to Alta on snow shoes, and from there on over the mountains to Sacramento. At Sacramento Mr. Jennings took a special train to connect with Miss Bly's train at Lathrop.

On the Oregon road the passenger trains bound to and from Portland are still stuck in the deep snows of the Siskyan range. The passengers on some of the trains between Stanson and Edgewood are said to be short of food.

DRIFTS IN THE SIERRAS.

Fifty Shovelers Buried by Snow from a Snow Plow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The prospects are that the great snow blockade on the Central Pacific road will be cleared soon. Clear weather is reported in all sections from Rocklin to Truckee, with one or two exceptions. At Cisco the snow is fifteen feet on the level, and in the drifts it is three or four times as deep. Fifteen engines are at work with the rotary plow near Champion's Spur. The snow was thrown fifteen feet on either side of the track, and fifty shovelers and fifty more shovelers who were engaged in digging a trench were surprised and completely buried by snow from the plow. They were not fatally injured, but it will be clear to Tunnel No. 13. Heavy slides and drifts are reported between Truckee and Boca.

A rotary plow is clearing a road to Blue Canyon, and during the night it is expected to clear the track to the two imprisoned passenger trains between Blue Canyon and Alta. None of the snow sheds have caved in, although the weight of the snow in some places is very heavy. The average depth of the snow along the sheds is twenty feet. Over 1,000 snow shovelers are on the mountains. Truckee is cut off from all communication with the outside world, but this is true of all mining and other towns in the Sierras.

A passenger named A. R. Lanford died of pneumonia superinduced by an attack of la grippe and was buried by men on snow shoes at Truckee, it being impossible to break the road to the cemetery. Jacob Dantz, a snow shoveler, was killed at Colfax by being struck by a car.

Fears for a Theatrical Troupe.

DENVER, Jan. 22.—Grave fears are entertained regarding the probable fate of the Howard Athenæum company of variety artists, who are in the snow blockade on the Pacific. Advices from Utah point to the road may not be opened in three weeks. A train with the theatre troupe on board is believed to be buried under demolished snow sheds between Sloan and Truckee. It is a question whether the entombed passengers can be rescued before they perish of hunger and cold. The mercury is 30 to 40 degrees below zero there.

The First Train in a Week.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 22.—The first train through from for the past week arrived here at 5 o'clock last evening over the Union Pacific line from the east. It brought 250 passengers. A second train arrived an hour later. Two more are due today. These two trains will probably bring 600 passengers and 1,200 sacks of mail. Unless another storm sets in the road can now be kept open. The blockade on the Southern Pacific remains unbroken. There have been no trains from that direction for over a week. All Northern Pacific trains, east and west, are reported on time.

Two Men Perish.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 22.—William Jewett, who kept a stage station about twelve miles from Alma, on the Colville reservation, started out to cross the prairie and was frozen to death. The mail carrier from Wilbur went out the same day to go to Wild Goose Hill ferry, and was lost. Cattle are dying by thousands. Stockmen calculate that they will lose one-half of their stock, but 75 per cent. would be nearer the true estimate.

A Cattle King's Losses.

PENDLETON, Ore., Jan. 22.—Ben Snipes, the cattle king of Yakima, has lost 3,000 head of cattle by the storm, and is still losing a hundred head daily. Others are suffering great losses. The first train from the east in eight days arrived here last night.

RIOTING AT PINKERTOWNEY.

A Lively Encounter Between Hungarians and Pinkerton Men.

BRADDOCK, Pa., Jan. 22.—A special dispatch to The Era from Pinkertowney, Pa., says: There is much excitement over an outrage perpetrated by the Pinkerton force. A Hungarian striker who was passing a locomotive received a shower of steam which nearly blinded him. He made an effort to resent this act, when he was attacked by the Pinkerton force, who handled very roughly. His footing in defense. He was left in a poor wretch until his head and face were covered with blood. Several Hungarians interfered, but were overpowered by the police and forced to join the mob. It is said the Pinkertons took try to force the men to strike back on them, but the miners keep their temper.

Many of the miners are planning with their labor leaders how to revenge them selves, but the strike committee advise peaceable methods. Notwithstanding the hardships of the strikers, not a single case of drunkenness is reported. The men are drinking sparingly and, in so doing, show that they are beginning to ignore the advice of their leaders.

Five more evictions took place at Adrian yesterday. The sheriff, accompanied by twenty-five armed guards, removed the families of Joseph Kuzak, Frank Cerin, Peter Lattinger and Ferand the evicted parties into the field. The house in front of the strikers' committee and given temporary shelter. Sheriff Seiber has 100 writs of ejectment to serve at Wehrum and as that place is the stronging ground of many Hungarian miners, a skirmish will probably take place.

A FATAL COLLISION.

One Man Killed at Omaha and Eight Badly Injured.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—A collision on a suburban train on the Omaha division of the Missouri Pacific occurred within the city limits at 8 o'clock. William Boyle, a local Democratic politician, was instantly killed. Fifty others were injured, eight seriously. Mon. Oliver D. Rider, of Rochester, N. Y.; F. P. Roberts, of Maple Park, Ills.; C. Weir, of Chicago; Bernard, of New York; Miss J. R. Brandall, of Galena, Ills.; Miss Bader, of New Hampshire; H. C. Coleman, of Norristown, Pa.

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TO BREAK FOGG'S RECORD

Miss Nelly Bly Has Reached San Francisco.

A RACE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

She Has Already Traveled Over 21,000 Miles in Sixty-eight Days, and Will Undoubtedly Break the Record Made in Fiction by Jules Verne's Hero.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Miss Nellie Bly, the plucky lady reporter of The New York World who is making her flying trip around the globe, arrived here this forenoon on board the Oceanic steamer Alameda. The Alameda is a fast ocean steam ship, but she stopped from the deck of the steamship Oceanic here yesterday, after having traveled more than 21,000 miles in sixty-eight days without mishap and without missing a connection. She has still a journey of nearly 3,000 miles before her. The chances are that she will land in Jersey City on Sunday next or perhaps before.

Jules Verne Outdone.

If she accomplishes this she will have beaten the hero of Jules Verne's Fifteen Days in Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days," and without having used any but the ordinary means of travel. Not only this, but the circumnavigator carried with her as baggage only a small hand satchel. She was provided with funds in the shape of a book of Chegue bank checks. She did not possess maps, escort or guide, and was unaccquainted with any other than the English language.

In no instance did she make an error of judgment, the occasions for quick and accurate decision frequently arose and maintained her health and strength from the beginning until now, nearly the ending of the journey.

The Traveler Warmly Greeted.

The arrival of the Oceanic was awaited by a large gathering of people, and when Miss Bly left the ship hundreds pull a hundred hands were stretched out to her in friendly greeting. The returning traveler had scarcely time to thank them hospitable welcomeness when she was hurried off to take a special train on the Southern Pacific road for a rapid run down to Mojave, Cal. This was perambulit, inasmuch as the snow blockade on the Central Pacific made passage by that route impossible, and the wide detour and loss of time that the change of programme necessitated justified the decision.

The Trip Across America.

The train was furnished and lighting direct to the charge of Mr. Thompson, of the General Passenger Agent T. H. Goodman. From Mojave, Cal., the train ran as a regular over the Atlantic and Pacific road, and will continue on the same passenger and thence over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system to Le Junta, in southeastern Colorado. Beyond that point the route westward has not been definitely decided upon.

Miss Bly's Story.

Miss Bly says: "Sixty-eight days I've been flying around the world and am once more in America. The trip has been a rapid one, and the trip has been long; counted by days filled with delightfully interesting experiences, the trip has been brief enough. The seeking sought for has been given to me. The favorite called from the Hoboken pier when I started on my trip. The sweetest sounds were the words of welcome and applause which greeted my arrival in San Francisco. Most of my journey has been by water and most of that has been very rough. I have traveled nearly 21,000 miles on the seas and am a pretty good sailor by this time."

The Locket Cut Her Finger.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 22.—The 1,200 locked out hat finishers held an excited meeting yesterday afternoon, and by a two-thirds vote passed a resolution that the action taken by the manufacturers in refusing to arbitrate be rescinded, and that they return to work Wednesday morning. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter of allowing those who struck to return to the finishing department, which practice in C. H. Merrill's factory led to the present trouble, and to see that other factories do not follow this method.

The Iowa Deadlock.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—It was expected that Rowel would be present in the house to break the deadlock, but he remained paired with Young. The first roll call resulted in Funk (Dem.) receiving 41 votes, and Wilcox (Rep.), 41. Two more ballots resulted in the same way. Seven more ballots resulted in a tie, and Chandler, the Republican speaker of the house, on motion of Mr. Holbrook, adjourned for the day. The Republicans met in caucus immediately after adjournment.

Most Precious Books and Papers.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—Judge Beckwith has granted an order, on application of Hewitt, Chandler & Butler, of St. Mary's, in the suit of Thomas G. Crosby against Kate E. Dimick, executrix of the estate of the late Alonzo Dimick, requiring Receiver Gorham P. Adams to turn over to the United States court in New York city, on Jan. 29, all books, papers, etc., in his hands. The amount involved in the suit is $70,000. A custodian was appointed to have charge of the books while they are away.

An Ex-Deputy Marshal Suicides.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Jan. 22.—Ex-Deputy United States Marshal W. T. Day, of Maytown, took morphine and died at 10:30 a. m. He was in good health and left a note assigning the cause of his suicide to domestic troubles. He was a brother of Judge B. F. Day, of this city. He was a man of courage and made an excellent officer.

Mexicans Are Not Coining Our Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Director of the Mint Leach denies the published statement that 5,000,000 illegal United States silver dollars, made in Mexico and sent to the United States, are now in circulation. He says he is unaware that any such coin is in circulation anywhere in the United States.

A Lawyer Sues for Libel.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Lawyer E. T. Swift has sued The Record for $50,000 damages for alleged libel in stating that he was responsible for the recent conviction of John Carroll family by his client, Mrs. Tobin, the landlady of the Carrolls.

Manslaughter in the First Degree.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The jury in the case of Florence Donohue, who killed his landlord, Peter Reynolds, Sept. 29, for supposed intimacy with Mrs. Donohue, has returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. Sentence deferred.

The Knills Case Not Considered.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—The Mercer county grand jury, after a brief session yesterday, during which the Knills case was not considered, adjourned for the day.

PLAINFIELD
BARGAIN HOUSE.
Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.
Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.
Van Emburgh & White
18 WEST FRONT ST.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,
Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.
R. R. Fairchild,
21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.
4 doors below Post-Office.
SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

Higgins' Stage Line
TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—BEGINNING OF TIME:
First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway, 7:30 a. m. to meet 7:30 a. m. train. Hillside ave. and Broadway, 8:30 a. m. to meet 8:30 a. m. to second place; to Crescent ave. to Post Office, to Depot.

24 trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.15 a. m. train.
25 do	10.00	do	10.00
26 do	11.30	do	11.30
27 do	1.00 p. m.	do	1.00 p. m.
28 do	2.30	do	2.30
29 do	4.00	do	4.00
30 do	5.30	do	5.30 p. m.
31 do	7.00	do	7.00 p. m.
32 do	8.30	do	8.30 p. m.
33 do	9.45	do	9.45 p. m.
34 do	11.00	do	11.00 p. m.
35 do	12.00	do	12.00 p. m.
36 do	1.00 a. m.	do	1.00 a. m.
37 do	2.00	do	2.00
38 do	3.00	do	3.00
39 do	4.00	do	4.00
40 do	5.00	do	5.00
41 do	6.00	do	6.00
42 do	7.00	do	7.00
43 do	8.00	do	8.00
44 do	9.00	do	9.00
45 do	10.00	do	10.00
46 do	11.00	do	11.00
47 do	12.00	do	12.00

Hearse and Carriages kept expressly for funerals. Horses and carriages for pleasure and business. Horses boarded by the day, week or month. Horses a specialty for family driving. Horses and carriages kept at moderate rates. Telephone Call, 18.
M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.
Stables on Sycamore street, between 2nd and 3rd. Telephone Call, 18.

HOUSE AND FRESCO
PAINTING,
NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.
MARSH & AYERS.
Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Best estate promptly furnished.
CALL AND SEE US.

Headquarters
For Worsted, Notions, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Embroidery, Hosiery, Ribbons, Dress Linings, Corsets, Combs, Brushes.
U. S. Hair Tonic,
Magic Restorative Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that she did always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.
C. E. CLARKE,
No. 9 East Front street next to P. O.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT"
What does inexperience make? A pretender. What does the house-to-house canvasser get? Results. What are they likely to be? Value for your money on one hand; a confusion, a fear or a funeral on the other. Good intentions prevent neither. Moral: Be assisted 1891: Incorporated 1895; at the head of the profession 1896.)
The Electric Construction and Supply Co.
Telephone Building, Corlies st., New York.
Plainfield Office, 28 North Avenue.

A Cup that Cheers
A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE.
: Piping Hot :
drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.
Reynold's Pharmacy,
PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

Is Run a Gold Night.

Mr. Knickbocker—What on earth brought Mr. Cleveland

Mr. Knickbocker—Only opening my hair tonic to see if it was adapted to possible emergencies this morning.—Puck.

TALE OF A BALLOONER.

How Miss Wise Changed Her Name for Dropping Onto Her Purse.

"I used to make balloon ascensions in connection with Worsen's circus," said an old man of somewhat seedy appearance the other day, "and one day I went up from Paris, Ill. You had to pay me $100 a night and I got my board. That's the only time when I regretted it. I hardly expected to a fourteen year old girl was going to accompany me, but Jerry Worsen's daughter Ida would have it so. She was almost 15 years of age, and he sat reading on the platform as I came down. He counted out the money and I put it in my pocket and then came forward and made a remark:

"'What a balloon!'

"'Yes.'

"'How do you pull it down.'

"'Do you want to know?'

"'Yes. Pull hard.'

"We got the air ship down and I wanted him to take me to hotel for supper. He refused, and I had hired a rig of a neighbor, and was about to depart when the old fellow stepped forward with:

"'I have a little bill here, sir.'

"'What for?'

"'Damage to cherry tree, 3 shillin's; chasing my poultry, 50 cents; shooting over old Bill's garden, 1 dollar; total, $1.75.'

"'But I won't pay it,' I protested.

"'Oh, you won't. Well, I'm a justice of the peace and I'll issue a warrant. My say, her is constable and he sits on it. The bill amount is out of fair fit by this time and will be witness, and I sort o' reckon I'll fine you about $25 for disorder' of the peace and contempt of this court!'

"Well, I was made to realize that the best way out of it was to come down with the amount of his bill, and luckily I had it, with a quarter to spare."—Chicago Herald.

Mistaken at Your Highest Mess.

Lawyer Ashley, of New York, was telling Judge Day a story of Daniel, the novelist, who is extremely near-sighted. The story was that Daniel visited some place in which were kept many animals. He amusered slowly about pen after pen, in each of which were lots of animals, and came at last to a sage, attracted his attention. "Ah!" said the distinguished author, "this is the first time I ever saw one here." And, taking some cake from his pocket he flung it with a "There, old fellow," straight into the face of a Russian nobleman who, arrayed in his full nobles, had stepped to look at the bears near by. Imagine his anger and surprise. Daniel apologized, etc., etc., etc.

The lawyer told the story, but after the lawyer had finished he said gravely:

"I can tell you something far ahead of that in the way of mistakes caused by moonlight-ednes.

"A friend of mine who lives in the suburbs came from the city one summer evening just at twilight. He had brushed his glasses and gone almost half his way along when he became conscious of somebody walking directly in front of him. It seemed to be a short woman in a bright green dress, and she wore about her shoulders, over a suit of which trailed down behind her. She walked so heavily that my friend began to think that, though short, she must be exceedingly stout.

A few steps more and the wrap touched the ground and dragged in the dust. This was more than his gallantry could stand, so he stepped forward and said: 'Allow me, madam, to replace your mantle,' at the same time gently raising a red cow's tail and placing it across her back."—Detroit Free Press.

Better Left Unsaid.

A young man from Cornell who made his debut in Washington society on Tuesday night created quite a sensation with a charming lady, when the theme happened to touch on the question. He did not answer immediately, but seemed to be mentally cudgeled on some brilliant silence on the circumstances per-mitted.

"Did you know that I once appeared upon the stage in opera?" the lady asked.

"N-no." He was not quite sure how to take the unchivalrousness to the lady to say he had never heard of it, but truth was mighty and prevailed.

"Yes," said the cheerily; "I was played Keshbe—in an amateur company, of course."

The young man felt relieved. It could not be argued that he had heard of that bill any more a combined.

"I should think you would play Keshbe capitally," said he.

There was silence for a spell.

"Of course," said she, "I did not smoke up for it as they usually do; I wouldn't."

"Of course not," he answered confidentially and gallantly, "you didn't have to."

After he had left she was heard to ask what sort of a part Keshbe was, and when the learned explained lots of strange things to him.—Washington Post.

Quizzing a Gentleman.

Bristle—I want to look at some dressshirts.

Clerk—Yes, sir. You're a stranger in town, are you not?

Bristle (proudly)—Yes, sir, I am. My home is in Chicago.

Clerk—Ah, yes. What kind of flannel do you prefer?—Clothier and Furnisher.

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5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered back, 69c.

Undressed Mosketeers, 8 button length, $1.00.

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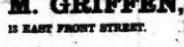

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PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 3.35, 6.45, 7.40, 8.00, 8.40, 9.00, 9.40, 10.00, 10.40, 11.00, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.40 night. Express trains, 8.00, 10.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 2.00, 4.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 p. m. Sundays, 3.35, 6.45, 7.40, 8.00, 8.40, 9.00, 9.40, 10.00, 10.40, 11.00, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.40 night.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6.30, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.30 a. m., 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, 9.05 a. m., 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7.40, 10.40 a. m., 2.40, 5.40 p. m. Sundays, 7.40 a. m., 5.40 p. m.

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For Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua and Pottsville, at 7.40 a. m., 12.40, 5.40 p. m. Sundays at 7.40 a. m., 5.40 p. m.

For Flemington, at 7.40 a. m., 12.40, 5.40 p. m. Sundays at 7.40 a. m., 5.40 p. m.

For Lambertville, New Hope, Doylestown, Quakertown, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Lewisburg, Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua and Pottsville, at 7.40 a. m., 12.40, 5.40 p. m. Sundays at 7.40 a. m., 5.40 p. m.

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CLOVERDALE, OCEANPORT, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 3.35, 8 m., 10.37 a. m., 12.05, 2.35, 5.24 p. m. Through coach Ocean Grove 8 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m., 5.24 p. m. Through coach Ocean Grove 8 p. m.

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SCIENTIFIC SQUIBS.

Professor Carnelley, of Aberdeen, says that since 1870 the average duration of human life has increased by five years.

The new French seagoing torpedo boat has used her torpedo tubes with success when going at the rate of 31½ knots an hour.

A new French invention is a smoke bomb, intended to be first in the ranks of the enemy, who uses smokeless powder, and obscure his view.

Soundings have been made in the Mediterranean between the islands of Malta and Candia by Commander Magnaghi, of the Italian navy, which yielded a maximum depth of 13,500 feet.

About twenty years ago nearly 15,000,000 leeches were annually used for medical purposes in the United Kingdom. Now little more than two-thirds of that number are prescribed in a year by the doctors of this country.

The cremation furnace in Pere-la-Chaise cemetery, in Paris, is now complete, and the prefect of the Seine has approved the scale of charges to be enforced there. The charge for the use of the cremation furnace is to be 80 francs, which sum includes the keeping in the columbarium of the funereal urn containing the ashes for a period of five years.

The wife of J. D. Chesver, a salesman, made the discovery of a petrified toad in a lump of coal several days since, and this relic of the remote ages, which is now in the hands of Professor Hambach, of Washington university, has created a profound sensation in the ranks of the students of paleontology who have been favored with a view of it.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is simply the channel of the river worn by the action of running water to a depth of two to six thousand feet. The sides are perpendicular cliffs, fifteen miles apart. The current has a tremendous velocity over cascades and rapids. It is said that the only human being who ever went through the Grand Canyon and lived to tell the tale was Maj. Powell, of the geological survey.

G. V. Dupont, of the great gunpowder manufactory at Wilmington, Del., declares that the smokeless powder and nobaloid powders so far invented are failures, but he proclaims his belief that in the next five years a new powder for warfare will be invented which will be smokeless, noiseless, sanitary, and make the use of the enormous guns when it is consumed. Possibly Mr. Dupont is interested in a new patent.

QUEER AND CURIOUS.

A farm near Macduff, Scotland, has been handed down from father to son for 300 years.

Fresno county, Cal., has a hermit who has lived there thirty years without seeing the county seat.

A dance given for the purpose of raising money with which to buy a hearse was one of the events in Oxford county, Me.

At Pottstown, Pa., there is a family of five women whose name are so different that they can be combined in rule requiring each one to do her own cooking.

A little Auburn (Me.) baby's paternal great-grandfather, his grandfather, grandmother and father are all born within a stone's throw of each other.

A fabulous individual of York, Pa., went to sleep while soaking his feet in hot water, and when awakened in the morning by his wife the fire had gone out and this lie had formed in the tub.

One of Wilkesboro's policemen dreamed he was in a fight, and that he placed nothing to explode he was unable to defend himself. When he awoke he was so impressed that he wired his pistol, and found, as in his dream, the weapon would not go off.

In Suwannee county, Fla., recently, a minister of a certain denomination was converted through the preaching of a minister of different denomination, and all the members of the converted minister's church changed their faith and followed their old shepherd.

A resident of Murfreesboro, Tenn., presented a ticket issued in 1853 on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad the other day, and rode in a palace on the same place of pasteboard that would have secured him passage in one of the clumsy coaches of thirty-four years ago.

A man named Rye, who lives near Bellaire, O., has a fancy for naming his daughters after the big rivers. Three of his girls are called Missouri, Ohio and Mississippi. Recently a baby daughter was added to the household, and the father, forgetting the double significance of the word, determined to have her christened Monongahela Rye.

ATCHISON PHILOSOPHY.

Prosperity makes men spend and women save.

The most reliable good man in the world is the man who has tired of wickedness.

The things a man likes to eat the best are the things that always make him sick.

As soon as some people know each other right well they are ready for a quarrel.

A great many people don't cry who want to. It is the man who don't cry whose heart's hurts worst.

The poorer a man and the wealthier a girl the greater the misfortune that they should fall in love.

The picture of a man was never taken that he did not feel five years afterward that it looked foolish.

A woman's happiness is in danger when she begins to compare her husband with other men.—Atchison Globe.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Four men recently killed 1,000 geese on Roman Island, Colusa county, Cal., when their ammunition gave out.

George Lederer caught a monster spotted snake near Bellefontaine, O. It is seven feet long and playful and harmless as a kitten.

After having devoted seven months to training a running dog, a Girardville (Pa.) man entered the animal in a race, and the dog would not run a step.

A Meadville (Pa.) man is authority for the statement that a rooster, served at his home the other day, had two fully developed and perfectly formed wishbones.

The device of a lad, Herbert Price, has caught six chicken hawks in seven days. It is a steel spring trap on a pole, and after it is set he lays a chicken at the end of the pole. The hawk will see the chicken, but will invariably settle on the pole before alighting on its intended victim.

GASTRONOMICAL TIDBITS.

Doe birds are exceedingly delicate eating.

Raw oysters are no longer served with ice.

Chiffings may be cooked in many different ways.

Philadelphia roasting chickens rule the roast.

Smoked goose liver sausage is a German delicacy.—Hotel Mail.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Sarah Bernhardt calls herself "the most ethereal of women."

Mrs. Harrison devotes all of her spare time to painting china.

Mrs. De Lancey Kane has a concert of diamonds, which she wears at the opera, one tasking 200 rare stones of blue and yellow light.

Miss Hale has etched an admirable likeness of Parke Godwin, from a photograph which was taken at Monkton not long before his death.

Mary Anderson captivated the poet laureate during her visit to Freshwater, and Lord Tennyson may dedicate a poem to the beautiful actress.

Mme. Patti and the late Marquis de Caux were married in 1868 and separated in 1868. She charged him with brutal treatment, and shameful extravagance.

It is said that the Duchess of Albany, widow of Prince Leopold of England, is anxious to be married again, this time to a German prince who is related to the family.

Mildred Fuller, the chief justice's fifth daughter, is a blonde, with large blue eyes, and golden hair that lies in short ringlets over her head. Her cheeks have a brilliant red color.

Mrs. J. P. Kolson, of Pittsburg, aged 72, is an aunt of the now world famous Emin Bey. Emin Bey, whose right name is Joseph Schnitzer, was 15 years old when Mrs. Kolson left Germany for America, and since that time she has not seen him.

Lady Brooke, who is one of the most famous leaders of London society, has been creating a sensation in the Essex hunting field by appearing in a "pink" habit. She was beautifully mounted, and rides very straight, and her appearance is always hailed with delight by the Essex people, who are devoted to her. Lady Brooke, who possessed a large fortune in her own right, is married to the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Warwick, of Warwick Castle.

WOMAN'S WEAR.

Many costumes have princess backs.

Much plain velvet will be worn this winter.

The most popular flowers are of shaded velvet.

Very few buttons are seen upon dresses or mantles.

Stiff collarettes, girdles and epaulettes of jet are very stylish.

Plain bodices, princesse dresses and polonaises are all in high favor.

White, pink, cream and heliotrope are the colors demanded for evening gloves.

White cloths are effectively trimmed with black braid and edged with dark furs.

The "Artilleurs" coat, with jacket fronts revealing a vest, is an extremely natty little bonjour waist.

Four button dogskin gloves in brown shades are the favorites just now for all or dressy wear.

Light colored velvets, with linings of white Thibet goatskin, are more than ever used for elegant mantles the present season.

Round waists have but few seams; may be either full or plain on the shoulders, and have full skirts, but are delicately pointed front and back.

Odd looking reception dresses will be seen with low necks and long glove sleeves, which are ornamented on the arms like a stonpoke faire gloves.

Black lace gowns are mounted on black areophane, with a petticoat of black satin. Sometimes the entire underdress is of pure white velvet.

Fleecy lined silk mittens, fitting almost as closely as a glove, may be procured this season, and are invaluable to wear over kid gloves in cold weather.

YOUNG WRITERS' "DONTS."

Don't make your correspondence so troublesome and exacting that your work won't be wanted on any terms.

If an article is declined, don't send long letters to the editor demanding the reasons, and asking all manner of criticisms, comments and directions for future attempts. Save your time and stamps.

When your manuscript is bought and paid for don't importune the editor to mail gratuitous copies of the publication to this, that and the other address. The publisher has bought your goods; buy his, and send wherever you wish.

Don't punctuate your manuscript with dashes, in places of commas, semicolons and periods. A manuscript which is not worth the trouble of punctuating properly is not worth sending. If you don't know how to use commas, semicolons and periods correctly, learn.

Don't spin out an involved sentence over a whole page. Shorten or divide the sentences, and see how much more forcible they will be. If an editor kindly straightens, polishes, or condenses your English for you, don't fly at him wrathfully with a charge of "mutilating" your copy.

Don't send directions that such and such words of your copy must be italicized. Every publication has its own standard of taste about such matters, and will probably adhere to it. If an article offered in summer, but suited only to the depth of midwinter, is accepted, to be used "when convenient," don't begin in September writing letters to know if it has been published, when it will be published, and why and wherefore it has been deferred so long.—The Writer.

POINTS OF A GOOD BUTTER COW.

Good development of the digestive organs.

A large, crooked, well developed milk vein.

A thin, pliable, yellow skin, with its accompaniment of fine, soft coat.

A large, well balanced udder, extending well forward and backward.

A nervous but docile temperament, gentle when well treated, but intelligent enough to resist abuse.

Medium sized teats, not set too closely together, yielding their milk easily and in large, smooth streams.

Small, delicately formed head and horns, with none of that coarse, ostlike appearance peculiar to ill bred stock.

A broad posterior, with body tapering toward the hind quarters, ample room for a broad escutcheon and development of udder, with loose folds of skin in rear of udder in heifers and cows not in full flow of milk.—Burlington Free Press.

The larger sized four-in-hands, puffs and flats are not selling readily with the medium class trade. These buyers, as a rule, pin their faith to two and one-quarter inch four-in-hands, and to smaller or modified puffs or flats. The best scarfs are in better demand, and are being sold in both narrow and broad knots, the former being the favorite.

White merino underclothing, when not wearing, makes excellent wash rags and cleaning clothes, and nothing makes better holders for either ironing or use about the stove than coat off woolen hosiery covered with thick drilling.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

A Boy's First Trousers.

A man may arise to the loftiest station
And hearken to words that are spoken in praise,
Be chosen to fill a high place in the nation,
And favored and honored in numerous ways;
But none of the gifts which in manhood have sought him
Do filled up his being with wonderful joy,
Or such quick dreams of things yet to be ever brought him,
As the first pair of trousers he wore when a boy.

When a boy's ribbed skirts are no longer deemed proper,
The tailors who wear them must then stand aside;
He's grown all at once to a wonderful whopper,
And small fry must by his decisions abide.
He feels he is one of the lords of creation,
And straightway proceeds all his rights to enjoy;
There's nothing can bring such a great transformation
As the first pair of trousers we wore when a boy.

—Chicago Herald.

He Found a Job.

"Has your husband found work yet, Mrs. McGarrity?"

"He has that, mum. He's a pieter hanger."

"A picture hanger! Why, I supposed that required artistic skill and a good deal of taste."

"Paste, indade it does, mum. It takes a dale av paste, sure. The paper lays carrier a bucket av it wid him all day, and th on sometimes he can't make the blissid pieters stick to them ould boards at all, at all."—Commercial Traveler.

Insult to Injury.

A wise professor loved a pretty maid,
Calling the center of science to his aid.
"Twas then he wooed her:
"My little work on the prehistoric human
Has need of your help, for I'm a true man,
Oh, share my toil and fame, most lovely woman!"
"Twas thus he wooed her.

The nursemary girl made answer trim:
"I really fear I must, sir, in this light
Decline to view you;
Although you cause me pride and great elation,
I cannot wed a man of prehistoric station,
But I'll become, for a consideration,
Assistant to you."
—Philadelphia Saturday Review.

A Costly Word.

Dobson—These telegraph companies are rank monopolies. Only the other day a friend of mine paid $10 for ten words.

Swan—That's nothing; it cost me $100 for a single word one day last week.

Dobson—For heaven's sake, man, you don't say so?

Swan—Fact; my wife asked for a sealskin and I said "yes."—Kearney Enterprise.

A Logarithm.

A man who was steering a yacht,
His course through the water forgacht,
And he stuck in the mud
With a dull, sickening thud,
And the captain then swore a whole lacht.

But at length when the tide struck the barque,
It floated away like a sharque,
And hereafter he'll steer
Of that place very clear
And look out for a low water marque.

—Chicago Herald.

A Natural Indignation.

Biddy—Shure, mum, an' if you don't be after takin' the clock out av the kitchen O'll lave you. It be after lookin' me been.

Lady—Why, how can the clock insult anybody?

Biddy—Shure and before Patrick had been in the house five minutes it said, "Cook coo!"—Jewelers' Weekly.

Found Elsewhere.

Pass the butter gently, Ethel,
Shove it lightly through the air;
In the corner of the dish, love,
You will find most lumps there.
What fond mem'ries it awakens
Of the days we were wed,
When with my fine cooking
Oft we laid your little head;
Lovingly I stroked those tresses,
In the happy days gone by;
Now I strike them every meal time
In the butter or the pie.

—Congressional Record.

Touched a Tender Chord.

Tramp—Kind lady, will you give me something to eat?

Lady—We have some chops left over from breakfast; you can have them.

Tramp (with a scornful look)—Excuse me, they are a little too suggestive of the woodpile. I couldn't take any comfort eating 'em.—Kearney Enterprise.

How Can Ref

How can the poet sour?
The hoary winter write about
When coming to his study door
His wife shouts, "George, the coal is out!"

His Pegasus is lame,
And closely clipped are fancy's wings.
He'll never more the words of fame
Who toils for groceries and things.

His Notes.

"Look here," said the credit man, "we can't sell you those goods on four months' time."

"Y'y not, I gives you my note?"

"But do your notes sell on the street?"

"Mine gracious! no, or I vould go home and make notes instead of cloding."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Fortunate Man.

When Boreas blasts to blow begin
Burglar from the cellar,
Then he's a happy man whose bin
Is full of coal.

Though most ungrateful are most men,
If slighted are cold
It makes a fellow grateful when
His grate is full.

—Boston Courier.

A Witty Rodent.

First Mouse—I'll tell you, sir, that I am going to have a stirring habitation when I get my nest finished!

Second Mouse—Indeed! Where are you going to build it?

First Mouse—Why, in the clock, of course.—Jewelers' Weekly.

The Reconciliation.

HE:
You passed me by not nodded o'er, my sweet,
And ever since that day I've moped and pined.

SHE:
Ah, lover mine, when on the bustling street,
I saw thee not! Thou knowest love is blind.
—John Kendrick Bangs in Cincinnati Chic.

Telegraphic.

Hirsch, Junior (in Berlin), wires to his father in Landsberg—Beg consent to marry. Five hundred thousand.

Hirsch, Senior (telegraphing—Marks or thalers?

Hirsch, Junior—Thalers.

Hirsch, Senior—Blessing.—Appenseller Kalender.

At the Play.

The play was bad, the players worse,
And tired of the show was Jones,
The nauseous humps and the gas were out,
And the seats rose up in tiers.
—Cleveland Town Topics.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

It is reported when Edison is employed on a new invention he consumes fifty cigars a day.

Explorer Stanley was paid at the rate of $50,000 a year while he was hunting for Emin Pasha.

John Walter, who succeeds the late Mr. McDonald as manager of The London Times, is only 35 years of age.

M. Barthelmi has aged much in appearance since he was in New York. His frame is bent and his beard is becoming gray.

Mr. Hamilton Disston, the new manufacturer of Philadelphia, gave about $17,000 in Christmas presents to his employes.

George Titebend, the reputed founder of Boulangism, is writing his personal memoirs to serve as a history of the movement.

Gladstone frequently speaks in the open air, without wearing his hat, but never suffers any ill effects from the imprudence.

Isaac Coe, who is living in Waterbury, Conn., at the age of 96, is believed to be the oldest living ex-legislator of the Nutmeg State.

Rev. Robert Collyer, who began life as a blacksmith and is now one of the most popular living preachers, recently entered upon his 67th year.

Marshall Wilder, the clever dwarf humorist, made his first appearance on the stage on the back of Mr. Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."

Hon. Bouton Nye, of North Brookfield, Mass., has lived under the administration of every president of the United States. He is still in active business.

Franklin B. Gowen, unlike most railroad presidents, did not believe in living over his roads in a sumptuous private car, but used the ordinary express trains whenever practicable.

Signor Salvini, at home in Florence, is one of the most hospitable of men, and the house is continually thronged with guests. He has a country place out on the Bologna road, whither he goes now and then for rural repose.

Col. Wm. Preston Dalton offers into whom heads the ex-president of the Confederacy fell twenty-four years ago, has subscribed $100 to the Davis land fund for the support of the widow and daughters of Jefferson Davis.

Arabi Pasha, now an exile on the Island of Ceylon, is said to be trotting himself into an early old age. Although but 47 years old, he is gray and thin, and very much unlike the jovial fellow he was before he fell under British displeasure.

Cyrus W. Field says of the late Henry W. Grady: "I was introduced to him by some southern friends in 1880, and last him money then to buy an interest in The Atlanta Constitution. He paid back every cent. He was as able and an honorable man."

T. De Witt Talmage is rich. He makes more than any other lecturer, and lectures oftener. He is up for the highest bidder, and lumps present and future engagements, takes great risks on him, but the doctor has an invariable rule, "Settle before the lecture and avoid misunderstanding."

The Sheik-ul-Islam, the high priest of Mohammedanism, who lives in seclusion in Constantinople, refused to see the German Emperor. The sheik is the custodian of the sacred standard, the bloody shirt of Islam, and is a lineal descendant of the prophet. To him the king of kings is no more than a township constable.

Jeff Davis wrote to a friend in Atlanta, under date of March 5, 1869: "My father was a native of Georgia—his name was Samuel; my grandfather resided and died in Georgia—his name was Evan. The family were from Wales, and I have lost what little I had of record beyond the memory of the facts as stated above."

LITERARY LIGHTS.

Alphonse Daudet is said by publishers to be the most popular French author living or dead.

M. Zola, it is said, has reduced his weight forty-five pounds through abstinence from liquids.

Charlotte M. Yonge, the historical writer, has written and published exactly 100 books. She is now engaged upon her 101st work, to be published shortly.

Oscar Wilde is described as having settled down into a sedate literary man—a strong, broad shouldered, athletic fellow, with no nonsense about him, and an evident determination on his part to make fame and money.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, who is frequently called the "banker poet," is one of the prosperous looking literary men in New York, although he is a grandfather and 55 years old. His literary work is done almost entirely at night.

Lord Tennyson is very hospitable in his old age and likes to entertain young people. Mary Anderson is a great favorite with him, and he prefers a handsome woman as a guest to one who has no claims to beauty. In fact he is a thorough admirer of beauty in man or woman, and has a poet's love for symmetry of form and feature.

Robert Browning did not think his last illness a serious one, and insisted almost to the end that he was getting better. It is stated that just before he died he turned to his son and asked for news from his publisher. The son read a telegram saying that the edition of his last volume of poems was almost exhausted. The poet upon hearing this smiled and murmured: "How gratifying!" These were his last words.

Jules Verne says, in a recent interview, that he regretted not being able to call on Mr. Edison when the latter was in Paris. "I am an invalid," said he. "I was shot at four years ago by a nephew of mine, a capital fellow, who used to be fond of me, and to whom I was devoted. Ten minutes after we had come to blows he drew a revolver and, without a word of warning, fired at me twice. He had gone stark mad and is now in an asylum."

WHAT TO EAT WITH THE FINGERS.

Bread, toast and all tarts and small cakes.

Olives, to which a fork should never be applied.

Lettuce, which should be dipped in the dressing or in a little salt.

Asparagus, whether hot or cold, when served whole, as it should be.

Celery, which may properly be placed on the tablecloth beside the plate.

Fruits of all kinds, except melons and preserves, which are eaten with a spoon.

Cheese, which is almost invariably eaten with the fingers by the most particular people.

Strawberries, when served with the stem on, as they usually are in the most elegant houses.

Even the leg or other small pieces of a bird is taken in the fingers at fashionable dinners, and at most of the luncheons ladies pick small pieces of chicken without using a fork.—New Orleans Picayune.

MY $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are provided with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes. Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY,
Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

A DROP IN PRICES
ON
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CLOAKS AND WOOLEN GOODS.

For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (36 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all shades) 25c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 39c. a yard, Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Dress Gingham from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at ½ of their original value.

Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent.
ON
All Overcoats and Winter Clothing
AT
WERNER'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING HOUSE,
NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

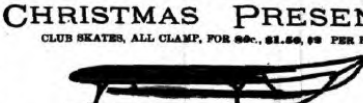
MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.
THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
BRADBURY, HAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.
Bought, Rented and Exchanged. Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.
The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, OF CHICAGO, Illinois.
CHAPELS and PARLOR.
Repaired and Polished.
MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
Large Assortment,
Reliable Goods,
Low Prices.
CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.
23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR
WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.
PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.
Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.
The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains.

PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,
in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.



CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $6 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 65c., 80c., 85c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $5.00. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $3, $2.60, $3, $7 and $10.
J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,
NO. 49 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

MUSIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE
1890.
POWLISON & JONES.
34 West Front St.

READER KNOW
That I have secured the exclusive right to the agency for the sale of the GILLMAN WARE
CANNED GOODS
which have an established reputation, Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Baby Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at
Howell's Grocery,
NO. 97 NORTH AVENUE,
Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers
AND
METAL WORKERS.
CARNEY BROS.
Dealers in
Hot Air Furnaces,
Stoves and Ranges.
Nos. 7 and 9 somerset st

NEW STYLES
IN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Oil-Cloth and Carpets
GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.
H. A. POPE,
corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
A. D. COOK & BRO.
LUMBER
and COAL,
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal of all sorts. Telephone No. 68.

FUR CAPS,
Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys Cheapest at
U. B. CRANE'S,
128 PARK AVENUE

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES
ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue
24 and 26 floors. Bee 1890.

INSURANCE.
Isaac Brokaw,
REAL ESTATE
and
Fire Insurance,
20 FURNESTREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service
B. & O. Telegraph Co
Money Transferred by Telegraph.
Park avenue. W. S. SLEVER, Manager.

PEERLESS GOOD CLEANSER

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, EXPEDITIOUSLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—A number of boys enjoyed a skate on the ice this morning.

—A conference of some of the men interested in the young men's meeting will be held at the Y. M. C. A. to-night.

—Dr. Thiers is doing a rushing business with the new method of painless dentistry. See advertisement on this page.

—Any person who hates his horse standing unblanketed this weather should be arrested and fined for cruelty to animals.

—The taking of further testimony in the Hyde-Pendell divorce case has been postponed by Vice-Chancellor Bird until March 31st, April 1st, 2d and 3d.

—It is reported that the head linesmen on the New Jersey Central freight train who was killed near White House, early this morning, by an overhead bridge.

—The members of St. Mary's T. A. B. Society are arranging for a sociable to be given in T. A. B. Hall, on West Fourth street, early in February.

—An attempt was made to break into the new door of Pope's dry goods store on Tuesday evening. The robbers were frightened away before they obtained their object.

—"The Children of Mary," of St. Mary's Church, Fourth street, will meet this evening in the school hall last evening. It is said to have been one of the most enjoyable affairs that has ever taken place in the hall. It was attended exclusively by ladies. A banquet was served early in the evening.

—A Front street merchant whose empire seem to extend quite a sensation among shoppers. He has been buying a full line of new carpetings and asserts that it comprises the largest ever shown in Plainfield, and that the prices at which they are to be offered will actually be below New York jobbers' quotations. Sale to will commence on Monday free of charge during the month of February. For further particulars see Ribell's advertisement in the News.

The Somersets Defeated.

A team from Crescent League went to Somerville last night and bowled a game with the Somerset team of that place, defeating them by 40 pins. The following is the score:

Crescents.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Holdcroft	2	7	1	155
Middlebrook	4	2	4	156
Bryan	1	2	1	128
C. Smith	2	1	4	140
Hall	3	3	5	130
Cooper	3	1	5	152
Wilson	3	5	6	154
Hall	2	3	7	119
Bodwell	1	2	6	121
Mathews	2	3	6	121
Total				1375

Somersets.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Van Emburgh	1	5	4	151
E. Teal	2	3	5	127
Lowrie	2	3	5	146
Bennett	3	4	4	148
Wood	0	5	5	151
C. Teal	2	33	5	118
Leggett	2	1	7	118
Hodgson	1	3	4	124
Bird	3	4	3	167
Davis	3	3	4	150
Total				1415

Umpire—Chas. B. Van Winkle.

Olympics vs. Fanwood.

The Olympic bowling team defeated the Fanwood team on the latter's alleys last night by 97 pins. The score is as follows:

OLYMPICS.		FANWOOD.	
Van Alstyne	136	Force	145
Hoos	151	H. Kite	138
Wilbur	155	Hillman	139
Murray	121	Dowzer	169
Hall	161	G. Kite	149
Hawkins	173	A. Poole	120
Hall	139	Faucher	150
White	141	Hall	176
Collier	151	Seeley	127
Lowrey	194	Moore	149
Total	1420	Total	1476

Sad, If True.

The New York World this morning said that Hon. Mitchell Cahill, formerly sheriff of the Union County Jail, at Elizabeth, was committed to the jail yesterday for thirty days for drunkenness. The warrants or execution for Sylvester Cahill, of Cranford, who for several years was warden of the County Jail, Mr. Cahill was a fine, kind-hearted man, but unfortunately became addicted to drink and all efforts of her worthy husband to reform her have proved unavailing. She is now a shadow of her former self. The case is a heartbreaking one for whom and her husband's friends sympathy is expressed. Mr. Cahill is nearly heart-broken over his wife's dissipation.

The Governor Appoints his Staff

Governor Abbett has appointed as his personal staff of aid de camps the following gentlemen who will rank as colonels: John R. Knox, 2d; Thomas G. B. N. Harvey, of Orange; Michael T. Barrett, of Newark; Charles Colgate, of Jersey City; Robert Adrian, of Newark; and John J. Van Cleef, of Somerville. Of these gentlemen Colonels Knox and Harvey were on Governor Green's staff. There are two more appointments to be made and Robert F. Stockton, Jr., of Trenton, is prominently mentioned for one of them.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1, Wednesday	34	36	34
2, Thursday	34	36	34
3, Friday	34	36	34
4, Saturday	34	36	34
5, Sunday	34	36	34
6, Monday	34	36	34
7, Tuesday	34	36	34
8, Wednesday	34	36	34
9, Thursday	34	36	34
10, Friday	34	36	34
11, Saturday	34	36	34
12, Sunday	34	36	34
13, Monday	34	36	34
14, Tuesday	34	36	34
15, Wednesday	34	36	34
16, Thursday	34	36	34
17, Friday	34	36	34
18, Saturday	34	36	34
19, Sunday	34	36	34
20, Monday	34	36	34
21, Tuesday	34	36	34
22, Wednesday	34	36	34
23, Thursday	34	36	34
24, Friday	34	36	34
25, Saturday	34	36	34
26, Sunday	34	36	34
27, Monday	34	36	34
28, Tuesday	34	36	34
29, Wednesday	34	36	34
30, Thursday	34	36	34
31, Friday	34	36	34

PLAINFIELD'S HISTORY.

LECTURE BY EDITOR W. J. LEONARD LAST EVENING.

Early Settlement of New Jersey and the Vicinity of This City —Some of its Churches and Old-Time Schools.

At eight o'clock last evening, in the parlors of the Unitarian Society on Second place, Editor W. J. Leonard, of the Central New Jersey Times, gave an informal talk on the early history of New Jersey. His remarks were in substance as follows:

"New Jersey has quite a history. It antedates the revolutionary war 100 years. It was first settled by Hollanders, near Jersey City, in 1664. An Englishman then disputed their claim and eventually took possession. This part of New Jersey, what was known then as the Elizabethtown territory, was first sold by the Indians to Lord Stanbers for $180. King Charles made it over to brother James, who afterward became King. The titles of land in New Jersey are very much mixed up. Very few of them date back further than the revolutionary war. Philip Carteret, whose name Governor of the Elizabethtown grant, found only four families settled thereon. The Governor of New York disputed Carteret's authority. He sent a detachment of soldiers into New Jersey, captured Carteret, said yet him on trial three times, but he was acquitted each time by a jury. Carteret was a native of the Island of Jersey, off the coast of England, and he named this State after that island. In 1682 East Jersey was sold to William Penn, Carteret retaining possession of West Jersey."

The speaker then read extracts from Bancroft's History of New Jersey, in which the author spoke of the beautiful plains, the towering mountains and the Jersey mosquito. Continuing Mr. Leonard said:

"A sort of a land trust was then established by 24 land owners. It was known as the American Board of Proprietors. All lands were purchased through this Board, which is still in existence, with officers in Burlington and Camden, and they still own about 4,000 acres of coast land which is not very valuable.

"A Scotch settler named Lovey purchased a tract of land at the head of Cedar river (now Green brook) and wrote to his friends in Scotland of his valuable purchase, advising them to emigrate. A number of his friends followed his advice and settled on the site which is now known as North Plainfield.

"The Scotch were really the first settlers in this vicinity. Plainfield was slow in getting a start, but when it did, it went way ahead of the village of Scotch Plains. This made the people of Scotch Plains very jealous. Washington encamped at the head of Cedar river (now Cedar brook) and was probably the first settler in Plainfield. Among the inducements held out to settlers in New Jersey was the freedom of religion, which was wielded with delight by the Quakers and Baptists. The former settled in Woodbridge and the latter at Piscataway in 1696. The first church in this vicinity was established by the Baptists at Piscataway in 1699. This church recently celebrated its bi-centennial. Its present pastor is Rev. Dr. Stillman, of this immediate locality. The first mention of this place as Plainfield, is at the birth of Elizabeth Laing, in 1707.

"Front street was the first street opened. It was graded as a public highway in 1720 and was the only street the public had for a number of years. It afterward became one of the stage routes between New York and Philadelphia. Peace street was the next thoroughfare opened. Somerset street followed. The first railway was laid through Plainfield in 1836, and for two years was a sort of horse railway, extending from Elizabethport to Somerville. In 1838 the horses were superseded by steam.

"The first house built in this vicinity was erected by Joseph Drake. The oldest house now standing is the one adjoining Scheplin's Clothing Manufactory. The Martine and Harbarger houses are also ancient landmarks. George Washington is said to have used the latter for his headquarters while his army was encamped in this vicinity. The house owned by Lawrence Myers on East Front street is another old landmark.

"Among the first industries built in this vicinity was a grist mill, which was erected on the head of Peace street, but was later moved to its present site and is now known as French's city mill. The manufacture of hats was also one of the first industries.

"Plainfield was always noted for its educational facilities. As early as 1813 an academy was built on West Front street on the site of Leal's school. In 1833 and 1835, respectively, two academies were erected. The former was built on the Boice's property, and the other was erected at the corner of Central avenue and Front streets. They have been greatly improved and are used as dwelling house. The public school system of New Jersey was inaugurated in Plainfield through the efforts of the late Dr. Chas. H. Stillman. In 1848 through his influence, the Legislature passed a law giving Plainfield power to raise money by taxation to establish a public school. School was held in two buildings. The scholars down-town attended school in the building at the corner of Pearse and Front street, and those up-town received their education in an old hall-shop on West Front street near New. These buildings were so used until the old frame school house, which was recently burned down, was erected on the present site of the Franklin school. Since then Plainfield's educational facilities have been unsurpassed.

"In 1800 Plainfield had only a population of 300; in 1840 its population exceeded 1200; in 1850, 2,000. The city has principally developed in the last 25 years, since the railroad was built through to New York, and its population is now established at nearly 16,000."

Mr. Leonard's remarks were listened to with much interest and at the conclusion of his talk he was tendered a rising vote of thanks.

—An important communication on the subject of manual training in the public schools will appear in to-morrow's NEWS.

IS GEORGE THATCHER LOST!

Believed to be Buried Under Western Snow Sheds.

The following dispatch appeared in a New York paper last evening:

DENVER, Col., Jan. 22.—Grave fears are entertained regarding the probable fate of the Overland Athenaeum Company of variety theatists, who are in the snow-blockade on the Central Pacific. Nothing definite can be learned. Advices from Truckee say that the road may not be opened in three weeks. A train of twenty cars bringing on board it is believed to be buried under unfinished sheds between Reno and Truckee. It is a question whether the snowbed passengers can be rescued before they perish of hunger and cold. The mercury is 20 to 40 below zero out there.

Mr. Wm. Harrison, the proprietor of the Athenaeum who lives in Boston has heard nothing from his agent, who is with the company, since last Monday. He received a telegram then saying that they were snow bound. Mr. Harris is reported as saying that he does not think the company has met with any serious accident. He doesn't know how to account for the non-receipt of further intelligence, but believes it is on account of the disabled telegraph system. The company numbers twenty-five persons and includes the following persons:

George Thatcher and wife, Wood and Shepard, the living sisters, Ida Heath, father and mother; Abach and Munson, "Professor Baby" and wife, Francis de Blondi, M. Brunson and wife, Wilton and More, Conroy and Fox, Lottie Collins, Paul Schindler, leader; John Price, stage manager; S. P. Cooney, manager. George Thatcher is the popular minstrel whose Summer resident is at the corner of Central avenue and Seventh street, this city.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gilbert will be "at home" this evening.

Assessor Isaac Brokaw, of Dunellen, is ill with la grippe.

Mr. H. G. Stubbs started to-day for Havana, Cuba, where he has a business interest.

Mr. Lewis Krom, of Madison avenue, has recently recovered from his recent illness.

Principal Charles E. Bose, of the North Plainfield public school, is convalescent from the grip.

Mr. Asa Merrill, of Dunellen, after five weeks' illness, is now well enough to take outdoor exercise.

Mr. Thorn, the hardware dealer, of Park avenue, is ill at his house on East Front street with pneumonia.

Mrs. Howard Fleming, of Park avenue, gave an afternoon tea yesterday. It was a very pleasing affair.

Mr. Clarence T. Murphy, who holds the New Jersey chess championship, is a son of Rev. T. Logan Murphy, of North Plainfield.

Miss. Alberti, of Somerville, read before the Fraubel society of Brooklyn, on Friday, a paper on the life of Froebel and Pestalozzi.

Miss Edna Parks, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Thompson Park, of East Front street, is now convalescent from an attack of la grippe.

The sociable at the Dunellen Presbyterian church last evening, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., was a successful and pleasant affair in every way.

Mr. Peter Rose, of East Fourth street, and Miss Mary Melvin, of Cottage Place, were married yesterday in the rectory of St. Mary's church by the Rev. Father Smyth.

Mrs. Alexander M. Earle, aged 51 years, who died on Tuesday last, will be buried to-morrow afternoon from No. 20 Franklin place. Friends are requested to kindly omit flowers.

Hon. Chauncey B. Ripley, LL. D., of Westfield, has contributed an excellently written letter to the University Mirror, published at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Meeker, of Roselle, celebrated their silver wedding on Tuesday evening. A large number of relatives and friends from Brooklyn, Philadelphia and other cities were present.

The many young friends of Master Warren McLaughlin, of Somerset street, North Plainfield, gave him a surprise party at his home on Saturday evening. The party was a success. The surprise was not.

The many friends of Miss Millie Ferguson, of West Front street, niece of J. B. Pierson, Jr., will be grieved to learn of her very serious illness with pneumonia. The doctors in attendance have forbidden her seeing any one.

De Graff-Milliken.

A brilliant wedding was solemnized last evening at the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church. Mr. James Wilde De Graff, of Park avenue and Seventh street, and Miss Carrie E. Milliken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Milliken, were there united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, pastor of the church. Mr. Edward P. Milliken, a brother of the bride, acted as "best man." Miss Lillian Taylor was maid of honor, and Miss Gussie Murray and Miss Josie Drake were the bridesmaids. Five hundred and fifty invitations had been issued, and when the wedding march began the auditorium of the church was nearly filled by relatives and friends.

After the ceremony a reception was tendered to the happy couple at the residence of the bride's father, No. 120 Central avenue. Hosts of friends were present from this city, New York and Philadelphia. An elaborate wedding dinner was served. The house was superbly decorated, the decorations consisting of beautifully arranged evergreens, cut flowers, etc. The bridal gifts were costly and many and handsome presents. At the conclusion of the wedding dinner Mr. and Mrs. De Graff left this city on an extended wedding tour, followed by the best wishes of their many admiring friends.

Grocers in Convention.

Messrs. Frederick Westphal, R. W. Barnes and Andrew Love, of this city, and A. J. Miller, J. H. Tower and Wilson Price, of New Brunswick yesterday. The Committee on Credentials reported thirty-four members present, representing every section except those at Woodbury, Elizabeth and Somerville. Several bills were formulated to be presented to the Legislature, one of which provides for the establishment of any one who knowingly sells adulterated goods as pure. Also her permits the incorporation of associations.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PEOPLE

ANSWER TO THE TIMES ARTICLE ON THE WATER SCHEME.

The Statements and Deductions Contained Therein Thought to be Fallacious and Misleading—Real Provisions of the Contract.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—The literary style and method of reasoning Plainfield Times as unmistakably discloses the adopted in the leading editorial of yesterday's writer of the editorial in my opinion as if there had been appended the signature of a certain ex-Mayor. It will not do merely to retort that an ex-Mayor might find better employment than that of suggesting means by which the Water Co., if disposed to be unscrupulous, might with safety water its stock and bonds, betray confidence and break faith with the city. That would be to show feeling of a kind not unlike that manifested in the Times articles. Neither is it sufficient to say that assuming that the editorial contains anything seemingly reasonable, the worthy ex-Mayor ought to have given the city the benefit of his astuteness when the city invited him and others—when it would have done some good—that is to say when Mr. Yates and other citizens furnished their really valuable suggestions during the negotiations which resulted in so greatly improving the city's contract. All this might be just, but the man who commends the editorial columns of a newspaper may reach some reader who would be misled in the direct answer to be made to some of the erroneous assertions of the editorial. I leave to others the task of exposing in detail the errors of statement and deduction with which the editorial in question is replete, and briefly suggest some of the more obvious considerations that occurred to my mind this evening on a single perusal.

The first attempt of the article was to show that the public are wrong in supposing that the $50,000 bond of the Water Company and its survivor was an abundant security to the city that all should be done according to contract. The ex-Mayor remarks that it is a "penal bond." So much is true. He might have added that it is highly penal. But he deduces from the fact that the bond is penal, that the only remedy of the city in case the company failed to perform its part would be "the inestimable privilege of bringing a law suit." It is not often that such an intelligent man and forceful writer makes such a careless statement when the cold type before his very eyes stands ready to convict him of error. The reader will suppose that the Water Company should fail in the most important feature of the whole contract, namely by providing water that is not pure. According to the ex-Mayor, the city's only remedy is "the inestimable privilege of a law suit." According to the contract, however, the city (without going to law at all) may employ a competent engineer or engineers and other necessary help, and forthwith proceed to remedy the defect without unnecessary expense, and the company will reimburse the city on demand for all expenses so incurred."

Precisely similar rights are secured to the city in case any material should prove defective, or any workmanship should not equal the requirements of the contract. The Times editorial would leave us to infer that a law suit would be necessary to find out whether the material was in fact defective, and whether the workmanship did in fact come up to the requirements of the contract. But the contract easily relieves that position. Section 72 gives the city the extraordinary advantage of relying upon the decision of its own engineer on both points, and makes such decision final and conclusive upon the company.

So if the company fails or is too slow in completing any part of the work (79), or in repairing the streets (76), or in making extensions (83), or in furnishing plans (84), or in completing the entire works within the stipulated time (82), or in keeping or operating any part of the works as required by the contract (78) or in complying with any instructions from the engineer regarding the quality of the material and workmanship, or any other requirements of the specifications for the construction or extension of the works, etc., (79) in any and all of these cases, the city is given the right to step in and do what is required at the expense of the company. The company is bound by the contract and the sureties by their bond to reimburse the city on demand for all expenses incurred by the city under such circumstances.

Does the ex-Mayor see where the penal bond comes in? Would he like to be one of the sureties who bound themselves in the sum of $50,000 each to secure the performance of all and singular the provisions of this contract? If the company should not be able to respond, I suspect that Col. James Moore and Charles Moore, and John Kean, Jr., are good for all expense the city may incur in making absolutely sure of full performance of the contract.

But when it it remembered that the company cannot earn one dollar for hydrant rentals until after the city's engineer certifies to the completion of the work according to contract, I think it will be seen, I believe that the company will take very long to complete the work according to contract, so as to get that little additional revenue from the city of not less than $3,750 per annum?

The fact of the matter is that the city could not have made a more effective contract if it were the city that was going to build the works. And when it is remembered that somebody else is to pay for them works and that there is nothing to prevent the city at any time from giving another franchise to another company, or from building its own works, it is a matter of amazement to many business men in the community that the city ever was able to secure such favorable terms. We have talked with upwards of a hundred of our largest tax payers, and have found only two men who do not regard the letting of the contract as one of the best things ever done by a Plainfield Common Council.

The latter half of the editorial is easily shown to be fallacious and if you can spare the space and care to have me demonstrate this in another letter of your paper, I shall be glad to undertake it.

I noticed in again reading over the first half of the Times editorial that it concludes "there is no absolute forfeiture provided in such connection and even the forfeiture of the company's charter." I have shown that the company's charter is one of which the ex-Mayor's best remark which follows the dash is true—"not even the forfeiture of the company's charter." The city Council did not undertake to forfeit a charter granted by the State of New Jersey, because the City Council did not resent the Pepper ball against the ex-Mayor as a good precedent.

A TAX PAYER.

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

Several large deer have been seen recently near May's Landing.

The Monmouth County Fruit Growers' Association elected these officers for the ensuing year at a meeting held at Long Branch Monday night: President, Wilson H. Ayres; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Hoff, Secretary, Taylor B. Corbett; Treasurer, Daniel I. Stilwell; Directors, James J. Tatem, John J. Beers and Cornelius Ackerson.

The quarterly report of the Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Hopper, of the State G. A. R., shows a present membership of 7,979. During the year the guns by muster have been lost by death 46, honorable discharges 4, dishonorable 2, transfer 10. The next annual encampment will be held at Trenton, February 13 and 14.

It is supposed that an attempt to assassinate Judge James M. Scovel, of Camden, was made Tuesday. While sitting at his desk at the rear of his office, he was startled by hearing a loud report and the breaking of a window at his back. He was covered with a shower of fine glass. The ball was found imbedded in the casement for the bullet. The shot was from a pistol, and the person is believed to have been stood in the street. No arrests are making.

Great excitement prevails at Mt. Freedom over the discovery of wagon-loads of goods that had been stolen from that place during the country during the last two or three years. The goods were all stored in the house of barn and other outbuildings of Robert Roff, a middle-aged, industrious, but miserly laborer. The officers broke open a trunk and found gold, silver and currency. Roff confessed his guilt.

To Help the Building Fund.

The Daily Tribune-Republican, Meadville, Pa., says: "Miss Allen presented her novel and very pleasing entertainment entitled 'Scribner's Monthly' at the Academy of Music. The entertainment abounded in songs and recitations which captivated all her hearers. Miss Allen's description of scenes and events in Switzerland were vivid and real, often eliciting enthusiastic applause. Miss Allen is a graduate of Oberlin College, having taken a delayed her education abroad, and the patrons of the people's lecture course, and others who avoided the opportunity to hear her, were amply repaid."

Miss Allen will appear under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the N. C. A. at Reform Hall on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Mr. Alberti's Suit Sustained.

Mr. William M. Alberti, of Somerville, is being flooded with the congratulations of his friends over the final result of his legal contest with the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co. The Company will refund to Mr. Alberti the amount the costs, adding costs for the railroad company to pay. By this disposition of the matter Mr. Alberti receives $15,000. The suit had been pending several years, and was the outcome of a railway accident.

Died.

EARLE—Fannie L., wife of Alexander M. Earle and daughter of the late Crowell Haddon, of Brooklyn, at Plainfield, N. J., on the 21st inst., aged 51 years, 10 months and 15 days.

Funeral services at No. 20 Franklin Place, Plainfield, on Friday, 24th inst., at 2:45, on arrival of the 1:30 train from foot of Liberty street, New York. Return train leaves Plainfield at 3:51 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

Cent-a-Word Column.

$35 PIANO, rosewood case, top damper and full plate, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 2-4

A WOMAN wants work by the day or week. 11 Cottage place. 22-6

FOR RENT—A house containing six rooms, in Somerville avenue, Plainfield. Apply to Fairchild, 21 and 23 East Front street. 20-3t

FOR SALE—A small cottage and barn. For particulars call at No. 30 Somerset avenue. 1-23 1mt

LOST—A visitor's book. Finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Relief rooms.

SITUATION wanted by man and his wife, without children, as coachman and cook. Both of unexceptionable character. Address W. D. Bean, Arcade, Elizabeth, N. J. 22-6

$100 SEVEN Octave piano, elegant carved case, all the latest improvements and great bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 2-4

TO RENT—two rooms with board; good location. Address W. T., care of News office. 22-4t

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, 7 1-3 octave, 3 strings, repeating action, full iron frame, overstrung scale. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 2-4

$45 CABINET ORGAN—New, 9 stops, full sea reeds, fine tone, with stool and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 2-4

WILL the lady who exchanged muffs (Alaska sable) at Mrs. Fleming's tea, please call at 31 La Grangia avenue and rectify the mistake.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Reference required. 20 Somerset street, from two to five p. m. 22-3t.

$85 ORGAN—New, 12 stops, 2 octaves, a beautiful design of case, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 2-4

Special Notices.

HAVING SECURED A position with J. B. Haskell, at the Park avenue markets, corner Second street and Park avenue, I would be pleased to see my friends and customers there. Special inducements. J. S. SNOW & SONS. 22-3

DANCING AND ÆSTHETICS. Prof. Segadlo's school, 17 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. New term commences Monday afternoon, 4 to 6 p. m. Private lessons. New beginners Thursday 4 to 6 p. m. For terms, etc., send for circular. Address 32 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 20-3m

THE MAIN THING

WE ARE AFTER, IN THE REACH OF THAT NOT ONLY THE EYE, BUT THE WELL, TOGETHER ING QUALITIES BINATION THAT

IS TO PLACE WITH PEOPLE, SHOES FIT THE FEET TO POCKET BOOK AS WITH GOOD WEAR MAKING A COM CANNOT BE BEAT.

BOAZ & VAN ARSDALE'S, 22 WEST FRONT ST.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies

LOOMIS & RICE

49 BROAD

MUSIC HALL, M. H. A. Plainfield, N. J.

The Greatest of All Successes!

Tuesday, Jan. 28th,

Gorgeous Production of RICE'S $20,000 Spectacular Burlesque

"The Corsair,"

"A Dream of Oriental Magnificence."

Brilliant Scenic Effects, Magnificent Costumes, Elaborate Properties, Mechanical Sensations, Calcium Light Novelties, and Handsome Chorus Girls. Prices 50, 75c. and $1.00. Seats on sale Friday.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS,

BY THE PLAINFIELD CAMERA CLUB, at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, For one week, beginning

Friday, Jan. 31th,

Open every Morning, Afternoon and Evening. Admission - - 25 Cents. 19-tf

WONDERFUL.

DR. A. E. ESTEBROOKE, of San Francisco, is introducing a PAINLESS MODE OF EXTRACTING TEETH and other dental operations.

IT IS A GRAND SUCCESS.

He extracted 10 teeth for my mother Saturday that gave no sore and inflamed the mouth nor let the touch them. She is delighted and insists that

THEY DID NOT HURT HER AT ALL

in extracting. A still more wonderful operation, the doctor performed in a case from No. 124 Chatham street, this city. The lady was sent me by Dr. Long and as she had not been to Plainfield since her in New York for expert assistance. Dr. Estebrooke relaxed her jaws and removed her teeth, and she was more than delighted. So was I. I endorse the new method heartily, and hope all my customers and friends will avail themselves of the great boon to mankind while he is here at my office this week. Come everybody.

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS.

21 1-2 W. Front St.,

over Randolph's drug store. 20-1w

FOR SALE.

Located on Prospect avenue at Dunellen, minutes walk from the depot (flag will), a

LARGE WELL-BUILT HOUSE

12 rooms, besides bath-room and wash-room, 2 halls, pantries, closets, cellar under the whole house; heater in cellar; hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; good stable, carriage house, wagon shed and sheds for 100 by 204 feet; plenty of fruit and shade trees; title good; terms easy; or, instalments, if desired. Inquire of

L. D. TITSWORTH. 15-tf

LICENSED

PAWNBROKER

Samuel Dreier,

Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property.

COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET,

UPSTAIRS,

Plainfield, New Jersey. 11-19-3m*

PLAINFIELD

BARGAIN HOUSE.

Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.

Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.

Van Emburgh & White

19 WEST FRONT ST.

J. P. Laire & Co.

OFFER

Stoves, Skates, Sleighs, etc.

AT

COST.

Blankets and Robes

CHEAP.

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building,

22 and 26 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Hayaige. 1-9-1m

HOUSE AND FRESCO

PAINTING,

NO. 10 AND 10 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

MARSH & AYERS

Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Estimates promptly furnished.

CALL AND SEE US.

Holly Grove Dairy!

Gold Medal Prize Winners.

10 pound rolls, 40 cents. Pure Jersey Milk, Cream, &c.; buttermilk, &c., in bottles daily; quart bottles, delivered daily. Families supplied with milk, cream and buttermilk. Depot of registered A. J. C. C. Jersey cows. Leal, box 408, Plainfield, or John A. Moore, 14 North avenue. 1-11-1m*

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 CORNER STREET,
BY W. HOWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
IS PUBLISHED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THIS CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $2.50 PER YEAR.

Electricity in the Household.

Under this title A. E. Kennelly contributes to Scribner an interesting paper.

The first use of electricity to household appliances was the electric bell, nearly a century ago. It has now become so common that a bell hung by the former mechanical appliances is antiquated and clumsy. Then came the electric annunciator.

For many years this was the extent of the application of electricity to household purposes.

Within the last thirteen years there has come, all in a rush, the telephone, electric light and the transmission of power by electricity. Electric illumination has received a temporary backset through the number of men who have been killed by the conducting wires, but beyond doubt this will be overcome and a safe and perfect electric light will yet be established on that; will be used in private houses as freely as gas now is.

Mr. Kennelly mentions the burglar alarm apparatus, by which, if a thief raises a window so much as the thickness of a knife blade, a current is completed that rings the chestnut bell on him all over the house. There, too, is the thermostat, a little thermometer, which, by some act of electricity, regulates automatically the temperature of a room. The fire alarm is another modern application of this force, and Mr. Kennelly says that since the common use of the electrical alarm, statistics show a marked decrease in the number of serious fires in towns.

Electricity will keep all the clocks in your house wound up and set to the same moment, it will pump water from well or cistern to a tank in your garret, it will run your sewing machine or music box, blow the bellows of an organ and will make an automatic piano play fashionable waltzes for a gathering of young people to dance by from dark to daylight, and never once become tired or make the company feel that they are making a martyr of it for their pleasure. In course of time houses can and will be heated by electricity. It will be utilized for a hundred other purposes as soon as a cheap and reliable generator of it is found.

Some More Homesteads.

In the eastern border of South Dakota is the reservation of the Sissetons Indians. They and the Wahpeton Indians are negotiating with the government for the sale of their lands. When the sale is consummated, as it will be ere long, 789,000 acres of land will be added to the homestead domain. The Fort Sisseton military reservation, near the Indian lands, is also to be abandoned for military purposes. It contains 400,000 acres.

Thus nearly a million and a quarter acres of new farms will be open to settlers ere long, though not all of it is tillable. The Indians have reserved such lands as they desired for farms for themselves in severalty.

Only one point of difference still remains to be adjusted between the government and the Sissetons. The Indians have an old claim against the United States which, they say, should be settled before they abandon the land for settlement. Years ago, before they had their eye teeth cut, when they knew not the true value of a Dakota wheat farm, they say they were persuaded by white men to sell their lands for five cents an acre. This a fact. The red men who were thus deluded ask the government to now make an appropriation indemnifying them for this swindle when they were green. Their request certainly does not look unreasonable.

Count Chardonnet, a French chemist, received from the exposition the grand medal for the invention of an artificial silk, perfectly adapted to its purposes. Silk worms were dying in Europe at a rate that was alarming. The count studied carefully the chemical constitution of silk and prepared a solution identical with it. He poured a solution of collodion through hairlike glass tubes. The collodion hardened into threads, after being passed through another set of tubes containing water. After being still further treated, threads were produced which could be woven into the finest silk.

In southern Nevada, in Georgia and in California is found a peculiar substance known as elastic sandstone. It is undoubtedly a stone, yet it is as flexible as India rubber. A piece of it may be doubled up over and over again, and the loose end will flop backward and forward like a mule's ear. It can be drawn out and compressed like a piece of India rubber, that too not on one plane, but in any direction. "The entire stone seems to be constructed on the principle of a universal joint," says a writer who describes it. The stone is called itacolumite.

Canada is beginning to pull down the balance on her side at last. Five convicts have escaped from the Ontario penitentiary and got away safe to the United States. There is still a difference, however. The criminals who escape to Canada from the States do not break out of the penitentiary. They are those that ought to be in the penitentiary, but are not there.

MINERS IN CONVENTION.

Will the Two Great Labor Organizations Amalgamate?

THE OUTLOOK QUITE FAVORABLE

The National Progressive Union and the Knights of Labor Miners in Joint Convention at Columbus, O., to Consider a Scheme to Unite in One Order.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—The national conventions of two mammoth organizations of miners, the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers and National District Assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, were in session here yesterday. The conventions have the power to say whether there will be peace or war between the two organizations, and whether there shall be a uniting of forces. During the past year there has been much strife in the mining districts, especially in Ohio, for supremacy between the Progressive union and the Knights of Labor miners, and much hard feeling has been engendered, but as the combining of the forces means more strength, and is a matter of benefit to all parties in the end, they all are believed to be in favor of one organization.

Plans of Operation.

The joint committee of the two organizations, composed of Master Workman J. R. Dunn and Secretary Robert Watchorn of the Knights of Labor, and President John McBride and Secretary Patrick McBryde, of the National Progressive union, and David Ross, of the National Progressive union, is now meeting behind closed doors. Counsel has not, agreed that each convention should meet separately and consider the question of amalgamation, proposing what they believe to be the best and most effectual plan for the union.

A committee was appointed by each to meet jointly and frame a general plan for the separate plans, and report to the joint convention today.

The Progressive Union's Convention.

The general convention of the National Progressive union was called to order in Hungarian hall by President John McBride at 10:35 o'clock. There was a large attendance of delegates, 60 were in attendance by actual count, and 40 were intelligent in appearance and appeared to be ready for the great questions to come before them concerning the mining interests. President McBride appointed the following committees on credentials: Messrs. John Kane, of Indiana; John S. Davis, of Ohio; James Harrison, of Illinois; Joseph Welch, of Ohio, and A. M. Parrell, of Kentucky. While the committee was at work *President McBride introduced* Speaker N. R. Risel, of the Ohio house of representatives, who spoke briefly as "one of the old leaders who has reached a position never before reached by a coal miner." Mr. Risel was given an enthusiastic reception, and he responded with a neat address, in which he strongly advocated the proposed amalgamation.

Personnel of the Delegations.

The committee on credentials made their report to the convention. The report showed that there were 60 delegates present, who are distributed among the states as follows: Ohio, 34; Pennsylvania, 7; Illinois, 9; Indiana, 10, Kentucky 1, and West Virginia, together with the president and secretary and the other two members of the executive board. The report was received and adopted. The following committee on order of business was appointed: John P. Jones, of Ohio; M. McGrade, of Pennsylvania; William Scoife, of Illinois; J. Maida, of West Virginia, and M. Comiskey, of Indiana.

President McBride's Address.

After the recess, President McBride made his annual address. He reviewed the work of the union since its organization, and the troubles and strikes which occurred; also the action of the Indianapolis convention on the amalgamation question. He said that he anticipated no trouble in arranging the details, and advised the delegates to be calm and careful in the consideration of the question in the joint convention.

The open and secret work question was touched upon, and he said that the scruples of the National Progressive union could probably be overcome by having open and secret sessions, thus to work together. He said that this, or the joint convention, should move in favor of concerted action for an eight hour day slaughter, and that the office of secretary and treasurer be made one.

The Treasurer's Report.

Secretary Treasurer Patrick McBryde made his annual report. It showed that on Feb. 1 last there were less than 3,000 members. By the end of March 10,000 members were enrolled. Strikes and other drawbacks had cut the order down considerably, but since Oct. 1 to the present there was a marked improvement. On Jan. 1, 1890, there were 10,000 members. The financial statement showed the following: Receipts, $9,093.35; expenditures, $8,955.05; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1890, $138.98. Delegates were then called upon for the views of their constituents. A telegram was received from Secretary William Martin, of the Iron and Steel workers, urging amalgamation. President Gompers, of the American Federation, sent a communication favoring consolidation and the eight hour movement.

Knights of Labor Miners Meet.

At 10 o'clock the national convention of National District assembly 135, composed of Knights of Labor miners, met in the city hall, John B. Rae, of Coalmont, Pa., as master workman of the national organization, presiding. A committee on credentials was appointed as follows: George Douglas, of Columbus; John Nugent, of Straitsville, O.; William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Gilmore, of Indiana; John C. McNulty, of Pennsylvania; John H. Kennedy, of Indiana. The committee in reporting stated that credentials of 108 delegates had been examined, and then with five exceptions in during the morning session made an attendance of 108 delegates, representing all parts of the country. Of the delegates there are from the coke region of Pennsylvania.

The sessions were held with closed doors, the time being given up entirely to fifteen delegates, who represent the different mining regions of the country on the proposed amalgamation. Among the dozen or more of the morning session was one by Robert Walchorn, secretary-treasurer of the district.

Two Montreal Assignments.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—Messrs. A. W. Morris & Brothers, carriage works, have assigned at the demand of Dodsnell & Co., with liabilities announced at $200,000. The *principal creditor is Molson's bank*, with $92,386 secured and $20,823 unsecured. The assignment is announced of John Rolfe & Sons, wholesale clothiers, with liabilities of about $15,000.

Horsebacker Whips Daly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Eugene Hornbacker and Eddie Daly, of Providence, fought thirty rounds near Norton's Point yesterday. Daly finally being knocked out.

THE W. C. T. U.'S RIVAL.

The Non-Partisan Members Who Seceded Form a New Organization.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—The convention called for the purpose of effecting a national organization for the non-partisan members of the W. C. T. U. was convened in Music hall. Those interested in the new society are almost all women who have withdrawn from the National Woman's Christian Temperance union on account of its alliance with the Prohibition party. The new organization is therefore looked upon as a rival of the W. C. T. U. About 300 ladies, representing the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, were present.

A temporary organization was formed by the election of Mrs. R. J. Phinney, of Cleveland, president, and Mrs. J. C. Quinton, Alford, of Brooklyn, as secretary. Letters and telegrams expressing sympathy and encouragement were received from John B. Finch, Mrs. Lucy Rose, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Postmaster General Wanamaker and others. Referring to Wanamaker's letter, Mrs. Phinney said: "I am afraid the letter will be misused in too good a Republican for us. He objects that his party can handle the temperance question to the best advantage. We are not so minded."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, will in all probability be elected to the presidency of the new organization, which has not as yet been given a name.

Many more delegates arrived during the day, and the afternoon session was attended by fully 500 persons. Committees on constitution and resolutions were appointed by the selection of one member from each state. The convention then went into executive session for the discussion of methods, aims and objects of the new organization.

Postal Clerks Wish Eight Hours Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A conference was held last night at the International hotel between delegates of the postal clerks of Jersey City, Hoboken, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this city concerning a bill that the postoffice committee of the house has under consideration. The bill provides for the full payment of salary to clerks and porters of first and second class offices on the performance of eight hours' work, with pay for extra time, and an annual vacation of fifteen days, as carriers are allowed. It was warmly approved, after a long discussion. John D. Lee, of Hoboken, was elected from the Twelfth New York district, and a member of the postoffice committee, has promised to do all he can to have the bill pass. Postmaster Van Cott, of this city, is also in favor of it. A national convention of the clerks will soon be called.

The Cigarette Trust.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 22.—A meeting was held here, at the Continental hotel, of leading manufacturers of cigarettes. James B. Duke presided. Lewis Ginter, Allen Ginter, William Kimball, James B. Duke, George W. Avirett, H. Harris, Jacob Greenwalt, John Sinn, Francis Kinzer, Charles Emery and a few other large manufacturers were present. A syndicate was formed with a capital of $25,000,000 and shares will be issued. The object for which the association is formed is to cure leaf tobacco and to sell tobacco in all its forms. Factories will be started in all the states and territories and Canada. The meeting adjourned without electing officers. The secretary was directed to furnish any information for the press.

A Slave at Civil Service Reform.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—Mr. Richardson, of Hartford county, introduced into the house of delegates a joint resolution requesting the senators and representatives from Maryland to use every effort for the repeal of the "obnoxious, unconstitutional, undemocratic and unrepublican measure known as the so called civil service law, which strikes at the fundamental principles of free government, and which disfranchises three-fourths of the American people from the rights of citizenship." When the resolution was greeted with applause, but was not acted on, the rule requiring that it be referred to a committee.

Divorce Reformers in Session.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The tenth annual meeting of the National Divorce Reform League was held here. Secretary Dicko's report showed a great increase of public interest in the reform during the year. Its objects include uniform legislation and the appointment by congress of a committee to investigate of the subject. The secretary recommended that provision be made for orderly marriage, with proper licenses, before suitable witnesses, and for uniformity in the keeping of full records thereof, and, also, for the filing, presentation and publication of divorce papers.

Chess, Checker and Whist Club Scorched.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Fire started at No. 41 Carondelet street, and soon spread to the four story building at the southwest corner of Bercome and Canal streets, occupied by the Chess, Checker and Whist club, and the entire building was almost destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $40,000. The club's loss will aggregate $15,000, including library, furniture and fixtures. Insurance, $5,000. Dupont's, the first door of 204 Canal street, was also destroyed. The loss is well covered by insurance.

Rival Suitors Fight to Duel.

URBANA, O., Jan. 22.—At Crayon, John Crim and William Wright fought to decide a love affair over the affections of a young lady in the neighborhood. Her indecision as to which she liked best brought on a collision between the two suitors. They agreed to settle the matter according to London prize ring rules. They hammered each other in the most brutal manner, but Wright put his opponent to sleep in the six teenth round.

West Virginia's Gubernatorial Contest.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Argument in the gubernatorial contest case was begun at 11 o'clock by Judge O'Key Johnson for Judge Fleming. He will be followed by Judge Holt, and will be followed by Hon. W. B. Hubbard for Gen. Goff. Comparatively little interest is manifested, only a small number of spectators being present. Gen. Goff was in attendance and carefully noted the points in the argument.

Shoe Factory Employes Strike.

YARMOUTH, Me., Jan. 22.—The lasters, makers, stitchers, stock fitters, cutters and lasters in J. F. Hodson Brothers & Co.'s shoe factory have struck because the girls in the stitching room were required to sign an agreement to accept wages agreed upon by the firm for the coming year. They claim that the firm should not name the wages until after they signed.

Solicitor General Chapman's Obsequies.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Solicitor-General Orlow W. Chapman was buried here Jan. 22, and the occasion was one of deepest sympathy. Public and other buildings were draped in mourning, and the city generally wore a funeral aspect. The body lay in state at the First Presbyterian church from 10 o'clock until noon.

A MURDEROUS NOBLEMAN

A Dissolute Russian Scion Shoots His Sweetheart.

HE LOVED HER; SHE REFUSED HIM

Details of a Dark Tragedy in a New York Tenement House—A Beautiful Girl Killed by the Lover She Did Not Care For.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Few murders ever committed in this city have been attended by circumstances curiously and strangely romantic and tragic as that which yesterday brought death to a Stanton street tenement house. The murderer was a young Russian nobleman of wealth and social influence in his native city of Moscow, and his victim was a beautiful young fellow countrywoman who had rejected his proffers of marriage and thereby incurred his jealousy and anger. The weapon with which he effected his revenge was a Russian nine chambered revolver.

He Is a Russian Nobleman.

Michael Poppoff is the name of the murderer. He is only 24 years of age and a fine specimen of physical manhood. His parents belonged to the Russian nobility, and when they died they left to him, their only son, the whole of their great wealth.

At that time young Poppoff was an officer in the Russian army, but seeing that he could never expect to find suitable channels for his wealth in the service of the czar he resigned his military rank and went travelling on the continent. There he squandered in various cities a good portion of his money, and five months ago came to America.

His Desperate Love.

Here he continued his high and extravagant manner of living. By the advice of some friends he went to board at 163 Stanton street with the family of J. M. Petrikowsky, who occupy the top flat. There he became acquainted with Mary Petrikowsky, the sister of the host, who lives with her father, an insurance agent, at 141 East Broadway, and who frequently visited the brother. Poppoff was smitten with this young woman's charms, and fell desperately in love with her, but she gave him not the slightest encouragement. At different times he threatened suicide in her presence, and threatened to kill her, but to such treats she was equally indifferent.

He Draws a Big Revolver.

Miss Petrikowsky called at her brother's house yesterday and there met Poppoff and Henry Jachnowitz, a brother of Mrs. Petrikowsky. She sat down with Jachnowitz and played casino with him. This displeased Poppoff, who began to upbraid Mary for her indifference toward himself. She gave him to understand that she did not wish to marry him, and Poppoff immediately pulled from his pocket a big Russian self cocking revolver, and flourished it around, keeping Mary Gerard on the trigger. Mary and her sister-in-law as well as the children became alarmed and screamed, and begged him to lay aside the weapon, but his reply was to point it at each of them in succession and threatened, unless they ceased their screaming, to shoot.

Poor Mary's Death Wound.

Jachnowitz spoke gently to him and asked him to put the pistol away. His reply was to turn the muzzle upon Jachnowitz and threaten to blow his head off. Poppoff then turned the weapon toward the others in the room, who ran crouching to the hall. Jachnowitz, seeing that the situation was getting more serious, rushed against the stove with the pistol from him, but was thrown aside. Poppoff then coolly pointed the revolver at Mary's head and pulled the trigger. There was a loud report and a bullet crashed through the poor girl's brain. Without a cry or a moan she sank bleeding and unconscious to the floor and died a few minutes later.

Policeman Schellenberger, of the Eldridge street squad, took the pistol from Poppoff and placed him under arrest. The murderer made no resistance, but putting on his hat and coat went with the officer to the station house.

Poppoff Tries Suicide.

Poppoff appeared to take the matter coolly, but when he was locked up in a cell, he tried repeatedly to knock his brains out by beating his head against the stone walls. Prompt measures were taken to prevent him from hurting himself during the night.

Sexton Ogden Was Not Assaulted

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Three young men have been arrested charged with committing an assault upon Sexton George W. Ogden, of the Danforth Congregational church, at the church door on Sunday evening. Ogden did not appear at the examination, but his wife testified that he was thus prostrated with fear of the exposure of some of his criminal practices. The examination was postponed until next Saturday. The rubber merchants state that the revocation by the Para government of the practical monopoly of rubber exports is due to a protest made by Germany, and is due to the Brazilian provincial government.

Governor Bulkely on the War Path.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—Governor Bulkely has asked for the resignation of *Brig. Gen. Charles P. Graham, of Middletown*, on account of his approval of the recent disturbance at the armory of the First regiment. Col. Cone, Lieut. Col. Thompson and Maj. Smith, of this city, are dishonorably discharged for insubordination, and Capts. Newton and Schultes are also dismissed.

Syracuse and the Association.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—There is a tacit understanding between George K. Fraser, of this city, and President Zach Phelps, of the American association, that Syracuse is to have three or four days longer in which to furnish the bond. Fraser formally telegraphed President Phelps yesterday, and it is pretty well understood that a favorable answer will be received.

A Reception to Governor Hill.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Fort Orange club gave its annual reception to Governor Hill and the state officers and legislators last evening. About 500 guests, including the judges of the court of appeals, Judge Arnoux, David Dudley Field, William Arkell, ex-Governor Arkell and Col. E. F. Shepard, attended.

A Big Wire Works Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—The building of the Freeman Wire and Iron works in East St. Louis has been gutted by fire. A large amount of valuable machinery and patterns was destroyed. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $60,000. The firm will rebuild at once. About 100 men are thrown out of work by the fire.

The Weather.

The weather promises to be warmer and *fresh* cloudy to partly cloudy, with snow or rain.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Portugal and American Protection Referred to by the G. O. M.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Chester said he would decline to criticise the government's dispute with Portugal until he should become better informed in the matter. Referring to the troubles in Crete and Armenia, he declared that the trial of Mounu Bey was a mockery, and warned the sultan that Turkey would not obtain the sympathy of Europe in times of difficulty unless he governed with humanity and justice.

America, he said, was still enjoying the blessings of protection, and therefore would pay 40 or 50 per cent. more to build a navy than if she were contented to compete on equal terms with other nations. But the cost of armaments in Europe was so enormous and exhaustive that what the people can well afford to pay for the luxury of protection.

Mr. Gladstone commended Scotland's universal liberalism. If Scotland demanded home rule, to which she had a good claim, neither the Tories nor the dissidents would object, provided the integrity of the union or the integrity of the empire. Home rule, he said, was engaged in a terrific struggle between powerful influence and conviction. It was a question of liberality to trust the people. It was a principle of toryism to distrust them.

To Appeal from Bishop Ryan's Action.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—The branch between St. Adalbert's Polish congregation and Bishop Ryan is becoming daily, and lively times are promised before the trouble is settled. A committee appointed to protest to the bishop against the removal of Father Pitass, pastor of St. Adalbert's, has no right whatever to dictate to the church dignitaries, and must obey the orders of the bishop as regards the disposal of priests. The Polish people in the town of Lancaster object to the action of the union of the bishop in declaring that they will not be bulldozed, and a fund of $1,000 has been raised to defray the expense of a delegation to be sent to Rome to protest against Bishop Ryan's action. The congregation charge the trouble to Father Pitass, pastor of St. Stanislaus church, and that St. Adalbert's congregation seceded five years ago.

Buffalo's Dishonest Minister.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—Rev. M. Kenel, who was arrested, charged with obtaining money from Mr. Lantz on false representations, and who was liberated in order to give him time to settle matters with Mr. Lantz, has not yet been able to settle matters. Additional cases of fraud on the part of the pastor are coming to light. It is said Mayor Bishop paid him $50 for a box at the musical festival, for which he received no credit, and on account of which appears on the books. Contractor Dede has claimed in his attorney's hands a claim against the pastor for $1,500 borrowed money, obtained on various pleas. The church trustees will meet to determine what disposition to make of the pastor.

Snowing in the Sierras.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—It began snowing fiercely again in the Sierras in the morning. The railroad officials say the storm is the worst that has been experienced, but express ability to break the blockade. The passenger train at Emigrant Gap will probably get through to San Francisco today. The train at Truckee started west at 11 o'clock. Portland trains will not get through before next Monday. The members of the Blocker Hot Springs party, who, it was feared were thought to have perished in the snow blockade, are on a side track at Shady Run, about half way up the mountain between *Colfax and the summit on the Sierras.* They are safe.

A Fatal County Seat Fight.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 22.—A terrible shooting affair has just occurred at Johnson City, west of here. For years there has been a controversy over the removal of the county seat from Blanco to Johnson City. An election was held to decide the matter, and resulted in favor of Johnson City. This has been chosen there was a clash of the factions. Ben Cage, of Blanco, had a difficulty with Jack Loyd, of Johnson City. Loyd fatally shot Cage and killed Cage's brother-in-law, Deputy Sheriff Crosby was seriously wounded. The disturbance was renewed when Cage's friends arrived out of town to prevent his being lynched.

A Successful Profit Sharing Scheme.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 22.—The operatives of the Bourne mill have received a dividend under the profit sharing scheme. It ranges from less than $1 to $18.55 for six months' labor. The plan has been in operation among the employes, and has, it is claimed, caused closer personal interest in the welfare of the mill. It has resulted in better work being performed. This is the first cotton mill in the country to adopt the plan.

A Rubber Concession Canceled.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 22.—A special cable to The Telegram from London says: The provisional government has canceled the concession of twenty reis per pound on rubber granted by the late Brazilian ministry. The rubber merchants state that the revocation by the Para government of the practical monopoly of rubber exports is due to a protest made by Germany, and is due to the Brazilian provincial government.

Two Buffalo Suicides.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—While drunk Martin *Notchescurveled with his wife, and shortly* after was he fastened a leather strap around his neck and to the back of a chair, then throwing his weight on it he strangled himself. August Berkgen, a tailor, 51 years old, feeling despondent over domestic troubles, committed suicide Tuesday evening, causing instant death. He leaves a widow and five children.

Kisner Re-Elected Chairman.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23.—E. P. Kisner, of Luzerne, was re-elected chairman of the Democratic state committee at the meeting of the committee held in this city last evening. The committee adjourned, and the meeting was entirely harmonious. Scranton was selected as the place for holding the state convention, the time to be fixed by the executive committee.

The International Association Meets.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—The International Baseball league is in session at the Genesee hotel to fill vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal of Toledo, Rochester, Syracuse and Binghamton, and transfer of Buffalo. This city is still a member, however, and is represented at the meeting to-morrow.

Carried to Sea and Drowned.

NEW SMYRNA, Fla., Jan. 23.—As Charles N. Morris, of Cincinnati, O., was coming down Hillsfax river in his canoe he attempted to cross at inlet. The surf capsized him out to sea, the canoe capsized and Morris was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

A Canadian Member Unseated.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 23.—The supreme court has rendered its decision in the election court unseating Mr. Cotter, member of parliament for Haldimand, on account of bribery on the part of his agent.

A VERY SERIOUS REPORT.

The Death of the Pope Reported in Rome.

IS IT ONLY A GROUNDLESS RUMOR?

The Story, Be It Fact or False, Is Widespread in the Eternal City—The News Discredited by Vicar General Preston at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A cablegram to The *Herald from Rome says: "There is a wide* spread rumor that the pope is dead. This appears to have been caused by an unusual and unlooked for announcement that he is in perfect health and has received several bishops."

No News in New York.

A reporter called at the house of the rector of the cathedral last night, but was told that no word had reached New York about the death of the pope.

Discredited by Vicar General Preston.

In the absence of Archbishop Corrigan Mgr. Preston, vicar general, is in charge of the diocese. It was said at his residence that no dispatch had come from Rome that day, and that news of the death of his holiness was not credited.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

News of Live Interest from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate discussed further the bill providing for a census of farm mortgages and reported it back to the committee. Mr. Teller, while desiring to have the information contained, expressed his belief that it would not be of sufficient value to justify the expense and delay. Reported back to Mr. Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees remarked that agricultural depression was not peculiar to the United States. It prevailed in all the countries of the world, except France. A recent Canadian parliamentary inquiry had shown that the British farmers had, within twelve years, sunk more than half their capital.

After a debate the bill was, on Mr. Teller's motion, recommitted to the census committee by a vote of 36 to 29.

The senate then pass-d, among other bills, the following: For the relief of the Tennessee Steam Transportation company of New York. (A claim for three steamers destroyed by fishermen in 1878 during the presentation of badges to the officers and men of the Greely relief expedition.

The senate committee on quadri-centennial met and elected Senator Hoar chairman. Depew. All of the speeches are now on file, and *the committee will hold a meeting when* Senator Hoar, who has just returned to the city, shall call them together.

In the secret session of the senate the seal of secrecy was removed from the Samoan treaty, which was signed May 1, 1889, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Germany and Great Britain. The treaty been published heretofore.

In the house Mr. Simmons town site entry bill and Mr. Stewart's bill providing for the erection of three national prisons were passed.

James G. Blaine, Jr., has been appointed to be his father's private secretary during the affairs of the house by Congressman R. R. Hitt, of Illinois, chairman of the committee.

The military bill, the Sherman bill, were thought to have perished in the snow blockade, are on a side track at Shady Run, about half way up the mountain between *Colfax and the summit on the Sierras.* They are safe.

Gen. Schofield addressed the sub-committee on fortifications of the house appropriations committee on the annual fortifications *bill. He favored the manufacture of steel* guns.

The Smith-Jackson contested election case from the Fourth West Virginia district was discussed by the house. The democratic caucus Party lines were strictly drawn in the test vote, and it was announced that two reports would be made from the house, the Republicans favoring Mr. Smith and the Democrats Mr. Jackson.

The ways and means committee considered the McKinley customs administrative bill, and made an amendment to it proving that *where an appeal shall be made from the* classification of articles imported, the goods shall be held at the custom house until the appeal is determined.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations: Postmasters—New York: Mrs. Mary Lockwood, vice Lemuel Lockwood, deceased; Carthage; W. H. Walker, Westfield; R. J. Hunt, Trumansburg; C. E. Palmer, Schenectady; W. R. Page, Olean; E. A. McAllister, Sing Sing; Mrs. Mary Tarbox, Batavia, Pennsylvania; David Kitzmiller, Gettysburg; A. J. Frick, Danville; Louis Zeigler, Dubois; W. H. Thompson, McKeesport; W. Johnston, Monongahela City; L. P. Haas, Northumberland.

He Drank Carbolic Acid for Beer.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Charles Magee, postmaster at Holmdel, died, yesterday from the effects of carbolic acid which he drank on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Magee was returning from Newport on the day named, when he stopped at the Town house kept by his brother, Garrett. He asked the servant girl for something to drink. He was given a bottle of acid, which the girl mistook for beer. Mr. Magee soon became unconscious and remained so until he died. He was a prominent republican politician and received the postoffice appointment last spring. He was 60 years of age, and leaves a widow and several children.

The Dead Were Buried.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 23.—Quiet reigned at Plymouth, yesterday. Martin Wilkes, the Polish leader, who was placed in jail under heavy bail, was released with another of his countrymen. The Lithuanians will be buried in two children in the cemetery, asked the court to interfere, as Wilkes and the Polish faction have threatened to disinter the bodies, and throw them into the street. Yesterday afternoon the Lithuanians went to the cemetery and drove nails into the graves of the two bodies interred, but did not disinter the bodies.

A Bottle Blowers' Strike Imminent.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—A general strike of the bottle blowers will be inaugurated in this city and throughout the entire western district is threatened. The blowers have been working on eastern inside for several weeks without any trouble. In doing this work they have unknowingly assisted the manufacturers in their contest with the eastern blowers, who are on a strike. In case any of the manufacturers insist that the work of filling eastern orders must continue, a strike will be declared until the eastern molders are removed from the factories.

A Higher Marble Tariff Desired.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Wholesale and Retail Marble Dealers' association of New England and the provinces, resolutions were adopted urging a higher tariff on marble. Charles H. Stone, of Rutland, Vt., was re-elected chairman of a committee to present the resolution to the ways and means committee at Washington.

THE DAIRY,
69 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,
are offering special inducement in
Gilt Edged Butter
Call and see them.
Fancy Cream Cheese, from Rose, Kirk, Cream, Neufchatel, and Cottage Cheese (Fresh every day.)
Get our Prices on Canned Goods, Fine Preserves, Jams, Jellies, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.
DELICATESSEN
Including Frankfurts, Boston Baked Beans, Sauerkraut, Mashed Potatoes, Corned Beef and Fish Sardines. All kinds of Pickles, Sauces and Relish, Swiss, Roquefort, Edam, Limburger Cheese, Pineapple, Tinned and Limburger Cheese.
W. C. TUBB, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

FURNITURE and BEDDING,
Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.
R. R. Fairchild.
91 and 93 EAST FRONT ST.
4 doors below Post-Office.
SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

A Cup that Cheers
A cup of delicious BOUILLON, instead of COFFEE, at 4th CHOCOLATE, Irish Lace GRADE.
: Piping Hot :
drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.
Reynold's Pharmacy,
(PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

L. M. FRENCH,
Fine Carriages,
All Styles,
All Qualities,
All Prices.
OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT
Now Complete.
16 AND 18 SOMERSET STREET.

INFLUENZA
Now so Prevalent and Known in Europe as
LA GRIPPE
Speedily and Permanently Cured by the Use of that well-known Remedy,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
which cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest, Side and Back, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. 50 cts. and $1 a Bottle. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

USE SCATTER-CORNS
Corn Cure Killer on Earth; removes them entirely; prevents their coming; relieves pain, soreness or swelling; keeps the feet easy. Ask your druggist for Scatter-Corns. At druggists, 25 cts., or sent by mail. Address, S. T. HIBBERT & Co., Newark, N. J.

Joseph Krewson,
Successor to Tomb J. Carey, to whom refer ence is made)
Furniture Express
51 WEST FRONT STREET.
Large Jumbo Trucks, and experienced men. Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or any where in the United States by express or freight. Specialty made in
Moving Pianos.

BURDETTE'S PHILOSOPHY.

A Few Suddenly Original Stocks About a Favorite Theme.

A writer in Harper's Bazar says that a man when tired in the middle should "always be loyal with the head on." But he may on the contrary lay out the whole house, and then suggest to his wife that the bath is a good idea, but I think mine is still better. I own one or more suits of clothes myself. I have sometimes told my wife that when I buy to the other I bring in the stable, just to make sure that it becomes there are no other horses. I have frequently observed him driving up with the hose, which is usually the case when he has been to the races, just like "Rufus." Yes, indeed. But I was going to speak about making provision for his heirs in the event of his death. He will not make any. My wife of thirty years in place that supposing prayer, a copy of The Ledger and a few pounds of lead pipe in the head box, and he would be perfectly contented. If my wife should die before me I should not marry again. I would be too much afraid that I would be one that article so highly advertised the public control. I found that in the children of a bright match at I have been "Pinafore Johnson" and "Mother" and I have been "Intelligence." The first is, the people who meet at those stories are the rough and ready kind of natives who are not cultivated people who have nothing about nothing. The more people study their brain the more they can converse on the most subjects. Look at the wild Indian; what he doesn't know about horses isn't worth knowing. And he believes the horse will go to heaven or not, we have no means of ascertaining.

This reminds of mine, I am confident, but speaking on the subject, because one of his favorite books is "Burns 'n' Oats on Thursday." He is, however, I grieve to say, a heavy loss of hearing the sound of which never moves him. Like all well bred horses, he has a certain sense of humor, and one day, when my father-in-law asked, in his usual way, the line, "How tall was Alexander, pa?" the intelligent animal immediately replied, "Bout six," and burst into a horse laugh.

Upon another occasion, while driving on the road had passed us, I overheard him saying to himself, softly, "It pays to go slow." He is a horse of contented disposition, although nervous he will not have among his ribs. I tend to get the rest of the harness myself.

Like all intelligent horses, he likes to be caressed and played with. I do not pay with my brother-in-law dead, to keep them from becoming low spirited and homesick. But I haven't, for a long while, now. Last time I tried any fun with a horse he was a new one. I noticed that he seemed out of tune with his environment. He wore his ears tied back on his neck and had his eyes rolled back and held to place with white folds of the skin. He looked about as companionable and pleasant as a Umatilla mayor. So I thought I would go in and have a little fun up with a little horse. He didn't seem to understand Hahns or Parchesi, nor Fox and Geese, as the story book leaves us, so I proposed a game of pumps as standing more suited to his uncultured mind. I wrote him a resounding thwack under the bosom, after the manner of horsemen, and cried gaily: "Come up and come up."

He did both at once. I got down and went under. My man, who was standing near by, was on the many side of the barn, said if I had told him I was going to come out of that window he would have left it open. Still it made no great difference. It was a cheap window, anyhow; I don't suppose the wood-sawing cost more than eighty-seven cents, glass and all.

Eh? You say "some of these wonderful stories about horses are hard to believe?" Nonsense; you get a horse or a dog of your own. In six weeks you'll believe anything you tell about either of them. But will other people? Well, yes; that is, they will believe as much of your story as you believe of theirs; what more do you want?—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Theoretical, Not Practical.

A gentleman in this city who is greatly interested in mental philosophy, has been engaged for a long time on a book on the memory, which he will publish some day. In the middle of a chilly night, not so very long ago, when the partner of his joys and sorrows was apparently lost in sweet sleep, the memory suddenly jumped up in bed and exclaimed: "I've got the hack! I forget to fill the stuffing room nave."

In nearly attire he struck out for the coal cellar, and just as he disappeared there came from beneath the bed covers, in a sleepy, mumbling tone: "My dear, what chapter of your book did you say you were working on last evening?"—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Of Permanent Necessity.

Mr. Uncertain—You keep a private yacht, don't you, Dubious?

Mr. Dubious—Oh, yes.

Mr. Uncertain—Well, next to money, what is the most important adjunct necessary to the maintenance of a craft of that kind?

Mr. Dubious—Credit.—The Epoch.

Reason Dethroned.

Caller—Is your husband still in the asylum, Mrs. Lakeside?

Mrs. Lakeside (of Chicago)—Yes, and the poor dear is getting crazier every week. In his last letter he says he wants to pay his debts.—New York Weekly.

The Price.

Mary (practical)—A beautiful ring, my dear; what did you give for it?

Eleanor (poetical)—Myself.—Life.

Where Did You Get That?

Where did you get that grip?
Where did you get that grip?
Where did you get that grip?
It's a mortar! Woe! Listen to the wheeze.
I don't want to get it, but (just as a quiz) tell
Where did you get that grip?
Where did you get that grip?

Where did you get that echo?
Where did you get that chill?
It's ka-ka-chaw! ka-chaw! Woe!
Oh! Oh! Kershaw! Kershaw! Where did—
ka-chaw! —Where—ka-chaw!—did you—
ka-chaw-ka-chaw—get—ka-chaw! [Shoemaker breaks in the machine.

—Chicago Tribune

THE BEE HIVE

Woolen Goods Must Go!

Children's Toboggan Caps, 10c. and 25c.
Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size 25c.

Children's Mitts, 10c.
Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.
Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 25c.
10 doz. Ladies' Ties, Ascots, slightly soiled, former price 25c. and 50c., reduced to 12c.
5 Dozen Kid Gloves in Tans, Modes and Browns, embroidered backs, 25c.
Unlaundried Manchettes, 9 inches length, 25c.
15 doz Canal's Hair Socks, worth 25c. a pair.

DONT FAIL TO SEE THE

50c. Pride Shirt,

THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

ALLEN,

The Stationer,

DEALER IN

Books, Music, Toys, Fancy Memorandums Etc., at Low Prices.

28 EAST FRONT STREET.

CALL and SEE

our New MERCANTILE PASS BOOK, which will save you money.

R. W. RICE & Co.

CORNER

Duer and Emily Sts.,

NORTH PLAINFIELD,

Leading Grocers.

All kinds of First-Class groceries at Bottom Prices.

Goods delivered promptly in all parts of the city free of charge

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE-SUNDAYS OF TIME:

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—Leave Hillside ave. and Broadway, 7.30 a. m.; Front, Rock Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway to 9th st., to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Second.

1st trip	8.15 a. m.	to	8.55 a. m. train.
2d do	9.00	do	9.40 do
3d do	10.00	do	10.37 do
4th do	10.45	do	11.25 do
5th do	11.45	do	12.00 p.m. do
6th do	1.45 p. m.	do	2.25 p. m. do
7th do	2.45 p. m.	do	3.25 do

To the Post Office.

8th do	4.00	do	4.40 p. m. train.
9th do	4.45	do	5.25 do
10th do	5.45	do	6.25 do
11th do	6.45	do	7.25 do

Stages will also leave Plainfield Avenue and 9th Street, and Rockview and Grover avenues, Saturday evenings, according to the above time table, and make same connections.

Stages will make extra trips over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 2.30, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45, 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45

WOMAN AND HOME.

ADVISING YOUNG WOMEN TO CONQUER THEIR TIMIDITY.

The Influence of Eriesson's Mother—The Life of a Lady's Maid—What Some Queens Eat—The Women of Guatemala. The Cradle Songs of All Lands.

Timidity in woman is her one great drawback in this progressive age, and, were it not for a few brave women who have by sheer force of will thrown it off, women would still be thought of and treated as they were not very many years ago. The increased vigor and strength of these women have fired the female mind of today, and see the result—women filling almost every position filled by man, and filling them satisfactorily, the only ground for complaint being that the same work done by women will not bring them pay as if done by men, but that will soon be overcome. Women are just branching out into many kinds of work, and naturally are too timid to hold their services as high as men do their services, but as more and more women in the fight, and in the belief that they must all work, then there will be a wonderful change.

Yet we have many capable women who continue to keep themselves in the background, because they are too timid to act upon their own judgment. Every one must be great, but every one can do something to raise herself up and enlighten the world, be it ever so little.

How many girls have we today remaining at home with their parents, leading indolent lives—in fact, literally wasting their lives—who would find a little energy and opportunity, who, if they would only break loose, would not only relieve their parents a great deal, but would ennoble themselves. First, find just your place in the world; then put your whole heart and mind in the work, and success will be sure to come to you, sooner or later, and you yourself will reap the reward of your courage in thus breaking away. We know plenty of girls who will not go into the world and do something for themselves because they have been taught it would ruin their prospects of a good marriage, and all such silliness. I believe the mothers and fathers of the next century will be educated up to better ideas of modern life.

There would be no need of the question, "Is marriage a failure?" being commented on so much if our girls were all taught industry and forced to support themselves, if not necessary from a money standpoint or not; for by keeping their minds occupied with gladsome, beautiful work they keep their minds pure and wholesome, and I seriously say if our daughters possessed pure, unselfish minds before they were married, their married life would not be a failure but a success. Girls, just look around at your friends and inspect their lives closely, and take the lessons you learn to heart. Who are the happier—the idle ones or the busy ones? Look into your own life and find out what position you were born to fill, for you know every one of God's creatures is born for some purpose, though to look at the lives of a great many of our girls one would be forced to think they thought themselves nonentities, for they certainly do not act as though each one of these girls may be longing to do something to make themselves more womanly, more independent, more useful, but timidity holds them back.

Girls, be brave and throw it off; you can do it if you will, for you know timidity is only a little coverlet of self consciousness. Do not try to begin at the top of the ladder or you will surely fall, but be satisfied to work your way upward. You will be so much happier and more contented than when you were idly sitting around, perusing the latest novels, gossiping over your last ball or entertainment, or what you were going. I do this little letter would only make one girl a little less selfish, a little less timid where she ought to be brave, and a little more mindful of the world's good, I am sure my heart would simply repay this crude effort.—Helena in Toronto Globe.

What Queens Eat.

A Frenchman has been collecting data recently in regard to the dishes which the families of royalty and reigning monarchs prefer upon their tables. According to his statements, Queen Victoria is especially fond of Scotch cuisine. Her meat is invariably begun with a plate of oatmeal porridge, as accustomed to the palate of the Highlander. One of her favorite dishes is smoked ham. She drinks beer with great relish, and eats bread baked especially hard and firm. The queen of Sweden eats substantial food, consisting chiefly of beefsteak, which is an invariable part of her mother's bill of fare. She is also fond of smoked salmon, preserved according to the method of her country; of meatballs dressed with beans, and of eggs fried in milk and oil. The czarina of Germany, strange to say, despite the German names of the dishes, is addicted to the French cuisine.

The Shah of Persia, however, prefers English cookery, and is especially fond of pastry. The royal family of Italy, although in many ways the simplest and most democratic in Europe, are also the most fond of gold. They only drink the wine of their own country, and show great preference for the "Frittata," a dish composed of the hearts of artichokes and the combs and livers of chickens. Ex-Queen Isabella loves the "cocido" of Castile, with all its accessories. She also eats daily a portion of rice. The queen regent of Spain prefers the Austrian cuisine. She eats roasts of all kinds with jellies, gooseberry jelly being one of her principal favorites, during the earlier days of her life in Spain she ate one only kind of bread, which was sent to her from Vienna. Of late years, however, probably in keeping with her patriotic endeavors, she eats the bread of the country.—Providence Journal.

A Lady's Maid.

The duties of a lady's maid, says one of them, are almost constant, if seldom heavy. One may have leisure for half a day, or scarcely get a breathing spell of ten minutes in twenty-four hours. There is no regular ordeal of variation. I get up at 7 in the morning and am through my bath and toilet in time for breakfast at 8. Immediately afterward I take a pot of chocolate and the morning papers to my mistress, and while she drinks the chocolate I read from the papers aloud. For most breakfasts I get up 2 or 3 small manicure her hands while she reads it. Then I prepare her bath, and afterward arranges her hair and dress her for her 10 o'clock breakfast.

While the chocolate and the reading up her room I arrange her toilet brushes and boxes, and get out her afternoon dress. I have my dinner at noon. If my mistress feels like napping she does it after dinner. I make no sleep. If she goes shopping I usually accompany her. At 3 I dress her for her afternoon drive, and at 4 she dismisses. I have supper at 7, and the evening is generally my own, but I go to bed early when my mistress is out, because when she comes home I have to undress her, brush out her hair, give her a cup of hot bouillon and read her to sleep. Brushing, mending and making over her dresses, attending to her laces and looking after her linen take up most of my spare time. Every day afternoon I always have to myself, and altogether I am very well satisfied. Ladies who require the attendance of maids have to treat them with a certain degree of consideration in order to keep them.

Once I lived with a woman who would not open her eyes in the morning until I had bathed them with rose water, and was compelled to use a certain kind of soap. I found out that before her marriage she did all the housework for her father and a family of seven children, and the discovery so irritated me that I gave her warning, preferring to leave her.—New York Letter to New Orleans Picayune.

Women of Guatemala.

The women of Guatemala, when young, are very pretty; slight of figure, graceful of movement, and quick in their ways. They have transparent, olive complexions, about of a mulatto tint; abundant black hair, which they wear in most braids that fall below the waist, delicate features, large lustrous black eyes that beam with intelligence and good humor, and small hands and feet; and they are like fire.

The women work in the fields with the men, for there are few household cares to detain them, and they come to market every morning bearing upon their heads large, flat baskets filled with vegetables and delicious fruits. Mothers carry their babies in rebozos on their backs, and the little ones go about as contentedly as if they were in a cradle or down and lace.

The women travel in groups of six, eight, ten, and more, and they are graceful as they walk, but keep up a slow and graceful trot for miles and hours at a stretch. Like the peasant women in France, they have a word of greeting for all whom they meet on their way.

When they are tired they sit for awhile under some shade tree, talking of their children and their families and gossiping about their neighbors, just as women of other countries do. Their gay costumes give them a picturesque appearance, and, as a rule, they are a country have, and their bright and pretty faces are the most attractive sight the traveler in Guatemala finds.—Youth's Companion.

Influence of Ericsson's Mother.

Nor did the good mother fail to do her part in stimulating the ambition and training the faculties of her sons. The royal family of Sweden has always been patrons of literature, and some of its members poems and dramatists of no mean degree. The years from 1771 to 1800 include what is remembered in Sweden as the Gustavian period—hence what as we characterize the period of Shakespeare, Bacon and Ben Jonson as the age of Elizabeth. Ericsson's mother caught the spirit of her time. She was a reader of the more philosophical, social, religious and political works.

Walter Scott was among her favorites, and from her John obtained impressions concerning the imaginative arts which never wholly left him. Absorbed as he was in the dry details of scientific construction, he occasionally found use for other metres than those of the French system of mensuration; he delighted in the sagas recording the heroic deeds of the ancestors, and when Frithiof's Saga was translated into English he hastened to present copies of the work to friends less appreciative of it than he.—"John Ericsson, the Engineer," by Col. W. C. Church in Scribner.

No Women Fleshes.

A State street instructor: Few women ever attain sufficient proficiency in the art of piano playing to be anything more than ordinarily charming as a musicale or in the drawing room for the benefit of her friends. How many women scientists do you know in public? I can count them on one hand. The fact is, there is no money in the business. Men who follow it generally have something else to help them out. Physic-playing will always be an accomplishment, and I trust I may never see this art perish. But I sometimes catch myself asking the question, "Who will play the accompaniments?" Even singing, I fear, as this little letter would only make one girl a little less selfish, a little less timid where she ought to be brave, and a little more mindful of the world's good, if, as I said before, it would simply repay this crude effort.—Helena in Toronto Globe.

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A FRENCH WINTER BONNET.

A VELVET TOQUE.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

ATTRACTIVE STYLES IN VOGUE IN THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

The Latest in Bonnets and Round Hats. The Toque a Shape Popular for Young and Old, and Appropriate for Day or Evening Wear.

French bonnets, Spanish hats, in toreador or bolero shapes, huge Empire poke, coquettish little turbans and the long, low toque, all represent fashionable and striking styles in the bonnet and hat line of the present season.

Our first cut shows a stylish French bonnet in terra cotta velvet, with a square of tinsel guipure work on the loping crown and a long fancy pin stuck on the side through the flat folds in front. A rosette of cream colored gros grain ribbon headed with a fancy buckle of gilt and rhinestones forms the rosette formed with velvet gutterings. The strings are in cream silk ribbon with a satin edge.

Perhaps the most popular of all shapes at present is the toque. There are theatre toques that consist mostly of flowers, ribbon and lace or net foundation, and the most charming of all the dainty affairs dubbed evening bonnets. There are velvet toques for afternoon wear, made in soft long folds, with a filagree ornament of jet, and the top of one of Augusta of small peacock's feathers posed in the loops that trim the front. And for morning wear are the plainer toques, made of fine cloths, the brim of which is in high favor with young ladies, it is also liked by older women, to whom it is becoming by adding strings at the end of the crown.

With the plaid and tartan costumes now so popular, black velvet or silk turbans, trimmed with ribbon rosettes of the different colors of the gowns, are fashionable and effective. For instance, on a black velvet turban may be three large rosettes, one blue, one chiffonpaint one red.

At Fig. 2 is shown a velvet toque for morning or afternoon wear. The soft, elongated crown is in puckered red velvet, surrounded with a diadem brim, composed of a loose velvet tornado, carelessly knotted in the center, and set with a jet star, in keeping with the jet cornet.

Novel Dress Trimmings.

The galons nearly all have both sides alike. The black guipures are all in bold Etruscan designs, the leaflets united often by lace stitches in heavy silk. Cord borders other guipures. Quite novel is a gold cloth, set with color and bordered with gold, forming a trimming of extreme magnificence; it has the appearances of cloth of gold and color laid on gold, and besides the rich effect it is needed by ladies hardly know how to be sufficiently splendid in their attire.

Some of the oxidized steel and gold, and copper and gold galons, are of great beauty, and are intended to border the hems of skirts and to adorn the bodice. Crochet trimmings for dress are made up in metal lace, interwined with cord and gold ornaments, combining pink, blue, old rose and heliotrope in the same designs.

A new style of appliqué galon has the ground work of the pattern cut away, leaving a wide fawn cloth design worked with heliotrope, pale sage green, and gold, the colors forming flowers, leaf and a Greek key pattern. Black and gold insertion is worked in pale blue, green and brown metallic threads, shaded.

Watches Set in Bracelets.

Watches set in bracelets are worn by every woman who can acquire them. They are intended for shopping. Formerly they came mounted in leather bracelets that buckled around the wrist. But these were rather clumsy affairs. They are now to be found in both silver and gold bracelets of light and attractive forms and on bracelets of the latest fashion. Such a one is a heavy link bracelet with an oval watch surrounded by diamonds. On others diamonds and other gems are even more lavishly used. In some bracelets the watch is detachable.

New Idea in Ball Gowns.

Some of the new ball gowns have brocaded trains, sometimes replaced by tulle tacked, but the accordion plaited tulle in front is veiled with plaited gauze, and scattered over with flowers; hyacinths and similar blooms are over best, and lilies of the valley. Fringes of buds sometimes adorn the sleeves, and, as in a black spotted tulle. Pretty women and flowers would seem to be naturally associated, and these flower dresses are more than ordinarily attractive.

A Pretty Woolen Gown.

A pretty woolen dress lately seen was gray with a stripe of fox, which is a sort of reddish dead leaf shade. These stripes were arranged in a slanting direction instead of straight, and the bodice, made on the cross also, quite plain and high, appeared to be looped on the figure without any visible fastening, but really was attached with hooks on the shoulder and under the arm. The sleeves were gray velvet, full, and a collar and waistband embroidered in steel.

Fashion's Fancies.

Gold jewelry is coming in again.

Large full looped bows of silk are the cravats worn by boys in kilts or short trousers.

The little flexible purses of woven silver or chamois, with coin clasps, are convenient and liked by many women.

Velvet flowers, especially roses with long stems, will be used on some of the round hats for late winter wear.

Lace pins are giving place in some instances to the round gold brooches, exquisite in design and beautifully wrought.

Black Russian net appears in a new guise, and a pretty kind is studded with large interwoven spots.

The porcelain is enamel and the paintings on ivory that were in favor last year are even more fashionable this year.

BY $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Hats, Shoes and Rubbers been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

A DROP IN PRICES
ON
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS
GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVENT THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.
Schwed Brothers,
SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CLOAKS & WOOLEN GOODS.
For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (36 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all shades) 35c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 50c. a yard, Yards of Quilts and Blankets who be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Dress Ginghams from 7 to 10c. Good Toweling 5c., worth 7c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-4 of their original value.
Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street

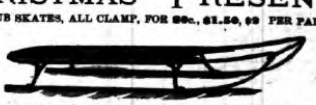
A Reduction of 10 Per Cent.
ON
All Overcoats and Winter Clothing
AT
WERNER'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING HOUSE,
NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.
THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.
Bought, Rented and Exchanged.
Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.
The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, OF CHICAGO, Illinois.
CHAPEL and PARLOR.
Repaired and Polished.
MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
Large Assortment,
Reliable Goods,
Low Prices.
CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.
23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

MERINO UNDERWEAR
WOOL and CASSIMERE HOSE, MITTENS, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, etc.
PRICES LOWEST. QUALITY, THE BEST.
Edsall's, 20 West Front St., Edsall's.
The best place to find genuine bargains in all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Lace and Turcoman Curtains, and
PORTIERES, WINDOW SHADES,
in stock and made or hung to order. Carpets made and laid. Lace curtains hung by a first-class upholsterer. All work guaranteed.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 90c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.



CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. BLADES, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 50c., 90c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $4.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $7 and $10.
J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,
NO. 40 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 106.

MUSIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE
POWLSON & JONES,
34 West Front St.
1890.

READER KNOW
That I have secured the exclusive right in this section for the sale of the GENESEE FARM
CANNED GOODS
which have an established reputation. Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Baked Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at
Howell's Grocery,
NO. 97 NORTH AVENUE,
Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers
AND
METAL WORKERS.
CARNEY BROS.
Dealers in
Hot Air Furnaces,
Stoves and Ranges.
Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST

NEW STYLES
IN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Oil-Cloth and Carpets
GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.
H. A. POPE,
corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
A. D. COOK & BRO.
LUMBER
and COAL,
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal at usual rates. Telephone No. 26.

FUR CAPS,
Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys Cheapest at
U. B. CRANE'S,
128 PARK AVENUE

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES
ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue
2d and 3d floors. Bell 1005.

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Isaac Brokaw,
REAL ESTATE
and
Fire Insurance,
20 DUNELLEN STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service
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Money Transferred by Telegraph.
Park avenue. W. S. SLATER, Manager.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A DODGER TO A VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—The first rehearsal of the Crescent League amateur minstrels will be held Monday evening.

—The Somersets of Somerville and the Olympics of this city will bowl a game on the Olympia alleys to-night.

—Secure and go to Theiry's dental office this week while Estebrooke is there with his wonderful method of saving teeth.

—A notice to taxpayers of the borough and township of North Plainfield is published by Collector H. S. Spencer in another column.

—Messrs. Loomis & Rice, the Broadway coal and lumber dealers, have just had their office connected with the telephone exchange. Their number is 75 A.

—Charles Smith is making extensive repairs in his saloon on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, in anticipation of his license petition being granted.

—The Somerset Guards will hold a grand reception in their armory in Somerville on the 31st inst. A number of persons from this city have been invited to participate.

—Judge Van Syckel, in the Union county court, has decided that Rahwayite Councilmen are entitled to salaries, and that the act depriving them of pay is unconstitutional.

—There are more than 210,000 miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States, over which 1,055,000 messages are sent daily. About 800,000 telephones are in use in this country.

—The park surrounding the railroad depot on North avenue is to greatly improved. A large number of stone posts arrived at the depot this morning and a pretty iron fence is to be erected.

—In another column is published a card from Mr. J. Stewart Waters, stating that he is now employed at the market at the corner of Second street and Park avenue. He solicits the patronage of his friends.

—A dispatch from San Francisco states that the variety company of which Mr. George Thatcher, of this city, is a member, are safe in the small town of Healdy Ross. The company a day or so ago was reported lost.

—The condition of Edward Birmingham, the man whose leg was badly fractured at the Potter Press Works nine days ago, is reported as much improved, and the doctors are now confident that amputation will not be necessary.

—Howell and Plainfield Division, Sons of Temperance, of this city, will meet with the Reform Club in Reform Hall on Sunday evening next. Speakers from the first named society will address the meeting. The public is cordially invited to attend.

—While Mr. J. S. Honeyman, of Dunellen street, North Plainfield, was attempting to alight from a wagon on Clinton avenue, Wednesday afternoon, his foot caught in a blanket in the bottom of the vehicle and he was thrown backward to the hard roadbed, badly cutting his face.

—S. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, says: "I have heard Miss Allen with very great pleasure and heartily commend both her and her work to your most favorable consideration." Miss Allen will appear at Reform Hall, Tuesday, January 28th. Proceeds for the Y. M. C. A. building fund.

—There has been recorded at the Somerset county clerk's office at Somerville a general mortgage given by the Rockaway Valley Railroad Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. The mortgage covers the road and equipment from White House to Potpack.

—The Central Railroad Company has a force of one hundred men at work at Hampton Junction grading five acres of ground on which a storage house for coal will be erected, the proposed building of which was noted in THE NEWS several months ago. Ten pockets with a capacity of 10,000 tons each will be built.

—The Reform Club held their regular weekly business meeting in Reform Hall last evening at 7:45 o'clock. President Nathan Harper presided. Mr. Irving, of Newark, delivered and interesting lecture on the evils of intemperance. The speaker was a schoolmate of Mr. J. W. A. Bonnewitz, the financial secretary of the club.

—William McDowell Drake, the popular leader of the Veteran Reserve band, of Elizabeth, and a son of Gen. J. Madison Drake, editor of the Elizabeth Daily Leader, had a narrow escape from death in a runaway accident yesterday. He was severely injured and is not yet out of danger. Young Mr. Drake has many friends in this city.

—Mr. Arthur Lacas, of Jersey City, whose address made so great an impression at the men meeting for men held during the Y. M. C. A. convention in this city in April, 1888, will conduct the young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening. Members of the association, and all associates, are urged to be present. All men welcome.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Wednesday	20	30	24
Thursday	18	30	24
Friday	18	30	24
Saturday	18	30	24
Sunday	18	30	24
Monday	18	30	24
Tuesday	18	30	24
Wednesday	18

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
A NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4.00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 17 SOMERSET STREET,
E. W. BOWNE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CHOICE A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $4.00 PER YEAR.

What to Do with Old People.

Professor Max Mueller, always lively and readable, writes in The New Review an article in which he puts the case so strongly as almost to give an impression that there is a personal animus at the bottom of it.

He points to the custom of ancient Hecla, in which, when the Brahmin was gray and wrinkled, he was forced by custom to give up his property to his sons and retire to the forest to spend the rest of his days in communing with the infinite. There is a final or fourth stage, in which he retires from the world completely and wooms himself "not only from too great love of things, but also from too great love of friends and relations." Then he dies.

Among our Germanic ancestors old people who could no longer follow the march were put to death by their relatives, not only to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies, but also because food was scarce and was needed for the fighting men. Mueller quotes a story told by Sir John Lubbock, in which a traveler among savage tribes was one day invited by a young man to attend his father's funeral. He observed an elderly woman walking along cheerfully and chatting with the rest. When they came to the open grave this woman allowed herself to be strangled in the pleasantest manner, and she was buried in the grave prepared. She was the mother whose funeral the traveler had been asked to attend, and this way of disposing of fathers and mothers was quite the usual thing.

Professor Mueller unhesitatingly takes the ground that an elderly man should step down and out and give young men a chance. Not only that, but he should divide his property among his children and be satisfied with a smaller income. But really, where the children have done nothing to earn the property, there seems no reason why he ought to do this.

An old person who is past the age of action is not even fit to give advice, Professor Mueller more than hints. Nor will he let a man be his own judge of when he is past the age of action. On the "old statesman" he is severest of all. He says:

> Nowhere does this incubus of old age prove more disastrous than in politics. It does not seem wise to intrust to a man close to the rest of a great statesman. The old statesman surrounded by his friends, by his political and independent friends, with opportunities and influence around the old chair and help established by the experience of humdrum and of wits kept in his own judgment.

For all that, the most enthusiastic and untiring worker in the English Liberal party today is 80-years-old Gladstone.

Bacillus Crinovorax Humanus.

We endeavor to keep our readers acquainted with interesting discoveries in the various fields of research, from theology to bugology.

It is a pleasure to record that an eminent German investigator in the field of microscopic anatomy has discovered what makes men bald headed. It is called the bacillus crinovorax humanus for short.

The learned gentleman who discovered it says the creature is shaped like a needle. It thrusts itself into the root of a hair. Then, by especial arrangement of providence, it is capable of giving to itself a rotary motion. It whirls around and around the root of the hair till it bores it out from its fastenings, and the hair falls off. When there are several million of these creatures in a man's hair at once, they soon polish him up bald and beautiful.

Therefore, when you take a man's good hat by mistake, don't get the silk tile of a bald headed man. You would get with it the bacillus crinovorax humanus, and short work would be made of your luxuriant locks. Baldness is catching.

Expressions of regret for the untimely death of Henry W. Grady have not yet ceased. Especially it is recalled what he would have done for the south if he had lived. Yet it may be that the two causes he had most at heart—the progress of the new south and harmony between north and south—will be helped on more by his death than they would have been if he had lived. The hearts of the people north and south will be drawn together by the common sympathy that has softened them. His own people, even while they sorrow for him, will remember how he hoped and worked for a splendid development of the new south, and their resolve will be quickened to labor anew for that for which he wrought so bravely and well.

Secretary Windom's recommendation that treasury notes be issued in exchange for deposits of silver has received attention throughout the country, and met with much favorable comment. It is understood that the president will indorse its suggestions in a message to congress immediately.

The following has been proposed for an inscription on a monument to Henry W. Grady:

> His face was a thanksgiving for his part life
> And a love letter to all mankind.

INGALLS and the NEGRO.

The Kansas Senator Speaks on the Race Question.

HIS SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

Digest of a Stirring Address Delivered by the Well Known Statesman—Complimentary Reference Made to Editor Henry W. Grady and Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator John J. Ingalls speaks on the race question excited universal interest. For many years past there has not been so distinguished an assemblage in the senate chamber to listen to an orator. In the gallery were Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Wanamaker and nearly all the wives and daughters of the members of the cabinet.

Enthusiastically Received.

The floor was crowded with cabinet officers and representatives, who left their committee rooms almost deserted. Ingalls created a most effective and thrilling scene when he described the recent election at Jackson, Miss. He read from Democratic papers how Senator George's two sons rode on horseback at the head of 1,000 white armed colored men voting. In fact, the democratic demonstrations were so often referred to that Vice President Morton was obliged to call the orator to order.

The Strongest Contention.

Mr. Ingalls said the race to which we belong is the strongest and most persistent the world has ever known. Wherever he has been, individualism, liberty, fraternity and equality has been the first merry contribution to the spirit of every race. By emerging from barbarism to enlightenment, the Caucasian race had refused to contaminate with any African blood, and Africans. Upon the threshold of our national existence the framers of the United States were confronted by the most portentous problem ever placed before a free people for solution. It must be confessed that slavery, without excuse, without palliation, was and remains a crime.

A Tribute to Grady.

At this point Senator Ingalls paused with emotion and referred to Henry W. Grady, from whose speech the senator quoted. He went on to say that in 1820 there were in the United States 4,500,000 negroes; in 1860, 4,500,000; in 1880, 6,580,793, and in 1890, 7,500,000. He said that the increase shown from 1870 to 1880 was a deliberate, premeditated fraud upon the census, committed for the purpose of obtaining additional representation.

To complicate the problem the negro was gregarious. The line of cleavage between the white man and the negro was distinct and clear. There was neither amalgamation, absorption nor assimilation between the races. Fred Douglass, the most illustrious living representative of the race living or, he thought, by his Canadian reinforcement than by his African blood) had said to him that the future prejudice against the races would become outrageous. He did not believe it. Such a solution of the difficulty, he thought, would be impossible; if possible, undesirable. The only solution was that where the white and black had come together on the soil of slavery it had been by compulsion. There was no poisoning on that at the intersection of race.

The Conscience of New England.

The senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) expressed astonishment. The most bitter criticism of the abolitionists, he said, was the truth. He did not claim a superiority of virtue for the north. His ancestors were driven from Massachusetts to Rhode Island by the whole New England conscience

Not Only to Hockey.

Mrs. Chaperon—Is Mr. ——a particular friend of yours?

Miss Prim—I don't know.

Mrs. Chaperon—Is he a man of brains?

Miss Prim—I don't know that, either.

Mrs. Chaperon—Why, then, you so-called girls!

Miss Prim—You just bet you must him only to hockey.—Boston Beacon.

"A Suspect."

Annabelle's Father—Want to marry Alphonso? Why, young man, you have not money enough to support him for years. Skedaddle, and I'll write you out a check for $5,000 to start housekeeping on.—Life.

How He Paid the Lawyer.

"My first case in San Francisco," said Attorney Julian K. Wilder, to a reporter, "was the defense of a young fellow charged with stealing a watch belonging to a Catholic priest. I was appointed by the court, because the prisoner said he had no money.

"The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and at the defendant was leaving the court room I called him back, and just as a joke handed him my card and told him to bring me around the first $50 he got.

"Next day he walked into my office and planked down two $20s and a $10.

"'Where did you get all that money?' I demanded, as soon as I got over my surprise enough to speak.

"'Split the priest's watch,' he replied, as he waved himself out."—San Francisco Examiner

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suits, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild,

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE,

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy,

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

L. M. FRENCH,

Fine Carriages,

All Styles,

All Qualities,

All Prices.

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PAINTING,

NO. 10 AND 12 1-2 PARK AVENUE.

MARSH & LAYERS

Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Estimates promptly furnished.

CALL AND SEE US.

THE BEE HIVE

Woolen Goods Must Go! :

Children's Toboggan Caps, 15c. and 25c.

Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size 25c.

Children's Mitts, 10c.

Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.

Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 35c.

10 doz. Ladies' Tan Aprons, slightly soiled, former price 50c. and 75c., reduced to 19c.

5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered back, 69c.

Undressed Mushrooms, 8 button length, $2.98.

15 doz Camel's Hair Socks, worth 25c. a pair.

DONT FAIL TO SEE THE

50c. Pride Shirt,

THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

Louis Callman,

42 WEST FRONT STREET.

ALLEN,

The Stationer,

Keeps

Books, Music, Toys, Fancy Memorandums Etc., at Low Prices.

32 EAST FRONT STREET.

CALL and SEE

our New MERCANTILE PASS BOOK, which will save you money.

R. W. RICE & Co.

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NORTH PLAINFIELD,

Leading Grocers.

All kinds of First-Class groceries at Bottom Prices.

Goods delivered promptly in all parts of the city free of charge

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—SUBJECT OF TIME:

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway, 6.45 a. m. to depot. Then, from Rouse Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway to 9th st., to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet 8.25 a. m. train.	
3d "	9.45 "	do 9.55 " do	
4th "	11.00 "	do 11.10 " do	
5th "	12.30 p. m.	do 12.40 p. m. do	
6th "	1.45 "	do 1.55 " do	
7th "	3.15 "	do 3.25 " do	
8th "	4.45 "	To the Post Office.	
9th "	6.30 "	to meet 6.41 p. m. train.	
10th "	8.00 "	do do 8.10 " do	
11th "	9.45 "	do do 9.55 " do	
12th "	11.15 "	do do 11.25 " do	

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues, North Plainfield, according to the above time schedule, and connect with trains.

Stage will make return trips over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot 10 minutes after 7.30, 9.15, 10.30 a. m. 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.45, 8.00, 9.30 p. m.

Stage and Carriages kept expressly for ladies' and gentlemen's evening parties. Also Hearse at a moment's notice, for funerals and ladies.

Horses after 7 o'clock in the evening, for private parties, at moderate rates.

M. A. BIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 16. 1-267

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U. S. Hair Tonic,

Magic Renovating Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that should always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street next to P. O.

GIVEN AWAY

10 days only.

A Fine 50c SUSPENDER to every purchaser of a $2 hat or over.

Eugene M. Laing

No. 5 PARK AVENUE.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT"

What does long experience make? A prophet? What does the house owner pay? He gets insurance. What are they likely to be? Safe for your money on one hand; a chance of a fire or a funeral on the other. Good companies, settled, 50 years or so; granted 1851; incorporated 1853; At the head of the profession, 1886.)

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Plainfield Office, 26 North Avenue

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Money to Loan on approved security. Cor Front street and Park avenue.

BUY YOUR

Holiday Presents

such as Diamond Rings, Lorgnettes, Gold Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Pens, Silverware at DECKINGER'S, at the old store, 19 Park avenue. Dr. Kinsey specialties always on hand. 11-15-1m

SEE THE COMPARISON.

EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Texas Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Grasses.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Spring Frowls.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulders Ham Trimmed.

FAIR PRICES.

N. B. Smedley's, Door at any Price.

94 Somerset street. At McGinty's.

Our Box Paper

called CANTERBURY No. 220 is already selling brisker, and to those who have used it heretofore I need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 20c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 20c. for 2-box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Are you Troubled

with Rough, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? Is your face tender and sore after shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use

GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA,

the quickest, surest and best cure for all such troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by

L. W. Randolph,

at the City Pharmacy,

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SURE CURE

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RHEUMATISM

Breaks up coughs and colds and purifies the blood. MRS. QUICK'S

Sulphur Vapor Baths

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E. B. VOORHEES, D. V. S., Veterinarian, No. 29 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 2, and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence call 44. Residence 104 West Front street.

WILLIAM G. R. SEE, Counselor at Law, Special Master in Chancery, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Residence, No. 189 East Front street, Plainfield. 1y*

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DR. GRIFFEN,

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Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Debility.

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FRENCH AND GERMAN, Taught by Messrs. Louis Vivaux and Ovetimer, of the Berlin School of Languages, Madison Square, New York. Special instruction at the Plainfield High School, and at private schools. Lessons to ladies and gentlemen, or to private pupil and classes. Correspondence invited. Free trial lessons. Terms made known on application. Address Berlitz School, No. 1 West 26th street. 9-25-1y

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MISS NETTIE MATTHEWS, Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1593.

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R. V. SAUMS, Carpenter and Builder, Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evergreen. P. O. Box 1283. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

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WOODENWARE

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 2.40, 4.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night. Sunday at 2.40, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 a. m., 12.40, 2.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Leave New York (foot of Liberty street) at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night. Sunday at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5.46, 6.40, 6.55, 7.20, 8.00, 8.20, 8.40, 9.00, 9.20, 9.40, 10.00, 10.20, 10.40, 11.00, 11.20, 11.40 a. m., 12.00, 12.20, 12.40, 1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 2.00, 2.20, 2.40, 3.00, 3.20, 3.40, 4.00, 4.20, 4.40, 5.00, 5.20, 5.40, 6.00, 6.20, 6.40, 7.00, 7.20, 7.40, 8.00, 8.20, 8.40, 9.00, 9.20, 9.40, 10.00, 10.20, 10.40, 11.00, 11.20, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Leave Newark at 6.20, 6.40, 7.00, 7.20, 7.40, 8.00, 8.20, 8.40, 9.00, 9.20, 9.40, 10.00, 10.20, 10.40, 11.00, 11.20, 11.40 a. m., 12.00, 12.20, 12.40, 1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 2.00, 2.20, 2.40, 3.00, 3.20, 3.40, 4.00, 4.20, 4.40, 5.00, 5.20, 5.40, 6.00, 6.20, 6.40, 7.00, 7.20, 7.40, 8.00, 8.20, 8.40, 9.00, 9.20, 9.40, 10.00, 10.20, 10.40, 11.00, 11.20, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night. Sunday at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6.10, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 a. m., 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 p. m. Sunday at 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 a. m., 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.40 night. Sunday at 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 2.20, 7.05, 9.37 a. m., 4.05 p. m. Sunday at 7.05, 9.37 a. m., 4.05 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.37 a. m., 4.05 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

[Table of westward connections omitted]

For Trenton at 1.17, 2.45, 5.00, 7.00, 8.30, 11.15 a. m., 12.45, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 11.30 p. m. For Bordentown at 1.17, 2.45, 5.00, 7.00, 8.30, 11.15 a. m., 12.45, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.17, 2.45, 5.00, 7.00, 8.30, 11.15 a. m., 12.45, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 11.30 p. m.

For Philadelphia at 1.17, 2.45, 5.00, 7.00, 8.30, 11.15 a. m., 12.45, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.17, 2.45, 5.00, 7.00, 8.30, 11.15 a. m., 12.45, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 11.30 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington at 1.17, 2.45, 11.15 a. m., 2.30 p. m. Sundays at 1.17, 2.45 a. m., 2.30 p. m.

E. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. H. OLMSTED, Gen. Supt.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

NEW YORK MAILS.

CLOSE—7.30 and 10.30 a. m.; 1.45 and 5.30 p. m.

ARRIVE—7.30, 9.30, 11.45 a. m.; 1.45, 5.30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE, BASTON, ETC., MAILS.

CLOSE—7.30 a. m.; and 4.30 p. m.

ARRIVE—9.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m.

Direct pouches to Newark and Elizabeth, 7.45 p. m. Direct mail to Phila., Pa., closes 4.30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Arrive at 9.30 a. m. Office open from 9.30 to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 7.30 p. m.

Mail for Waynesville closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

Mail for Scotch Plains closes at 12 m. and closes at 7.30 p. m. Saturdays closes at 5.30 p. m. Open every evening until 8.30 p. m. to owners of lock boxes.

Owners of lock-boxes coming without their keys will please apply for their mail at the Bills Delivery Office.

Office closes after 10 a. m. on all National Holidays.

Money order office open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays to 4 p. m.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES and rose, lily of the valley, and preparing at Lindsley's, No. 26 West Front street. Mrs. Lindsley's Fashion office, same place. Lindsley's, West Front street. 4-11-1y*

CALL AND EXAMINE. Stock and warerooms of all kinds. Crockery, Lamps, Picture Frames. Tinware and everything to use in kitchen and bedroom. Packages delivered at residence free of charge. S. FRUCHT, No. 9 Somerset St.

A Nice Assortment

of useful

Holiday Presents,

VIZ., SILK UMBRELLAS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SMOKING JACKETS, GLOVES OF ALL KINDS, SUSPENDERS, NECK WEAR, FUR CAPS, RUBBER COATS, ETC., ETC.

PRICES THE LOWEST, at

O. M. DUNHAM'S

46 WEST FRONT STREET, Next to Laing's Hotel.

Wm. J. Stephenson,

CATERER

and

Ice Cream Dealer,

24 NORTH AVENUE

A. M. RUNYON & SON

Undertakers and Embalmers

526 Park Avenue.

Telephone Call 66. Residence 42 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 25. Office at Hillside cemetery

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ODORLESS EXCAVATING COMPANY

JONES & CO.

Work quickly and thoroughly done. Two loads in operation. Only company in Plainfield approved of by the Board of Health. Further orders may be left at Park House, Manufacturers of the Best Lawn, Garden and Field Fertilizers. P. O. Box 695. Telephone call 20.

CANNED GOODS

We argue a few days a full line of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, including the Celebrated Hathaway Tomatoes, Pitting Plum, Honey Drop, R. & M. and Snowflake Corn. Also the famous

Springville Peas.

On all the above mentioned goods we offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to parties buying in dozen or Case Lots

ESTELLE,

TAYLOR & HEUMAN.

Grocers and Dealers in Table Specialties, 79 Broadway, corner Fifth street.

GOOD QUALITY

BRICK

Still are now prepared to furnish a superior quality of brick. I have doubled the former capacity of my yard and added many improvements.

I wish to again thank my many customers for their patronage to generously bestowed on me during the past twenty years, and solicit further favors.

Isaac Scribner,

MAPLE AVENUE, NORTH PLAINFIELD

P. O. BOX 688.

THE DIME

SAVINGS INSTITUTIO

of

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

Is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, " "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS in

German and French

under the instructions of

MR. F. F. HELLWIG,

at reasonable rates.

Call at 13 East Fifth street between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. 1-25-1y

Frank Linke,

Established 1866.)

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealer,

Bottler of

BALLENTINE'S CELEBRATED EXPORT

ALE AND PORTER.

Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer, and dealer in Domestic and Foreign Wines and Rum Also for Stock Ale and Wines Families.

179 Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J. All orders delivered Free of Charge Day or Night. 7-17-1y*

Miscellaneous Cards.

REAL ESTATE. INSURANCE.

EDWARD C. MULFORD,

45 North avenue, opposite station.

H. N. Spences, 78-79 Somerset St.

Grocer and Seedsman,

Pillsbury, Gold and Mighty Dollar Flour; Orange Co. Butter; Burgess' Sausages, Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods, Provisions and Produce. Pure Cider Vinegar, 4 years old; White Grape Wine-Book-Binding, Bartlett and Glassware; Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets, Ammunition.

BARGAINS

In guano, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Farris iron wagon. John P. Wolfe, Rose street North Plainfield.

Desirable Building Lots

can be purchased at Edgewood Park, Somerset street. Address

R. F. M. Chase,

Plainfield, N. J., or apply to H. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 500 feet above sea level.

Abel S. Titsworth,

Life Insurance,

procured in any reputable company Office North avenue Plainfield

Don A. Gaylord, dealer in

Lumber, Masons Materials,

Coal and Fertilizers. Agents for the Soluble Pacific Guano. Office Madison avenue. Yard South Second street.

T. E. Morgans,

Newsdealer, Stationery, etc.

97 1-2 West Front street.

PEERLESS DYES Are the Best.

Builders Cards

John P. Emmons

Successor to Emmons Bros.

Mason and Builder.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

Corner of Washington avenue and Front-port place. P. O. Box 943.

James H. Pope,

Carpenter & Builder

RESIDENCE, 12 SUMMIT AVENUE.

P. O. Box 922. North Plainfield, N.

All kinds of work. 25 years experience Repairing attended to Estimates given.

PIERSON & GAYLE,

Carpenters & Builders

P. O. BOX 631.

W. J. Pearson, No. 19 Vine street. H. B. Gayle, No. 34 Sherman street. All work promptly attended to.

GEO. CONOVER,

FURNITURE AND FREIGHT EXPRESS

Furniture Moved

to all parts of the city or country. Large covered wagon.

Pianos Moved

with care. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office, 21 North avenue, opposite depot. Residence, 24 Jackson avenue, North Plainfield.

P. CASEY & SON

Undertakers and Embalmers

HOUSE AND WAREROOMS,

16 WEST FRONT STREET,

Residence No. 18 Third street, corner New Market. Orders promptly attended to day or night, or left at warerooms will receive prompt attention.

STEPHENSON

22 WEST FRONT STREET,

CHINA, CROCKERY,

GLASS, PLAIN and FANCY GLASSWARE,

LAMPS and FIXTURES. Also a

Five Cent Counter.

An interesting one. Call and see it.

Mrs. J. M. Dunn,

FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

latest shapes of

Bonnets and Hats

FRENCH IMPORTED FLOWERS,

Feathers, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Laces etc. Also Fancy Goods and Notions. Dress and Infants' Caps a specialty. Pinking, Stamping and Feathers Dyed Cleaned and Curled at short notice.

14 West Front St.

Louis B. Coddington

(Successor to Tunis J. Carey.)

NO. 24 WEST FRONT STREET,

and 32 Park avenue,

P. O. Box 239,

FURNITURE AND FREIGHT

EXPRESS

Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered wagon. Goods sent to any part of the city or country. Piano moving a specialty.

For Bargains in PIANOS, ORGANS, etc., Call before you buy at

A. VANDERBEEK, 28 PARK AVE.

PIANOS TUNED.

TUNIS J. CAREY

21 WEST FRONT STREET,

all kinds of Second-Hand

FURNITURE

including

CARPETS, BEDDING and STOVES,

Bought and Sold.

I manufacture first class Mattresses and can furnish them to order. Feathers, if you will be overcharged by callers. Furniture repaired with business and

FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

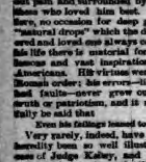
SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE LATE JUDGE KELLEY.

He Began Life a Poor Lad, Got His Foot on the Ladder and Won a Place on a Very High Rung—His Death Was Just What He Wished It to Be.

The Hon. William Darrah Kelley died at a ripe age and full of honors. He died as he had lived and as he had always wished to die —"in the harness"—died in peace and without pain and surrounded by his family and those who loved him best. There is, therefore, no occasion for deep grief, save those "natural drops" which the death of an honored and loved one always calls forth; but in his life there is material for many valuable lessons and an inspiration for all young Americans. His virtues were of the firm old Roman order; his errors—like other men, he had faults—were grown out of a want of truth or patriotism, and it may most truthfully be said that

Even his failings tended to virtue's side.

Very rarely, indeed, have the principles of heredity been so well illustrated as in the case of Judge Kelley, and his most salient characteristics give scientific point to Dr. Holmes' theme on the "Autocrat" that "every dog has a good grandfather." From the earliest times the O'Kellys of northern Ireland have been advocates of civil and religious liberty,



W. D. KELLEY.

but at one time in the fifteenth century, or early in the Seventeenth, the "Sept of the O'Kellys" divided on the religious line, one section, Protestant, and a small part of this section, a Quaker a little later. In the time of oppression which followed the rebellion of the trusty Lord of Limerick, when

that Catholics were forbidden the exercise of their religion and Protestants were forbidden to manufacture, most of the Protestant O'Kellys sought the American colonies.

The Quakers went to Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the Quaker descendants of Theophilus O'Kelly, who located in the latter state, still tell of his bringing a "shoe full of gold" with which he bought the site of Ellicott's mills. He was a woolcomber by trade. The Presbyterian O'Kellys mostly settled in the north, where the name soon became Americanized, and their descendants are numerous. Like those of other Irish exiles of that time, were most ardent advocates of American independence. Patrick says that one-half of the men who fought the British in the battles around Boston were the immediate descendants of Irish exiles. The paternal grandfather of Judge Kelley was one of the Continental officers in the army; his mother was descended on one side from Quaker settlers and on the other from French Huguenots, and thus the blood of the three races that have fought for freedom, truth and conscientious devotion to duty was combined in the great Pennsylvanian.

Darrah Kelley was a man of influential officer and a native of New Jersey, settled early in Philadelphia, and married Miss Darrah, of Bucks county; unto them was born, in that city, William D. Kelley, on the 12th of April, 1814—the youngest of four. The father had become involved during the war and the consequent depression of trade, and in 1816 lost all his property. A few weeks later he dropped dead upon the street, leaving a widow and four young orphans without means of support. The mother opened a boarding house, and by skill and industry reared her children and secured them a common school education; but at the age of 11 William was put to earning his own living in a strand boy in a book store.

His next work was as a copy holder to the proof reader on The Philadelphia Inquirer, but there, he always maintained, he acquired that remarkable clearness of articulation which was the charm of his oratory through all the ages of distortion. He was apprenticed to a jeweler—that having been his father's business—and served the apprenticeship of three years. During this period the memorable war between President Jackson and the United States bank, and Philadelphia, especially employers and capitalists, was almost unanimous for the bank; but young Kelley took part with the Democratic minority and soon became a noted leader among the apprentices and young Democrats. It was an evil time. Only once before and perhaps once since has the war of party been so fierce and terrible as then. All considerations of fairness and justice were cast to the winds. Capitalists and employers openly declared that as Jackson was making war on them, their employes must stand by them or be counted as enemies. Even now the language of The New York Tribune, "Democratic workmen were discharged on all sides. One instance is known where a tailoress was refused work because her brother had spoken at a Democratic meeting. Petitions for the 'restoration of the deposits' were circulated, and workingmen asked to sign are said to have been marked for discharge."

Young Kelley threw all his energies into the fight, and so great was his influence that he prevailed on many Federal workmen to condemn such proscription and again away from those who called in the interest of the bank. It became so difficult for him to get work in Philadelphia that he went to Boston in 1830 and obtained a good place there. His wife in the press dispatches of his success did was so great that a costly set of gold cups, ordered for the Insane of Mount, brought his employers a gold medal from the Mechanics Mechanics' association. He remained four years in Boston, working hard and reading hard, especially in political history. The young mechanic was a thorough politician, and his name was to be read in the Democratic papers along with those of George Bancroft, G. A. Bethune and Edward Everett. He also lectured, and his name appears in more than one of the lists of lecturers in which Emerson and Channing were included.

Col. James Page was associated with a speech of Mr. Kelley at Faneuil Hall that he urged the young man to study law in his office. In 1830 he began the study; and on the 17th of April, 1841, being then 27 years old, he was, on motion of Col. Page, admitted to the bar. This was in Philadelphia. He was very successful from the start. In 1845 he was the prosecutor of the pirates in Philadelphia, and on the 28th of March, 1847, was appointed a judge of common pleas. He served on the appointive bill 1850, and was then elected for a ten years' term, but the reopening of the slavery controversy in 1854 made him a politician. He severed his connection with the Democratic party and assisted in constructing the Republican party.

In 1856 he was nominated for congress, but was defeated. In 1859 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and was the Pennsylvania member of the committee to notify Abraham Lincoln of his nomination. That summer he was elected to congress, and held his seat by four successive re-elections, to the day of his death. His work in congress need not be detailed. It is a part, and a very important part, of the history of the country. He was an ardent protectionist and made the study and defense of the American tariff his specialty. In his native he was in advance of his party, and in other respects often out of harmony with it, but on all questions of the war and reconstruction his Republicanism was unquestioned.

His most pronounced departure was on the financial question, on extreme and literally unconpromising advocate of "soft money" and silver coinage. He voted against every measure looking towards specie payments and for every measure to increase the volume of paper and silver money. Some of his speeches at that time were savagely denounced by Republicans, and he was characterized as a "wild eyed communist," yet he held his place in the party ranks and commanded the continued support of his constituents, though they did not endorse his financial views. His long, intermittent debate with Garfield was one of the most remarkable episodes of the time, the latter maintaining that the decade of 1850–60 was one of "hard money and great prosperity," while Judge Kelley vehemently denied both propositions.

Of his honesty and sincerity there was never a question—no stain of corruption ever attached to his name. For many years he had been the "Father of the House"—the oldest member in continuous service. That distinction now devolves on Hon. Elisha Hunton, whose younger class Judge Kelley, who entered congress in '61, as the deceased did in '61. Charles O'Neill, also of Philadelphia, another Quaker, but a Democrat with expansive rugs, kept very clean in Mexico houses, and used to kneel upon while saying prayers.

If a Spaniard says, when you retire after a visit: "This house is entirely at your disposal whenever you may please to favor it," he wishes you to know that he regards you as one of his family—precisely the reverse of what he says they express it. If the words are not spoken you can conclude that you are not welcomed to call again.

In Persia, among the aristocracy, a visitor sends notice an hour or two before calling, and gives a day's notice if the visit is one of great importance. He is met by servants before he reaches the house, and other attentions are shown him according to relative rank. The left, and not the right, is considered the position of honor.—London Wit and Wisdom.

A FEW DOG POINTS.

The beagle is largely taking the place of the foxhound in rabbit hunting, and in that, as well as other lines of work requiring a keen sense of smell, he is successful.

The fox, otter and beagle breeds of hounds have brains, and they run naturally. All of these strains of hounds can be traced back to the bloodhound, and they all possess keen instincts and sharp noses.

The thoroughbred bull terrier is naturally antagonistic to other dogs, but those kept as household pets can be remodeled to a kind in disposition. He is a natural fighter, and the puppy shows the inherent pugnacity of the breed very early in life.

The greyhound exhibits his characteristics early in life. A young puppy will chase game and take naturally to coursing. The greyhound, however, is not considered a very intelligent dog. He runs by sight almost exclusively, occasionally by using his nose.

Most well bred pointer and setter puppies at the age of two or three months will instinctively point chickens, small birds, butterflies and other small moving objects, and it is a general rule that when a young dog is first taken into the field on game he will point the first game bird he comes on.

The collie is one of the most intelligent of dogs, and he shows his natural instincts at a phenomenally early age. Any collie puppy, if given the opportunity, will develop a love of cattle and sheep, and if he is allowed to run with a trained dog he will pick up an education without human tuition.

The bloodhound has a very misleading name. He has naturally a kind disposition, and is seldom bloodthirsty. There are very few thoroughbred bloodhounds in America, as there is only one kennel in the United States, who is now breeding them. His original stock is all imported from Brough's kennels in Sedbore, England.

The Scotch staghound runs game after the same manner as the greyhound. The former, however, is more powerful and has higher courage. One can readily pull down a deer. The Irish wolfhound coats that are hard and long and fit them for the rough work they are called upon to perform. The deerhound naturally uses both scent and sight in running game.—Thomas H. Terry in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FANCIES IN ODDS AND ENDS.

Ivory hand painted miniatures, with old French scenes, are now seen inserted in the tops of Etruscan gold bonbon boxes.

When the back of a large oxidized silver comb is studded with rhinestones or window, is raised a complete writing set is disclosed.

Pleasing receptacles for silver or gold thimbles are roses decorated in natural colors. The thimble rests in the center of the flower.

Unique silver candlesticks represent Chinese lanterns. Grotesque figures are etched on the sides, and these novelties attract much attention.

A violin and bow of diamonds crossed above a bar of music of the same gems form an artistic decoration for a presentation watch case.

A silver book mark etched with a marine view in the words "Bon voyage" appearing in the low, makes a very appropriate and useful present to one about to cross the ocean.—Jewelers' Weekly.

ROYAL FLUSHES.

The czar of Russia has become an expert performer on the violin.

Queen Victoria recently received a letter asking her to buy real estate in California.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is said to have exclaimed on hearing of the fall of Don Pedro of Brazil: "The good God is no more on our side."

The empress of Austria is the best royal housekeeper in Europe. She knows about everything that is done in her kitchens and pantries, and inspects them all and the head servants submit their reports to her.

The Princess of Wales is reported to have been very much astonished at seeing kilts worn by the Montalan shepherds at the ball given by the king of the Hellenes. Kilts are also worn by the Albanians, and when the Duke of Hamilton was in Albania not long ago, he astonished the natives by his kilts, although he is by no means in the habit of wearing it when treading his native heather.

He Drew the Line.

Wife—John, dear, I see that the sporting papers speak of you as a world beater.

John is heavy weight pugilist)—I should hope so. I can beat anything on earth.

Wife—I am so glad. Please take this carpet out in the back yard and keep in practice.—Kearney Enterprise.

LIVES OF WORKING WOMEN

FACTS CONCERNING THE WAGE EARNING GIRLS OF THE CITIES.

Hard Work and Small Pay—Making a Small Income Go a Great Ways—Working All Day and Studying at Night—An Army of Brave, True Women.

How few realize, as they meet in the streets or cars girls going and coming from factory or shop, that they are passing hundreds of working women who are bravely taking up the burden of self support, and who with patient courage are meeting trials, hardships and temptations, such as rarely come to their more favored. Within the last fifty years the working women has become a power in the community. The cities could not do without her. Go into any great store and see the fruit of her labors. Every counter shows the work of some group of girls or women; dresses, cloaks, silks, laces, underclothing, mantles, woolens, notions, fancy articles—all represent the toil of women's fingers. Very few think of the workers and the lives they lead.

A most valuable report has recently been issued by the department of labor at Washington, which gives personal statistics of 17,427 wage earning girls engaged in 543 distinct industries out of many now open to women, and comprising the result of study in twenty-two different cities. The tables bring out very interesting facts. The average age for beginning work appears to be 15 years and 4 months; but 139 out of the number commenced work at 5 years of age, and the largest proportion, 3,503, began to support themselves at 14. For years they continue the weary round of labor, rising at 5 or 6, and shortly after going to the factory or shop to which they remain, with but little recess, for ten or more hours. Often their work does not end when they leave the place of their day's labor, for out of the whole number examined by the agent of the department, 6,813 not only work at their regular occupations, but also labor in the household at home. More than half give their earnings to the head of the family, while very many have to care entirely for several others beside themselves. The average wages of the 17,427 was found to be $5.34, and yet with this small amount 6,614 do none of their own sewing, and invariably the girls present a respectable appearance.

These wage earners are women with ideas, high impulses, ambitions and desires such as all other women have. One of the ladies who collected the above statistics, and who personally met and learned to know about the lives of over 11,000 of the girls, was asked: "How many of them have ambitions and an inner life of desire for better things, and how many, if aided in the development, would turn out earnest, true women?" Quickly came the answer: "Every one! I have yet to meet with a working girl who could not be lifted to a higher level." Instance after instance was given by her of the heroic lives and sacrifices of these women, who in their pleasant co-operative homes she had found. Many of us who have been honored by beautiful words of friends of our parted working sisters could echo her sentiments. Nowhere else can be found in greater degree the noble impulses of heroism, self sacrifice, patience, cheerfulness and sobriety.

All over the city, after a hard day's work, thousands are gathered in evening schools, working girls' societies, or other rooms opened to them, where they meet, study and improve themselves. A lady visiting a down town evening school saw a tired, sickly looking girl busily engaged with a copy book. The teacher of the class said: "That girl comes regularly each night after seven hours of work, and without any supper. The lady passed by the girl's desk with the remark: "Why do you come to school; are you not too tired?" She looked up with a smile, saying: "Why, I must work, and I must also be educated, so that when I die I die! By and by, though, I am going to rest." How few girls in sheltered homes would have shown such courage and ambition.

Here is another instance: A girl was left as the sole support and care taker of an infirm father, and she bravely assumed the responsibility. Rising each morning between 4 and 5, she made the fire, did the household work (including washing), prepared breakfast, and after buying a paper for her father and making him comfortable began her day's work at the loom before 7 o'clock. She worked in a silk factory, and when the 12 o'clock whistle released her she hurried home to prepare dinner, stopping at the butcher's and grocer's on the way. The dishes were left to be washed up at night, for 1 o'clock must find her again at her loom. At night, after preparing supper and clearing up the house, she had to get her father to bed, and it was after 8 before she was free. On certain nights of the week she would be found at a class where she could improve her mind, and on other evenings she was busy caring for sick and tired neighbors. She took out flowers, fruit, etc., for distribution from a club room, and was one who was always ready to do a kindly act.

One evening the factory had a legacy of $5,000 left her by a relative, but, while legally it was hers, she felt it did not belong to her, and was on the request of his, and so she relinquished it and went bravely back to her drudgery. These women and girls, with their heroism and bravery, have hard lives and few opportunities. They crave outside interests, fun and means for self improvement. Some years ago one of them went to a friend, saying: "How can working girls improve themselves and have a good time in the evening?" "By co-operation, self help and mutual interest," was the answer. The result has been that all over the city rooms have been opened by the working girls' societies, where groups of from 30 to 300 wage earners find bright companionship, books, music, etc. Classes are also formed in useful studies and industries. "Musical drills," or gymnastics to develop the body, are held weekly, physicians are engaged to treat members, experienced friends are there to give advice in case of perplexities, and even a woman lawyer has been found to give instruction on personal rights.

But this is not all. A fundamental principle at the beginning of the movement was that through the club girls should become better fitted for the wifehood and motherhood that would probably come to them; therefore much is done to educate and train them for practical home duties.

The president of one of the societies, herself a working girl, in a recent speech, said: "My idea of club life is contained in three words—agitation, education, co-operation!—rousing ourselves to realize our needs and condition, educating ourselves to the best of our abilities and helping others by co-operating." Nobly have the girls, with the gentle women who are their advisers and co-laborers, carried out these ideas, and today there is a vast number of them who have risen to a higher plane, and who are going out into earnest, helpful womanhood by the force of education secured through co-operation.—Grace Dodge in Harper's Bazar.

A young woman who is described as trim, pretty, curly headed and vivacious has been appointed a deputy collector of internal revenue in Indiana.

THE MAIN THING

WE ARE AFTER, IN THE REACH OF THAT NOT ONLY THE EYE, BUT THE WELL, TOGETHER ING QUALITIES BINATION THAT

IS TO PLACE WITH PEOPLE, SHOES FIT THE FEET TO POCKET BOOK AS WITH GOOD WEAR. MAKING A COM. CANNOT BE BEAT.

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE'S, 92 WEST FRONT ST.

A DROP IN PRICES
ON
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS
GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVE'ST THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.
Schwed Brothers,
SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

MY $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have
Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.
We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes. Call and examine our goods.
JOSEPH S. SKINNEY,
Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CLOAKS AND WOOLEN GOODS.
For the next 10 days we will sell all Cloaks at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. Half Wool Serges (all colors) at 10c. a yard, Half Wool Serges (36 inch) at 25c. a yard, 36 inch Ladies Cloths (all shades) 25c. a yard, 54 inch Ladies Cloths 50c. a yard. Greatest variety of Quilts and Blankets to be found in the city, at very lowest prices. White Blankets, $1 a pair. Full size Quilts, 75c. Best Jeans (Staghound) at 25c. Good Flannelette, 5c., worth 8c. A lot of Boys' Silk Ties and Ladies' White Mull Ties at 1-4 of their original value.
Headquarters for Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent.
ON
All Overcoats and Winter Clothing
AT
WERNER'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING HOUSE,
NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.
THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.
Bought, Rented and Exchanged.
Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase.
The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of CHICAGO, Illinois.
CHAPEL and PARLOR.
Repaired and Polished.
MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

PACKER'S
FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
Large Assortment,
Reliable Goods,
Low Prices.
CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.
23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 90c., $1.50, 92 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $6 PER PAIR. SLEDS, 45c., 80c., 90c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 90c., 90c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $2.50 AND $6.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.80, $3, $2.00, $3, $7 and $10.
J. O. PIERSON, Jr.,
NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 190.

MUSIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE
1890.
POWLISON & JONES,
34 West Front St.

READER KNOW
That I have secured the exclusive right in this section for the sale of the GENUINE FARIN
CANNED GOODS
which have an established reputation, Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Soup Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at
Howell's Grocery,
NO. 97 NORTH AVENUE,
Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers
AND
METAL WORKERS.
CARNEY BROS.
Dealers in
Hot Air Furnaces,
Stoves and Ranges.
Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST

NEW STYLES
IN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, UNDERWEAR, etc.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Oil-Cloth and Carpets
GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.
H. A. POPE,
corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
A. D. COOK & BRO.
LUMBER
and COAL,
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal at sash cover. Telephone No. 98.

FUR CAPS,
Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys Cheapest at
U. B. CRANE'S,
139 PARK AVENUE

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES
ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue
2d and 3d floors. Box 1291.

INSURANCE.
Isaac Brokaw,
REAL ESTATE
and
Fire Insurance,
20 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service.
B. & O. Telegraph Co
Money Transferred by Telegraph.
E. Park avenue. W. S. SLEEPER, Manager.

PEERLESS DYES

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SINGLE VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN ANY STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—The Somerset county court will re-open on Tuesday next.

—Singing and short-hand classes meet at the Y. M. C. A. to-night.

—Artizar Lacoe speaks at the Y. M. C. A. meeting Monday night. Admission free.

—Messrs. R. W. Rice & Co., the North Plainfield grocers, have subscribed to the telephone service. Their call is 15 B.

—On Thursday evening next the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Warren Mission chapel will hold a sociable.

—In another column Mrs. Sarah A. Bodee and John R. Tier & Son forbid all trespassing and cutting of wood or timber under penalty of the law.

—Pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council the city's safe was to-day removed to the office of City Clerk Coward by Captain William Hand.

—A man residing on West Fourth street, near Hoyt, on yesterday started for the poorhouse of his county. He will be fetted on Monday evening.

—The work of repairing St. Mary's rectory has been completed and Fathers Smyth and Stafford have commenced moving in their household effects.

—A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is talked of in Somerville, but members of other organizations think a new society in town is not needed.

—It is said that Westfield pays $60,000 a year into the Central Railroad treasury, and on that score she demands a more convenient station. She is certainly entitled to it.

—Elizabeth and New York papers have published that a movement to the opposite for a super Bonner in this city. Postmaster Payne is erroneously included in the list. It is another Payne.

—Society is recovering from the grip and, judging from the numerous invitations to parties, balls, etc., that have been issued lately, she evidently proposes to make up for lost time between now and the advent of Lent.

—About half-past six o'clock this morning an engine drawing a coal train was disabled between Roselle and Cranford, blocking the west bound track. The third track was used and trains were only delayed a short time.

—Somerville is complaining of the trump nuisance. Tramps have been haunting locality, who refused them food, and the police have had several encounters with some muscular specimens who objected to being locked up.

—The Plainfield News and Press say that "on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias will be in session in Trenton. Allow us to correct you, Brothers. The Grand Lodge K. of P. will meet in Trenton on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 19th and 20th.—Somerset Democrat.

—Collector H. N. Spencer, of North Plainfield, paid over to Treasurer E. R. Fairchild, last evening, the balance due on the collections of township taxes for the year 1889, the total of which was $34,621.79 or $1,000 more than last year. The borough collections to date are 86.86 50, a considerable increase over those of last year. The per cent is the same as for the preceding year.

—Chief of Police Carey, of Plainfield, arrested two Westfielders last Sunday for disorderly conduct. They were afterward taken before City Judge Codington and fined five dollars apiece for their fun. We certainly hope that Officer Carey will repeat this dose every time he gets a chance, for if our young men want to "dance" they should pay the fiddler.—Westfield Standard.

A Boys' Club in Plainfield.

A number of influential, benevolent and energetic ladies of Plainfield are talking of starting an association to benefit, physically and mentally, boys between six and twenty years of age. The society will be known as the "Boys' Club." The ladies have interested in the starting and work of this club members of wealthy business men, and with their aid expect to put the club on a successful basis. The scheme is as yet in its infancy. "Boys' Clubs" have been tried successfully in various cities before, and the ladies can not see why one should not be successful here. It is a worthy project and if started should, and undoubtedly will, receive the help and encouragement of all.

A New Church Choir.

For about a year past a male choir has been furnishing music to the Y. M. C. A. chapel. Last night a new choir, composed of male and female voices, was organized. The following ladies and gentlemen are members: Miss May Flanagan, Miss Alice Kealy, Miss Annie Healy, Miss Nellie Day, Miss Josie Schaffer, Miss Maggie Conway and Messrs. John Traynor, James Lanagan, Edward J. Harding, John O'Rourke and William Brown. The choir will hold weekly rehearsals.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1. Wednesday	32	34	32
2. Thursday	32	36	32
3. Friday	32	36	32
4. Saturday	32	36	32
5. Sunday	32	36	32
6. Monday	32	36	32
7. Tuesday	32	36	32
8. Wednesday	32	36	32
9. Thursday	32	36	32
10. Friday	32	36	32
11. Saturday	32	36	32
12. Sunday	32	36	32
13. Monday	32	36	32
14. Tuesday	32	36	32
15. Wednesday	32	36	32
16. Thursday	32	36	32
17. Friday	32	36	32
18. Saturday	32	36	32
19. Sunday	32	36	32
20. Monday	32	36	32
21. Tuesday	32	36	32
22. Wednesday	32	36	32
23. Thursday	32	36	32
24. Friday	32	36	32
25. Saturday	32	36	32
26. Sunday	32	36	32
27. Monday	32	36	32
28. Tuesday	32	36	32
29. Wednesday	32	36	32
30. Thursday	32	36	32
31. Friday	32	36	32

MORE ABOUT MANUAL TRAINING.

Results of Ordinary Methods in the Common School.

Apropos of the articles that have appeared in THE NEWS referring to the new educational movement, Dr. H. M. Buster, of New York, has about a pupil some in the normal school in a neighboring State who lately took occasion to examine a new class of students, averaging sixteen years of age, in order to determine the value of their judgment as to distance. This is the professor's report of the test:

"By order to ascertain how well our public school course fits pupils for any actual, accurate work in life, I asked a class of seventy-four, in the State Normal school, to do about the embarrassing thing that I could think of, viz., measure the width of my class room. Our pupils come from all sections of the State, city and county, are all, necessarily, over 18 years of age, have passed our entrance examination, or have finished the prescribed course in the public schools, and have received a certificate from the superintendent.

"They all used the same yard stick as a measuring rod. No directions at all were given. The rod was not even called a yard stick. It was marked off and numbered in inches and feet, but the word inch was not on it. But one student was allowed in the room at a time, and all comparison of results was forbidden. As soon as the pupil had finished measuring the room he wrote his answer on a little slip of paper and then dropped it into a locked box kept for the purpose.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the same rule was used in every case, the results varied more than 200 feet, the lowest answer being 10 feet, 10 1-2 inches, the highest 220 feet.

"Thirty-six of the pupils had answers within one foot of the true result, which was 31 feet, 1 inch; nine of these made errors in the number of times they used the rule in crossing the room; four of them making it 9 instead of 10 times; four others calling it 11 times, while one called it 12 times. At least one of these pupils multiplied an inch a foot, while two others thought the whole yard stick but a foot."

"This simply means," says Dr. Butler, in commenting on this report, "that these pupils had been taught words, not things. They knew that 12 inches is a foot, and could recite off the tables with surprising glibness. But of what a foot really is, they had not the slightest idea. Manual training would correct this, by bringing the pupils into contact with objects, and by making familiarities them with objects, in all their details and points of interest, that mistakes like these would be impossible. It would have them draw, saw, cut, plane and saw, in order to appeal to the faculties of observation. It would have them think. It would be trained by the handling of material and the applying it to specific purposes without waste or loss of time. The judgment and the faculty of careful and accurate observation will be continually exercised in the process.

"More than two score of the progressive cities of this country are placing manual training in their public schools as fast as the means at their command will permit. Successful private schools in New York city, Philadelphia, Louisville and elsewhere are doing the same thing. In twenty-five of our States and Territories manual training, of some kind, is taught in some manner."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alonzo T. Ayres, of the firm of Marsh & Ayres, painters, has recovered from his illness.

Dr. Hedges has returned to Plainfield entirely recovered from his recent attack of la grippe.

A cablegram from Mr. I. H. Beehm, of West Front street, announces his safe arrival in Germany.

Mr. John P. Munn, of La Grande avenue, called to-day for the West Indies, to be gone about a month.

The home of Mr. S. G. Lowrie, of Dunellen, was made happy last Sunday by the advent of a nine pound baby girl.

Mrs. J. H. Stryker, of Vine Street, North Plainfield, has been ill for a week past with the grip. She is now convalescing.

Rev. John Ulrich, of Plainfield, is a member of the Legislative Committees on Municipal Corporations and the Industrial School for Girls.

Mr. Milton Barkalow, of the firm of Barkalow & Dunn, grocers, is convalescent from a severe attack of the grip, which confined him to the house for about ten days.

The tin wedding of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. T. Wilbur was celebrated at their home on East Third street last evening. Guests were present from this city, Woodbridge, Fanwood, Westfield, Elizabeth, and Brooklyn.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. and Mrs. John Ve Vanderhoef celebrated their wooden wedding at their house on West Fifth street. The evening was spent in dancing. The gifts were numerous. Guests were present from this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

William McDowell Drake, of the Elizabeth Daily Leader, who was so terribly injured Thursday by his horse running away, improved slightly yesterday, and the physicians at the Elizabeth Hospital think he will recover. The family has engaged a professional nurse to attend him. The doctors hope to save his eyesight.

About forty young people from this city went to Dunellen last evening and took possession of Maier's Hall, where they enjoyed an evening sociable. The many smiles and cordialities were danced until the wee small hours of morning. Shortly after midnight a sumptuous supper was served. The music was furnished by Prof. O'Reilley. The committee of arrangements were Messrs. John J. Gallagher and Thomas and Harry Scully.

Senator James L. Miller, of Union county, carries an odd mark that is often the subject of notice. The Senator's hair is as black as the oft-mentioned wing of the raven, except in one spot. Right over one of his temples is a white streak of hair as even as could be. The spot looks, for all the world, as though the Senator had incurred the wrath of Rider Haggard's "she-who-must-be-obeyed," and had been struck there with a handful of lightning.

Mr. Julian Jordan, the well-known and favorite musical composer, was in Plainfield yesterday as the guest of Mr. Thompson Park. He is the composer of the popular waltz entitled "The song that reached my heart," and several others, and will be remembered as a prominent member of Jordan, Price, Rose and West's Minstrels during several of their performances in this city. He is very much pleased with Plainfield and is thinking of owning a permanent home in our beautiful city. He is an old friend of Mr. Park's and his many admirers in musical circles will, at a song recital and musicale early in February, assisted by Mr. Park's two accomplished daughters, Misses Edna and Mabelle. This will be an unusual treat.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

What Will Be Done by Religious Societies To-Morrow.

The Friends' First-day school will meet to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Services will be held at Hope chapel to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Services will be conducted in the Bethel Mission at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The usual services will be held at the Warren Mission chapel to-morrow afternoon and evening.

The usual services will be held in the First Presbyterian church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Workers' Training class meets at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow at 9 a. m. Visitors are welcome.

Services in St. Joseph's church will be held at 8:00 and 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m. The Rev. Father Fennessy will officiate.

Usual Sunday services at 78 West Front street, at 9:15 a. m. and 4 p. m.; will be held to-morrow, to which all are invited.

The usual services will be held in the Unitarian church on Second place to-morrow. The pastor, Rev. W. F. Tibbs, will preach.

Grace church. Hours of service: Early celebration, 7:30 a. m.; morning prayers and sermon 10:30 a. m.; evening prayers at 4:30.

Services to-morrow at the New Market Baptist church, Rev. J. A. Cubberley, pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, Clinton avenue. Services to-morrow: Morning prayer and sermon at eleven o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p. m. Even song at 4 p. m.

The Rev. Fathers Smyth and Stafford will conduct a service in St. Mary's church to-morrow at 9:30, 9:45 and 10:45 a. m. Vesper service at 8 p. m. Good singing by a male choir.

The Union Teachers' meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, 28th inst., in the session room of the North Baptist church. The lesson will be taught by R. R. Doherty, Esq., of New York.

Services to-morrow in the Park Avenue Baptist church. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Asa Reed Dibb, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Services at the Church of Our Saviour, Methodist Episcopal, Rev. R. F. Sloan, priest in charge, to-morrow: Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m.; morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 4:00 p. m.

At the First Baptist church, to-morrow, services in the lecture room of the church at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. The prayer meeting of the Young People's League at 6:45 p. m. Preaching service in the evening at 7:30.

German and English Lutheran services to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. at the rooms of the W. C. T. U., No. 5 Watchung avenue. The Rev. A. B. Schmidthuber, of Philadelphia, will conduct the services and preach both in German and English.

In the Trinity Reformed church to-morrow services will be held as follows: Morning service and sermon by Rev. Cornelius Schoch, at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting in the lecture room at 6:45 p. m.

In the German Reformed church on Craig place, North Plainfield, there will be services to-morrow as follows: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:15 p. m.

At the Crescent avenue church, the regular services to-morrow will be: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Strangers are welcome at all services. In the evening pews are free. In the morning ushers will provide seats for all as promptly as possible.

Preaching services to-morrow as usual at the First Presbyterian church conducted by the Rev. E. F. Ketcham. Topic of service 10:30 a. m. "What will survive when much else that is dear to us shall be cast upon the scrap heap?" Topic of the 7:30 p. m. service: "Faith personally incorporated."

The First Church of Christ in Plainfield will meet at Reform Hall. Prayer and praise, 10:15 a. m. At 11 a. m. Mr. Cleaver will preach on "If a man die shall he live again?" Part III. 12 m., the memory feast; 2:00 p. m. Bible study. Evening meetings on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday.

The usual Sunday meetings will be held in Reform Hall to-morrow at 9:15 a. m., business; 4 and 7.45 p. m., music, auditorium, and to all of them a cordial and general welcome is extended to everybody. The preaching much interest, it being specially assigned to the Order of the Sons of Temperance, members of which time honored organization will be the speakers of the occasion.

Methodist Episcopal church. The pastor, Rev. Chas. H. Mitchell, will preach at the morning and evening services. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Epworth League at 6.45 p. m. Class meeting at 7.30. Subject in the morning: "Two Lions." Evening subject: "Pour Ye the Men." The pastor will preach each night during the week, Saturday excepted. All are cordially invited.

What Charles Barnard Says.

"Charlotte M. Allen's new work entitled 'Switzerland' is one of the brightest, most charming and original ever written. In talking of her adventure while on a tour through the Alps. On the trip she goes everywhere by rail, by boat, and afoot. For traveling companions she has a susceptible maiden aunt and a queer old cousin in love—a bit of romance. Along the way they meet children, beggars, peasants and tourists, and find endless amusement in noticing the manners and customs of the natives. This new work is both entertaining and instructive, its descriptive portions including the most beautiful scenery. The audience while the young people and children follow the amusing story with undying interest to the end."

She will appear at Reform Hall, Tuesday, the 28th. Proceeds for Y. M. C. A. building.

A Cent-a-Mile Law Proposed.

Assemblyman Tappen, of Matawan, is strongly urged to introduce a bill favoring the establishment of cent-a-mile railroad rates on all railroads running into New York and Philadelphia which have connecting points within the State. The idea sprung into life at Matawan, where many wish that that borough may take advantage of the Congressional bill providing for a free mail delivery in places of 1,000 population.

Business Failures.

There were 256 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 265 in the preceding week and 231, 220, 248 and 237 in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888, 1887 and 1886 respectively. The total number of failures in the United States January 1st to date is 1,502, against 1,313 in 1889.

WESTFIELD'S OPPORTUNITY.

Sixteen Citizens Pledged to Build New Houses.

The advisability of erecting a new public school building has been agitating the good citizens of Westfield for some time past. Messrs. E. L. Embree, Ira C. Lambert and T. R. Dunlaigbe, the trustees, have at last appeal to the voters of the district to come out in full force next Monday evening and vote for or against an extra appropriation of $10,000 which, with the original appropriation of $15,000, they think sufficient to cover the cost of the land and the school. In their appeal they say:

"Upon the action of that meeting much depet de as to the prosperity and attractiveness and rank of Westfield as compared with her sister towns. Will there be a fold for public favor and increased population? Or will the merchants, the masons, the carpenters, the painters, the plumbers, the gardeners, the day laborers vote to put a fence around the town?—shutting out thousands of dollars that otherwise would be laid up in our midst—and all for the sake of saving a few dollars in taxes; and for that matter, with more people here to pay taxes, they would be lower instead of higher. Westfield wants increased population. School facilities will bring population. Remember—every woman twenty-one years of age, who has lived in New Jersey one year and in Union county five months can vote at the school meeting Monday night! Remember—sixteen houses pledged to be started in Westfield next Spring, some of them, if not all of them, on condition that the appropriation is carried!"

The following citizens have agreed to build houses in Westfield, some of them as above stated, upon the understanding that the school appropriation will be made and the new school will become a factor to attract occupants. The citizens are Chauncey B. Ripley, L. V. Clark, James T. Pierson, H. L. Fink, Wm. Archbold, L. M. Whitaker, J. S. Irving, Welsh Bros., John T. Burke, Mary A. Marsh, Frank S. Baker, Jr., N. A. Barnett, Joel Moffett, Thomas H. Love, Aaron B. Clark and R. R. Taylor.

Oscar S. Teale, of Plainfield, will superintend the erection of the new school if the extra appropriation is made.

"The Corsair" Tuesday Night.

"The summit of spectacular splendor," says the Cincinnati Enquirer "has been reached in the production of The Corsair. It is the neatest, most artistic and elegant creation Manuel R. Rosa has presented, and this is saying a great deal, when The Pearl of Pekin and Evangeline are considered. The Cincinnati public have never had such an opportunity before to feast their eyes upon such dazzling scenery. Stage picture follows stage picture in bewildering succession. There is no well defined plot to the production. It is simply a burlesque extravaganza, interpolated by many new and laughable gags, with funny situations, which are admirably brought out by some of the cleverest people in America. The music is bright and catchy. It is not exaggeration to declare that the company is composed of as graceful, young and pretty women as the most ardent admirer of beauty could wish for." "The Corsair" will be produced at Stillman Music Hall next Tuesday night.

Of Interest to Teachers.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature which provides that interest is to be allowed teachers on their salaries if not paid when due. In many of the rural districts the teachers are unable to draw any pay from the time their schools open in the Fall until about the first of March the following year. This will explain the matter. If the teachers can not draw their pay they should be entitled to interest on the amount due them.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A COMPETENT girl wanted to cook, wash and iron. Call at 41 La Grande avenue. 25-2

A NUMBER of valuable plots of lots and two houses in the best part of the city, all free and clear and available for immediate improvements. Will exchange, purchase, price on mortgage and loan some money in addition if improved this Spring, or would exchange for unimproved property. Apply to Real Estate Agent, Apply to Ferdinand Pish, 149 Broad way, N. Y. 25-2

A PIANO, rosewood case, top damper $35. and full plate, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 24f

TWO SISTERS with situations at present wish to do sewing. Address or call 24 Sixth street. 24-3

SITUATION wanted by man and his wife, Swinhoe fashion, as coachman and cook. Best reference furnished. Address W. D. Bears, Arcade, Elizabeth, N. J. 22-6

$100. carved case, all the latest improvements and great bargain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 24f

TO RENT—two rooms with board; good location. Address W. T., care of News office. 24-3

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings, repeating action, full plate, fine rich tone and fully warranted. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 24f

$45. CABINET ORGAN—New, two stops, 5 octaves, handsome case, with rack and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 24f

$85. ORGAN—New, 12 stops, 3 couplers, beautiful design of case, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 24f

Special Notices.

TAKE WARNING!

All persons are forbidden trespassing on our premises in either land or ice, under penalty of the law.

MRS. SARAH A. BODEE,
JOHN H. TIER & SON.
1-25-3m*

DANCING AND ELOCUTION.

Class for beginners, Monday, 17 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. New term commenced Wednesday afternoon, 4 p. m. Classes for young ladies and children, Thursday 4 to 6 p. m. For terms etc., send for a circular. Address 26 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 24-3m

WE'VE GOT THE GRIP!

Upon a few bargains which it would be to your advantage to inspect while they last. We head the list with a ten-quarter white Bed Blanket at 85c. a pair, and another larger and better one at $1 per pair. Quilts from 75c. up. In Dress Goods we have a fair wool Serge, in all shades, at 16c.; and a 36-inch Ladies' Cloth at 22 and 25c. per yard; also a line of Plaids and Stripes from 10c. upward. Silk Plushes (all colors) at 49c. Lot of Ladies' Black Hare Muffs, slouky lined, at 50c., 65c. and 75c. Good heavy Towelling at 5c.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS;

Ladies' tailor-made, Broadcloth Jackets at $4 and $5; Jersey Jackets $2 and upward; Newmarkets from $4 upward. Plush Sacques and Jackets in endless variety. Lot of Ladies White Aprons, assorted patterns, at 25c.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street,

HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

THE NEW JERSEY EDITION

OF

THE NEW YORK HERALD

will contain TO-MORROW a handsomely illustrated article on the

PLAINFIELD BICYCLE CLUB.

A Big Carpet Purchase.

One of our Front street merchants who has been shopping all New York over, and who has spent several days in selecting his Spring stock of carpets, expects to make quite a sensation when the goods arrive in town.

The purchase was completed yesterday, and the buyer asserts as a positive fact, that it comprises the largest ever shown in Plainfield, and that the prices at which they are to be offered will be actually lower than New York houses. Besides that, he will make and line carpets free of charge during the month of February.

Ingrain, Tapestry and Body Brussels, and Moquettes, will be shown in an immense variety of new styles. Edsall is his name.—Exchange, Jan. 25.

MUSIC HALL, M. H. A.
Plainfield, N. J.

The Greatest of All Successes!

Tuesday, Jan. 28th,

Gorgeous Production of RICE'S $50,000 Spectacular Burlesque

"The Corsair,"

"A Dream of Oriental Magnificence."

Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Costumes. Elaborate Properties. Mechanical Sensations. Calcium Light Novelties, and Great Cast. Prices $1, 75c. and 50c. Seats on sale Friday.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF
PHOTOGRAPHS,
BY THE
PLAINFIELD CAMERA CLUB,
at Y. M. C. A. Rooms,
For one week, beginning
Friday, Jan. 31th,
Open every Morning, Afternoon and Evening.
Admission - - 25 Cents. 18 tf

WONDERFUL.

DR. A. E. ESTEBROOKE,

of San Francisco, is introducing a PAINLESS MODE OF EXTRACTING TEETH and other dental operations.

IT IS A GRAND SUCCESS.

He extracted 10 teeth for my mother Saturday that were so sore and inflamed she would not let me touch them. She is delighted and insists that

THEY DID NOT HURT HER AT ALL

in extracting. A still more wonderful operation, the doctor performed in a case from Mr. Bel Chisholm street, this city. A lady was sent me by Dr. Long and as she met me knew I intended taking her to New York for operation. Dr. Estebrooke rebuilt her lower jaws and removed her teeth, and she was more than delighted. So was I. I endorse the doctor method heartily, and hope all my customers and friends will avail themselves of the great boon to mankind while he is here at my office this week. Come everybody.

DR. CHAS. E. THIÉBIN.

21 1-2 W. Front St.,

over Randolph's drug store. 20-1w

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer.
Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JAN. 28th, 1890.

At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty street, New York, the three-story brick and frame dwelling, with outbuildings and grounds, on Rahway road and Prospect avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 1 Pine Street. 24-3

Holly Grove Dairy!

Gold Medal Prize Butter.

In pound rolls, 40 cents. Pure Jersey Milk, 5c.; cream, 40c.; buttermilk, 5c. In large quantities to families, delivered daily. Parties and cleanliness guaranteed. C. C. Jones' herd consists of registered A. J. C. C. Jersey cows. Look box 634, Plainfield, or Geo. A. Moore's, 14 North avenue. 1-11-1m*

CONCERT

BY THE
COLUMBIA COLLEGE GLEE
AND
Banjo Clubs,
AT MUSIC HALL.

Monday, Jan. 27th,

at 8 o'clock p. m.

Tickets 50, 75 and $1. Now on sale at *Miller's* and Randolph's drug stores. w-s-m-29

HELP THE BOYS!
HELP THE BUILDING!
CHARLOTTE M. ALLEN'S
SWITZERLAND
A MONOLOGUE IN FOUR PARTS.
To be held at
Reform Hall,
on the evening of
Tuesday, Jan. 28th,
at 8 p. m.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. For the benefit of the building. 18-25-27

FOR SALE.

LARGE
Brick Building,
81 and 83 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Hayslope. 1-9-1m

Mrs. Stephenson,

33 WEST FRONT STREET,
is still making her famous
FRENCH AND AMERICAN ICE CREAMS
and Water-Ices, Fancy Puddings, etc. Parties and Weddings supplied with everything requisite.

SILVER TO LOAN.

Also Crockery, China and Fancy glass ware Lamps, etc., in great variety.

The Taxpayers

of the
BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP of
North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law the taxes on their property remaining unpaid

January 31, 1890,

will be received by the County Clerk at Somerville as the first lien against such property, and after that date costs will be added and the names of said delinquents will be published.

H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

Valuable Dwelling
Property For Sale.

The Substantial house No. 83 East Front street, (also rooms with stable in rear) formerly occupied by Joseph B. Lettner, is now for sale. Apply to W. C. Suttor, No. 1 East Front street. 2dtf-11-dtf

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS,
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,
E. W. HOSKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $3.50 PER YEAR.

A person with an abnormal development of regard for high art is scolding the public because it goes to the theatre to be amused. What else should naughty go to the theatre for? There is enough of tragedy, enough and too much in our daily life of everything else than amusement. In its true sense amusement combines mirth, pathos, elevation of sentiment and the depicting of the loftier, sweeter emotions of the soul of the race. The true idea of amusement is that which lifts us out of the iron commonplace of daily life.

Liberty Island, as it is now called, Bedloe's Island as it was formerly, which proudly bears the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty upon its bosom, has become the property of New Jersey, states and all. The boundary between New York and New Jersey has been in dispute more than a hundred years. In 1827 a joint commission was appointed by the two state legislatures to settle differences. The commission decided that the boundary line should be the middle of the channel in Hudson river and New York bay. Thus very valuable dock privileges, the Robbins Reef lighthouse, and Bedloe's Island with the Statue of Liberty and all the mosquitoes pass into the possession of New Jersey. The electric light with which Liberty illumines the nations costs $20 a night. The United States pays that, however.

The Pope and Progress.

W. T. Stead, of The London Pall Mall Gazette, writes a striking letter from Rome on the position of Pope Leo XIII with regard to modern reforms. According to Stead, his holiness is fully abreast of the radical reformers in the labor field. He is vigorously pushing the organization of Catholic trades unions, having aims identical with those sought by the general trades unions. The holy father would shorten the hours of labor, so as to give this workman time to educate himself, and he would fix by law and custom the seventh day for rest. On the continent of Europe Sunday labor is much more common than it is in Great Britain or America.

How far the pope's counsels told Mr. Stead that he would gladly co-operate with Protestants of all sects, and even with representatives of atheistical and revolutionary societies in enforcing the workingman's release from labor on Sunday. In brief, the programmes of the various socialistic congresses that met in Paris this summer formed for the amelioration of the masses will be observed to be striking counterparts of the programme the pope has laid down, Stead tells us. We are told further that the holy father is in favor of the emancipation of woman, seeing in this the salvation of the church.

Most striking of all, however, is the evidence here given once more of the complete adaptability of the Roman Catholic church to the changing conditions of modern society and the ability of her leaders to see which way the wind blows.

TO INCREASE THE NAVY.

Over Three Hundred More Millions Are Asked For.

SENATOR HALE'S BILL FAVORED.

The Recommendations of the Policy Board of the Navy also Approved. What They Are—Business of the Senate and House—News from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The senate committee on naval affairs has had a favorable report on the Senator Hale's bill for the increase of the naval establishment. The committee considered and approved of the recommendations of the policy board of the navy, which are as follows:

The Fleet in Line. That there shall be commanded:	Tons.	Cost.
10 first class battle ships	10,000	$20,000,000
2 first class battle ships, 9,000 tons each	7,500	11,000,000
2 first class battle ships, 8,000 tons each	6,000	10,000,000
3 first class battle ships, 7,500 tons each	7,100	12,000,000
5 armored cruisers, 8,500 tons each	8,000	18,000,000
5 armored cruisers, 7,500 tons each	7,100	16,000,000
10 protected cruisers, 4,500 tons each	4,500	18,000,000
10 protected cruisers, 3,000 tons each	3,150	15,000,000
10 gun vessels and dispatch boats, 850 tons each	1,500	15,000,000
10 torpedo boats, including vessels, steel	200	7,000,000
3 torpedo depot ships	5,000	6,000,000
100 torpedoes	500	1,000,000
Total (20 vessels)	110,000	$160,510,000

This includes $60,000,000 already expended, or authorized, leaving a total for new construction of $101,500,000.

A Minority Report, Too.

The report was not unanimous. Senators Chandler and Jones submit with quite a minority report. They favor the construction of fast cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., instead of line of battle ships at the present time, while the majority of the committee favor the immediate construction of battle ships. Senator Stanford also is understood to be only partly in accord with the majority.

Text of Senator Hale's Bill.

Following is the text of Senator Hale's bill to further increase the naval establishment:

"Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the president is hereby authorized to have constructed by the best, eight battle ships of 6,300 to 10,000 tons displacement, two armored coast defense vessels, three gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons displacement, and five first class torpedo boats.

"In the contracts for the construction of said vessels, such provision for increasing the speed and power of the same shall be made as in the discretion of the secretary of the navy may be deemed advisable. In the construction of all of said vessels all the provisions of an act of Congress of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled: 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to material for said vessels, their engines, machinery and armament, the contracts under which they were built, the notice of and proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, specifications therefor, and the method and manner of the contract shall be observed, and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, and that all their parts and said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture. If the secretary of the navy shall be unable to contract at reasonable prices for the building of any of said vessels, then he may build such vessel or vessels, or any part of any such vessel, in such navy yards as he may designate. Towards the construction of the vessels hereby authorized, with their engines, boilers and machinery, the sum of $3,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The time of the house was almost wholly taken up in discussing proposed amendments to the customs administrative bill in committee of the whole. The most important was that of Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, to section 15 providing that, during the pending of any controversy or litigation about the amount of duties to be paid on any owner, agent, importer or consignee on any imported merchandise in the courts the merchandise in question shall remain in the government warehouse and under the control of the secretary of the treasury, and in all actions brought against the collector of customs by reason of the seizure of such consignee, the plaintiff shall be required to prove before he can recover that said merchandise was, at the time of the trial, is in the custody of the government.

Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment to the amendment providing that private goods may be withdrawn pending litigation. This was agreed to, but the Bayne amendment as amended was defeated.

Speaker Reed has appointed Asher C. Hinds as his clerk. Mr. Hinds is a member of the editorial staff of The Portland Press.

Hearing before the house committees on merchant marine and fisheries on Mr. Farquhar's subsidy bill was continued. J. D. Rouse, of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, said that the body he represented favored the bill, and thought it would greatly benefit the American merchant marine if passed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war transmitting the report of the board of ordnance and fortification upon a site for an ordnance testing and proving ground to be used in testing and proving heavy ordnance.

The report states that the necessities of the service demand the immediate establishment of such a ground in the vicinity of the new gun factory at Watervliet arsenal. The work is not to exceed $75,000.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war transmitting, in compliance with the house resolution of the 18th inst., data in relation to establishing a breakwater and making other improvements in New Haven harbor.

World's Fair News.

The sub-committee of the house committee on the World's fair, to which was referred the resolution providing for balloting for the selection of a site on Monday next, and for holding a celebration in 1892 and the fair in next year, held a meeting and discussed the two resolutions. The discussion was spirited. It ended by the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the sub-committee report to the full committee that it does not recommend the adoption of either of the resolutions referred to it in the form stated and ask permission to proceed at once to the framing of a bill or bills embracing the entire subject of an exposition in 1892, except as to the site, to be presented for consideration by the full committee at the earliest date practicable."

Reciprocity with Canada.

Representative Butterworth, of Ohio, addressed the ways and means committee on his bill for reciprocity with Canada. He said that he would think there was no objection to bring about unrestricted trade between Canada and the United States. Incidentally it aimed to settle all disputes growing out of the fisheries fishery question. Canada, he said, had power as ample as the United States to make the proper arrangements to bring about the desired end. The commerce of the United States. Before Mr. Butterworth made his address G. J. Gibbons, of Ohio, spoke in the committee in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the dominion. Mr. Ritchie was questioned by members of the committee on the subject of reciprocity, and he stated that there was considerable sentiment in Canada in favor of reciprocity with the United States. One third of the Canadian parliament, representing 800,000 people, had adopted the Butterworth bill as its platform.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the senate Henry F. Peck, mayor of New Haven, Conn., headed a committee from the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, which appeared before the rivers and harbors committee of the house and argued in favor of an increased appropriation for New Haven harbor.

The Costa Rica Revolution Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The published report that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica is denied by the representative of that republic in Washington. Cabinet dispatches, they say, in support of this denial, recently received here by the diplomatic representatives of Costa Rica, make no mention whatever of the alleged revolution.

RIDDLEBERGER PASSES AWAY.

The Close of a Well Known Ex-Senator's Career.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Jan. 25.—H. H. Riddleberger, ex-United States senator, passed away at his home here Jan. 24, aged 65 years.

Harrison H. Riddleberger was born in Hillsburg, Shenandoah county, Va., Oct. 4, 1844. He attended public schools for a year and then received instructions at

EX-SENATOR H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

home for two years from a private tutor. He fought on the Confederate side during the war, serving three years, and being promoted during that time from second lieutenant to captain. At the close of the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served four years in the Virginia house of delegates and four more in the senate.

In 1876 he was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and in 1880 held the same position on the Readjuster ticket. He was elected to the United States senate in 1881. His term of service expired March 3, 1887. Senator Riddleberger was of combative temperament, and has been accredited a fine orator. He was also a forcible writer. His quarrels with Mahone in the United States senate and the public reconcilia-tion when the two Virginia senators fell into each other's arms at the state convention, were sensational features of Capt. Riddleberger's senatorial career.

The Mary Washington Libel Suit.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 25.—An outcome of the libel suit of Colbert Kirtley, real estate agents, against Shepherd, the owner of the land on which is located the Mary Washington monument, is that George Washington Shepherd, the defendant, has deeded the property involved to the Mary Washington Monument association of this city. The deed has been sent to Washington for approval of the community. Mr. Shepherd gives the same deed given to him when he bought the property, in which there was a reservation that the Mary Washington memorial and monument grounds should not be sold. It is expected that now—the litigation having been amicably settled—that the mother of Washington will soon be completed by the association, as they now have entire control over the ground.

Meeting of the Atlantic League.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Representatives of various clubs in the Atlantic League baseball association met at the Fifth Avenue hotel last night. Among those present were E. B. Munson and W. W. Burnham, of New Haven; John Schumacher, of Bridgeport; Bullard and Samuel Trott, of Newark; J. Litts, H. F. Smith and M. Mullane, of Trenton; Secretary McIlver, of Wilmington, and Wilbur Barnie, of Lancaster. Considerable discussion followed the proposition of admitting Lowell, Hartford and Worcester into the League, but Wilmington was admitted. A committee was appointed to confer with the board of arbitration upon the subject of admitting the other places named. The meeting then adjourned.

Railroad Shops Burned.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Jan. 25.—The erecting and repairing shops of the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad, located at Saxton, Bedford county, were totally destroyed by fire, together with all the tools, and two cars. The building destroyed comprised the paint shops, storage building for supplies and machine shops and contents. The fire was caused by a defective Huntingdon stove. The total loss will reach $50,000. The shops will be rebuilt at once.

A Cigar Dealer in Trouble.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—Rogue Fuente, a cigar manufacturer here, was arrested on the complaint of one of his employes, who charges him with defrauding the government out of $5,000, by placing cigars in 100 boxes. Fuente, who has another store in New Haven, Conn., was committed by the United States commissioner.

A Big Icehouse Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 25.—One of the large icehouses of the Bartholomay Brewing company, located at the western wide-water, was destroyed by fire. It is thought, to be the work of incendiaries. Loss about $15,000.

EMBEZZLER AND SUICIDE

The New York Postoffice's Cashier Goes Wrong.

DEFAULTER BY AT LEAST $80,000.

Upon the Discovery of His Peculation George H. Lounsberry Fatally Shoots Himself at Hackensack, N. J.—Officers Were Almost at His Door.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—George H. Lounsberry, who was for ten years cashier of the New York postoffice and who had been asked to resign a few days ago, is a defaulter to the extent of between $80,000 and $60,000. When he found that his defalcation had been discovered he proceeded to kill himself by shooting himself in the right temple. He is now at his home in Hackensack, N. J., under guard, but there are little hopes of his recovery. Yesterday was the first day in many years that Lounsberry was not at his desk in the postoffice. He was notified a few days ago by Postmaster Van Cott that his resignation would be accepted. It was to go into effect next Monday. Richard Van Cott, the postmaster's son, was to be his successor.

The first intimation that there was anything wrong with Lounsberry's accounts when his resignation was asked for, but it was understood throughout the building that the postmaster had good reason for his action. Lounsberry left his desk Thursday evening and failed to appear at the office yesterday. An assistant took his place and everything went well until it came time to deposit the day's receipts for the sale of stamps, etc., in the subtreasury. Then it was discovered that the cash on hand, which he was in the habit of keeping from day to day, and which usually amounted to about $5,000 or $6,000, was missing.

The Embezzler Shoots Himself.

This fact was communicated to the postmaster, and he immediately dispatched Superintendent of the Registry Department J. M. Wood to Lounsberry's residence at Hackensack to secure some explanation from him.

The explanation that Wood brought back did not satisfy Mr. Van Cott, and last evening he hurriedly dispatched Postoffice Inspector Wheeler to the cashier's house. When the latter arrived at the door of Lounsberry's residence he was met by a man servant who informed him that Lounsberry was very ill, and begged him to get a physician. Thinking it was some trick to send him away, the inspector forced his way into the house and into Lounsberry's room.

The sight that met his gaze when he entered caused him to start back and gasp with amazement, for there on the bed lay the cashier, with blood trickling from a bullet wound in the right temple, whilst a revolver was lying on the floor at his feet. He had shot himself at about 5 o'clock in the evening, only a few minutes before the inspector's arrival.

A Fatal Wound.

Dr. King, who had arrived in the meantime, did what he could for the suicide, but pronounced his wound fatal. After placing the dying man under guard by two local policemen, Inspector Wheeler returned to New York and secured a warrant to search Lounsbury's house, under the impression that some of the stolen money might be secreted there.

Besides the cash on hand, Lounsberry is supposed to have made away with the contents of numerous registered envelopes, which were found empty in the mails. The postoffice day ends at 12 o'clock. Then money received for the twenty-four hours preceding this time is deposited in the subtreasury. The money received after 12 o'clock was kept in the safe to be deposited the next day. Lounsberry was under bonds, and his bondsmen will probably be called to make good the defalcation.

THE MINERS AMALGAMATE.

The Scheme Carried Out at the Columbus Conventions.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—The ties that bind the Mine Workers and Knights of Labor have at last amalgamated. The joint committee of both organizations made its report yesterday morning. The constitution presented was taken up by sections and adopted with a few slight amendments. It provides that the name of the new organization shall be the United Mine Workers of National District Assembly 135, Knights of Labor, and the National Progressive union; that its name in foreign countries shall be preserved. The national officers will consist of a president or master workman, vice president or worthy foreman, secretary treasurer and an executive board of five active members. The constitution further provides that any member in good standing of either the Progressive union or National District Assembly 135, Knights of Labor, shall be eligible to office under the amalgamation, providing he becomes a member of both organizations and National District Assembly 135 a secret one.

The time of the annual convention is fixed on the second Tuesday in February of each year, the place to be voted upon at each preceding convention. This practically settles the whole matter, and the remainder of the session will be occupied in routine business and fixing a national scale of prices.

Two Men Were Suffocated.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Jan. 25.—A man who called in the laundry of the lodging of Yee Lee and Sing Lee found both the Chinamen and a woman, named Mamie Sweeny, dead on the floor. Physicians think death was caused by carbonic oxide gas generated in some way from washing materials. The woman was a disrpated character. It is said that Sing Lee's uncle is a merchant at 34 Pell street, New York.

Both Clubs Want Day.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 25.—Frank Day, short stop of Manager Lowell club and now "reserved" by that club, has appealed to President Nick Young for his release from reservation. It is claimed that when Lowell secured Day from Detroit it agreed to release him to that club at the end of the season. Both clubs now claim his services.

The Coal Trade Looking Up.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Jan. 25.—An improvement in the coal trade is noticed since the new year has become colder. The Bellmore and Morris Ridge collieries have resumed work, and other operators announce their intention to start up Monday.

Miners to Demand an Increase.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 25.—At a mass meeting of miners last night it was decided to demand a 10 per cent. increase in wages on April 1. Over 5,000 miners are interested in the movement.

THE GLOBE TROTTERS.

Miss Nellie Bly Completes Her Feat of Circumnavigation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Miss Nellie Bly, the plucky lady reporter, arrived in New York

NELLIE BLY.

late this afternoon, completing her tour of the world in seventy-three days. Three time-keepers with stop watches got her at Jersey City, and the moment her feet touched the tiers of Jersey City the guns in Battery park, New York, in Fort, Fort, Greene park,

Brooklyn, announced the fact of her arrival aboard for the first time in the history of the world. Thus was ended the circumnavigation of the earth by a woman without guide, escort or attendant.

Miss Bly reached Jersey City via the Pennsylvania railroad. Mayor Grover Cleveland sent her and deliv-ered a brief speech of welcome. The train was also met at Philadelphia by a large deputation of journalists. The steamer Bothnia, with Miss Bisland, Miss Bly's rival in the circumnavigation race, is due here Tuesday, but it is quite probable that she will be consider-ably delayed by the terrific gales with which the Atlantic is now being swept.

MISS BISLAND.

A HEAVY BUENOS AYRES FAILURE.

An Old Firm Goes Under with Liabilities of $6,000,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The news by cable, via London, of failures aggregating $10,000,000 in Buenos Ayres, was followed to-day by dispatches received by New York merchants in the South American trade. W. H. T. Hughes, of the South American commercial agency, has reported that his firm had been notified of the failure of the house of Bapetto, Pacagnizni & Co., with liabilities amounting to $6,000,000. The firm had large business in various parts of the Argentine Republic, carried a heavy stock of hardware and provisions, and had extensive European shipping interests.

Charles R. Flint, who does a large business with South America, said that no part of the loss will fall on New York merchants except indirectly. With gold at 3.18, he estimated that the actual loss would not foot up more than forty cents on the dollar.

Against the New Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The caucus of Democratic members of the house met night lasted over two hours. Mr. Carlisle explained the principal features of the new code prepared by the Republican members of the committee on rules. Mr. Carlisle said that the radical and dangerous features of the new code proposed to abolish the house calendar; to revive the morning hour; to make 100 members' resolutions a quorum; to abolish as motions of privilege those for the taking of a recess or for the adjournment of the house from day to day. The most and very important innovation provided for by the new code, Mr. Carlisle explained, provided for the transaction of business during the morning hour. By the rules a committee on making a report could demand immediate consideration of the bill on which the report is made, and could continue the consideration during the morning hour from day after day, until disposed of. No motion to consider another question, except that of adjournment, under this rule is to be entertained while the bill is undisposed of. All the members agreed that an attempt on the part of the Republicans to have any of these provisions written into the new code of rules is adopted should be opposed in every possible way, even by filibustering of the most radical character.

Doings of the Players' League.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25.—The schedule committee of the Players' league will announce that the season will open Monday, April 21, and close Saturday, Oct. 4. Concerning this schedule Secretary Brunnell said: "The object in view is to give the down each club met, but Chairman John M. Ward objected. He said that to do so would be simply to furnish the National league an opportunity to change their weak points, and, as a consequence, derive benefit therefrom. We at once saw the wisdom of his idea, and by unanimous consent the committee decided to defer its adoption until our meeting, which occurs in Pittsburg March 11. This is the most satisfactory schedule ever prepared by the Players' league, and I am authorized by the Players' league, and I am authorized being wired to as regards profitable dates before its adoption."

Two Sailors Under Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The United States tug which went down the river to meet the ship Sendai Harkness found her at New Castle. The deputy marshals at once boarded the bark and took into custody two sailors. The men are charged with conspiring to run away with the bark, the harbor of Manila. The accused sailors are Oster Holsten, Henrique Gonsales, William Sloss, John Hanson, John Skaland, Peter Jensen, William Wale, L. Anderson, O. Johnson and Charles Lax. Holsten is reported to be a desperado and was put in irons. The accused were brought to this city, where the United States Commissioner Edmunds held them in $1,000 bail each.

The Syracuse Iron Works Sold.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The Syracuse Iron works' property, which has been in litigation since 1844, was sold on a Judgment and decree of foreclosure in favor of the bonds of the assigned company. Charles B. Everson, of this city, bought the rolling mill proper for $25,000 and the office for $2,000. Charles H. Warner, of Jordan, and A. A. Howlett, of this city, bought the horse shoe factory. The rolling mill will be started as a merchant iron mill.

A Bigamist Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Joseph G. Hetzel is under arrest here on a charge of bigamy. To New York city, on a charge of bigamy. Rosaline Hetzel claims that he deserted her and came here to live with Clara Hetzel, who also claims to be his wife.

Gilroy Wins Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—In the matter of D. Lowber Smith's dispute with Mr. Gilroy over the incumbency of the department of public works, the general term has dismissed the writ of certiorari. Justice Abram Judge Barrett's decision in favor of Mr. Gilroy.

Burgess Beats Baxter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to The Police Gazette from London states that Jem Burgess, light weight champion of Australia, knocked out Sam Baxter, light weight champion of England, at Sydney, yesterday.

NATURAL GAS AND DEATH

Frightful Havoc Caused by Columbus Explosions.

SIX PEOPLE BLOWN TO DEATH,

And Over Twenty More Received Serious Injuries — Details of the Holocaust. Frightened Horses Dash Through a Crowd and Trample a Babe to Death.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—A few moments after 5 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire sounded, calling out the entire department. The streets were thronged with the thousands of toilers who were running in the direction from workshops and factories, and quickly the report spread that a frightful calamity had happened in the southern part of the city. It proved to be an explosion at the double residence of Michael Bowers and John Marriot, at the corner of Wall and Noble streets.

It Exploded with Terrific Force.

The cause of the calamity was an accumulation of natural gas in the cellar. The city has recently been supplied with natural gas, and leading pipes to the house occupied by Marriot and Bowers is one of the number through which the commodity is furnished to the public.

The pipes had leaked and the gas had found its way through fissures in the ground to the cellar. It became ignited in some manner, and the explosion came with terrific force, wrecking the building and filling the air with debris.

A Second Explosion.

Mrs. Marriot was blown out of the house, and a man named Goulding, who was passing at the moment, was blown across the street. The injured lady was carried to a residence across the street and a physician was called to attend her injuries. The house was soon crowded with people attracted by the explosion, and all were preparing to close the doors. The crowd outside and in the meantime grown to huge proportions when, suddenly and without warning, occurred a more terrible explosion occurred, which made the earth quake and filled the air with flying timbers, bricks and debris of all kinds.

Stunned and Beaten Down.

Darkness ensued, and then a deathlike stillness reigned for a few moments. It was broken by shrieks and death groans. The first explosion had blown out the house of Mrs. Marriot had been blown to atoms, and its occupants buried in the debris. Hundreds of spectators who lined the sidewalks were thrown violently down by the shock. Then, to cap the climax, a team of spirited horses attached to one of the fire department hook and ladder trucks, terrified by the explosion and crashed away into the crowd, carrying death in their wake. They ran over and injured scores of people. A beautiful little baby was knocked from its mother's arms, and falling beneath the merciless wheels of the vehicle, was crushed to death.

Rescuing the Bodies.

As soon as the smoke and debris had disappeared in the darkness many of the spectators and firemen who had been uninjured by either of the horrors turned their attention to the rescue of the unfortunates buried beneath the ruins. Guided by the cries and moans of the mangled and dying, men groped in the darkness, pulling out the dead and injured. Soon a dozen men, women and children gathered around the prostrate forms and wept and moaned as they recognized friends or loved ones. It required several hours to remove all the dead and injured from the ruins, and the number of victims is not yet known.

Crazed by His Wounds.

The scene at the morgue was more appalling. One of the saddest cases among the injured was that of Edward Pfeiffer. He was struck by the falling timbers and was badly cut about the head. The shock of the blows rendered the man a raving maniac for the time being. It required the united efforts of several men to hold him in the seat of the patrol wagon as it dashed up the street. At midnight a half dozen persons were unaccounted for, among whom were the Widow Tull and son, who occupied part of the first house that was wrecked.

Six Were Killed.

Following is the list of killed so far as ascertained:

Becht, Charles.
Marriot, Mrs. John.
Berry, infant son of Charles.
Seymour, negro colored boy.
An unknown white man.
An unknown babe.

Twenty-three Injured.

The injured are the following named:

Wisninger, Dr. T. K., badly and probably fatally burned and bruised.
Baker, Herman, badly burned.
Cherry, Mrs. Mary, badly bruised.
Woodruff, Charles, cut and bruised seriously.
Pelly, Mrs., burned and injured internally; probably fatally.
Sainkle, Patrick, struck on the head.
Beenes, Aaron, cut on the face and head.
Bringle, Benjamin, gashes on the head and internal injuries.
Lowry, Charles, burned and bruised.
Tickhler, Albert, bruised and cut.
Bradly, ——, burned and cut.
Viemer, Edward, cut and burned.
Wolf, ——, cut and bruised.
Smith, Miss Belle, badly hurt.
Corn, Mrs., badly burned.
Marriot, Peter, terribly burned about the shoulders and neck.
Doyle, Tom, hands burned partially off.
Bowers, Emma, probably fatally burned.
Kilbourne, Marshal, horrible injuries on the neck and head.
Brady, William, probably fatally suffocated.
James, William, hands and face roasted; will die.
James, Mrs. William, badly cut and bruised.
Blankinger, horribly burned and cut.

Must Heat Their Cars by Steam.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The general term of the supreme court has sustained the decision of the lower court that the New York and New Haven railroad must heat its cars by steam instead of by stoves. The company claimed that as only twenty-six miles of its road is in this state, the law, which refers to roads over fifty miles long, did not apply to it.

The Ute's New Chief.

DENVER, Jan. 25.—Sapovonaro, head chief of the Uncompahgre Utes, has died on the reservation, near Price Station, Utah, of an abscess of the liver. Charley Shavenaw was chosen head chief in his place. Shavenaw reads, writes and speaks English, is quite intelligent, and is a friend of schools and education.

$300,000 for a Catholic College.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 25.—The will of the late James Butler directs that after his wife's death $300,000 of the estate shall be devoted to the endowment of a college for Roman Catholic youths in this diocese.

PLAINFIELD
BARGAIN HOUSE.
Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.
Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.
Van Emburgh & White
19 WEST FRONT ST.

THE DAIRY,
62 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,
are offering special inducement in
Gilt Edged Butter
Call and see them.
Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese. (Fresh every day.)
Get our Prices on Canned Goods. Raw Preserves—Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.
DELICATESSEN
Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Sliced wurst, Liver-wurst, Roast Ham, Sliced Beef and Fish Sardines. All kinds of Pickles, Preserved and Relish, Beef, Ham, Mustard, Brie, Neufchatel, Pineapple, Hand and Limburger Cheese.
W. C. TUBB, Plainfield and Elizabeth!

LICENSED
PAWNBROKER
Samuel Dreier,
Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property.
COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET.
UPSTAIRS,
Plainfield, New Jersey.
(11-19-1m)

INFLUENZA
Now so Prevalent and Known in Europe as
LA GRIPPE
Speedily and Permanently Cured by the Use of that well known Remedy,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
which cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, Side and Back, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. 50 cts. and $1 a Bottle. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

USE SCATTER-CORNS
Corn Remedy Killing as Needs's famous Hoof Ointment Cures Corns! Never disappointing! Never Fails! Never Leaves a Sore! Never Causes Inflammation! Never Stops Walking a Moment! Safest and Surest Corn Remedy in the World! Ask your druggist for it. Sample by mail, 15 cts. W. F. Needs, Jersey City, N. J.

HOUSE AND FRESCO
PAINTING,
NO. 10 AND 12 1-2 PARK AVENUE.
MARSH & AYERS
Jobbing promptly attended to. First-class work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Estimates promptly furnished.
CALL AND SEE US.

Joseph Krewson,
Successor to Tunis J. Carey, to whom reference is made.
Furniture Express
51 WEST FRONT STREET,
Large Jumbo Trucks, and experienced men. Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or any where in the United States by express or freight. Reasonable rates.
Moving Pianos.

A Polite Station.

A gentleman recently spent the evening at the home of a lady. The company was quite late and he was about to leave, when he came to take his departure the lady said: "Why don't go yet, Mr. Jones; I want you for something for me."

"Why, madam, it is late—one in the night; it is very late, and I should distress the neighborhood."

"Then spend the night here," returned the lady, "for I have a telegram for you from my husband, saying he would be home to-day."—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

Sentiment for the Dog.

"Well, Mrs. McGinty, an' phat did the cold man tip ather givin' you for Christmas?"

"Sint us that bank eye an' don't be aisin' anny sintimintal."—Life.

Remarkable Memory.

"I once received a visit from an old school mate, who had come to see the exhibition; they had not met for the last fifteen years. He asked me:

"'How's your son, pal.'

"Struck by the tone of the hand and a long chat about old times.

"'Ah, by,' said the visitor, 'do you remember the day we lost nest I beat you ten straight?'

"I looked at him in blank astonishment. Then, after due reflection, he asked him to wait. A few moments after he came back with a ten frame plank of a book, both of which he handed to his friend.

"'But I didn't lend you the book.'

"'I know, but it is a memory prize which I got at school, and you are more qualified to it than I am.'"—Le Figaro.

Nothing Like Being Prepared.

Lawyer (for the notary blind)—What time was it when you saw the defendant strike this blow?

Witness (the extraordinary kind)—Seven and one-half minutes past 10.

"Seven and one-half minutes past 10. Will you be kind enough to tell me how you come to be so exact?"

"I thought some fool might ask me, so I looked at my watch."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Domestic Diplomacy.

Wife—A box came for you today filled with shirts. Why did you have any made to order when it was only the other day I made you a dozen with my own hands?

Husband—My dear, you don't understand. I consider your shirts too good to wear every day, so I ordered a few ordinary ones for use every day except occasions.—Clothier and Furnisher.

FOR SALE.

Located on Prospect avenue at Dunellen, minutes walk from the depot (flag walk), a

LARGE WELL-BUILT HOUSE

12 rooms, besides bath-room and wash-room, 2 halls, pantries and closets; cellar under the whole house; water in cellar; hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; good barn; carriage and wagon house and hennery; lot 100 by 264 feet; plenty of fruit and shade trees; title good; terms easy; on installments, if desired. Inquire of

E. D. TITSWORTH. 15-1m

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild,

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

J. P. Laire & Co.

OFFER

Stoves, Skates, Sleighs, etc.

AT

COST.

Blankets and Robes

CHEAP.

L. M. FRENCH,

Fine Carriages,

All Styles,

All Qualities,

All Prices.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Excelled by None

19 AND 28 SOMERSET STREET.

THE BEE HIVE

Western Goods Must Go!

Children's Toboggan Caps, 15c. and 25c.

Ladies' Saxe Blade Fascinators, large size 50c.

Children's Mitts, 10c.

Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.

Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 25c.

25 doz. Ladies' Ties, greatly reduced, former price 25c. and 50c., reduced to 12c.

5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered back, 69c.

Undressed Mushmelette, 2 button length, 49c.

15 doz Camel's Hair Socks, worth a 25c. a pair.

DONT FAIL TO SEE THE

50c. Pride Shirt.

THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

Louis Callman,

40 WEST FRONT STREET.

ALLEN,

The Stationer,

KEEPS

Books, Music, Toys, Fancy Memorandums Etc., at Low Prices.

28 EAST FRONT STREET.

CALL and SEE

our New MERCANTILE PASS BOOK, which will save you money.

R. W. RICE & Co

CORNER

Duer and Emily Sts.,

NORTH PLAINFIELD,

Leading Grocers.

All kinds of First-Class groceries at Bottom Prices.

Goods delivered promptly in all parts of the city free of charge

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—STRICTLY ON TIME:

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway-hall a. m. to meet 7.00 a. m. train. Route—said Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway to 9th st.; to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.32 a. m. train.
3d do	9.30	do	9.47 do
4th do	10.50	do	10.57 do
5th do	12.05	do	12.17 do
6th do	11.45	do	12.00 p.m. do
7th do	1.45 p. m.	do	2.16 2.28 p. m.
8th do	2.45 do	To the Post Office.	
9th do	3.55 do	do meet	4.13 p. m. train.
10th do	4.55 do	do	5.07 do
11th do	5.55 do	do	6.07 do
12th do	6.55 do	do	7.05 do

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues (North Plainfield), according to the above time table, and make same connections.

Stage will make return trips over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 8.45, 9.30, 10.37, 10.45, 11.30 a. m. 7.05, 8.30, 9.45, 4.34, 5.30, 6.30 p. m.

Hearses and Carriages kept expressly for ladies' pleasure and calling purposes. Saddle Horses a specialty, for gentlemen and ladies.

Buses after 7 o'clock in the evening, for private parties, at moderate rates.

H. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 18. 1-3m

Headquarters

For Worsteds, Notions, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Embroidery, Hosiery, Ribbons, Dress Linings, Corsets, Combs, Brushes,

U. S. Hair Tonic,

Magic Renovating Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that should always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street next to P. O.

GIVEN AWAY

10 days only.

A Fine 50c SUSPENDER to every purchaser of a $2 hat or over.

Eugene M. Laing

No 5 PARK AVENUE.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE,

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy,

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE

Money to Loan on approved security. Cor Front street and Park avenue.

BUY YOUR

Holiday Presents

such as Diamond Rings, Lace Pins, Bead Neck Chains, Gold and Silver Watches, and Silverware at BECKING-DOYE, at the old place, 18 Park avenue. Dr. Eyes examined always on hand. 11-16-1m

SEE THE COMPARISON!

EAST against the WEST.

OURS.	McGINTY'S.
Prime Cattle	Texas Beef.
Jersey Lambs.	Colorado Goats.
Native Veal.	Western Grasses.
Jersey Pork.	Chicago Dressed.
Fresh Dressed Turkeys.	Kansas Frozen.
Sugar Cured Hams.	Shoulder Ham Trimmed.

FAIR PRICES.

N. B. Smalley's, 94 Somerset street. At McGinty's!

Our Box Paper

called CARTERMERE No. 233 is already well-known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the usual popular price, 25c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 20c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Are you Troubled

with Rough, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? If your face is red and sore after Shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use

GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA.

the quickest, surest and best cure for all such troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by

L. W. Randolph,

at the City Pharmacy,

21 W. FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

SURE CURE

for

RHEUMATISM

Breaks up coughs and colds and purifies the blood. MME. QUICK'S

Sulphur Vapor Baths

Fifth street, near ——. 10-15tf

Professional Cards.

DR. M. S. SIMPSON,
50 West Fifth street, corner of Liberty. Office hours: Until 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m. after 6 p. m.

E. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Veterinarian, No. 29 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 64. Residence 104 West Front street.

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Counselors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

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Counselors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

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Counselor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Somerset streets.

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Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Parties sent to all parts of the country. Residence, corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets.

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Barkalew & Dunn,

Fine Groceries,

18 North Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DRINK THE THREE R. TEA.

COOK'S ROTARY ASH SIFTER.

SOLD BY

A. M. GRIFFEN,

18 EAST FRONT STREET.

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and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFEN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation free. Parlors, Rooms and Baths, 46 East Second street, corner of Washington.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1497.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT."

What does inexperience make? A mistake. What does the lesser corner get? He gets the trouble. What are they likely to be? Fights over your machine or on one hand; a chance of a fire or a funeral on the other. Good lessons learned another. Blewett's Agency, founded 1851; Incorporated 1885; At the head of the profession 1890.)

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Plainfield Office, 26 North Avenue.

Educational.

ELOCUTION,
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Albert, P. O. Box 1099.

FRENCH AND GERMAN,
Taught by Messrs. Louis Viroux and Crediner, of the Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, New York. Special instruction at the Plainfield High School, and at private schools. Lessons to ladies and gentlemen at their private residence. Correspondence invited. Free trial lessons. Terms made known on application. Address Berlitz School, No. 1 West 26th street. 9-28-1y

M. P. L. CONDE,
Teacher of Yiddish. 12 years a student. Special care given to beginners for time and voice. Advanced scholars prepared for solos and concert playing. Best of reference. P. O. Box 239. 4-5-1y

MISS C. S. HELLWIG,
A graduate of the Gymnase of Moscow, Russia, and the possessor of a gold medal presented by the Russian Government to the best scholar, gives lessons to ladies and gentlemen, in French and German Language, Music and Art Painting. For further particulars address Miss C. S. Hellwig, No. 34 East Fifth street. 7-26-1y*

MISS NETTIE MATTESON,
Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1093.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Miss Boutelle and Miss Newton's School for Girls, 17 LaGrande avenue, corner of Washington street.

William C. Smith,

Practical Mason and Builder

All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 218

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical Carpenter and Builder. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty—First-class work. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1546.

R. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evens. P. O. Box 1398. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. MANNING,
Residence Evens. P. O. Box 259.
Carpenter and Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle,

27 NORTH AVENUE,

Painters and Paper hangers,

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

L. HEYNIGER,

81 & 83 Somerset St.,

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

I keep in stock all the choice brands of flour, DOUGLESS, DONEY, FILLSBURY and MOSS. The latter is unexcelled. Also HAY, STRAW and GRAIN of the best quality. PRICES LOW. A full line of HICKORY'S foods constantly on hand. Also a variety of

WOODENWARE

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 2.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Leave New York at 12.00 midnight, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Leave Newark at 12.00 midnight, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Leave Somerville at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.40, 8.40, 9.40 a. m., 2.40 p. m., 4.40 p. m., 6.40 p. m., 8.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Leave Easton at 6.30, 9.30 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 4.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m., 8.30 p. m., 12.00 night.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.40 a. m., 5.40 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

For Somerville, Allentown, Bradley Beach, Asbury Park, Monmouth, Tuscarora, Williamsburg and Lake Hopatcong.

For Flemington, Bound Brook, Manville, Somerville, Allentown, Bradley Beach, Asbury Park, Monmouth, Tuscarora, Williamsburg, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Reading, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Reading, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Lake Hopatcong.

For Flemington, High Bridge, Lebanon, Hackettstown, Washington, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Lake Hopatcong.

EASTWARD CONNECTIONS.

For Bound Brook, Somerville, Bridgewater, Raritan, Dunellen, Metuchen, Perth Amboy, Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark, New York

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Good Methods of Softening and Purifying Water for Domestic Use.

Some waters possess a degree of hardness that renders them almost unfit for domestic purposes, and a means of doing away with this inconvenient property is often inquired for.

To soften water for washing, a common and very good remedy is the use of carbonate of soda and soap. In order completely to bring down the lime and magnesia, and thus insure the proper solution of the soap to form suds. Only there is too often a mistake made in not allowing time for the soda to bring down the lime and magnesia in a powdery form, which requires from half an hour to an hour when the water is cold, but occurs very quickly when the water is hot. When, as is commonly done, the soap is put into the water while the lime is still in the gelatinous form and diffused in the water, a certain amount of "curdling" will still happen, and the washed clothes (especially flannels) will have that soggy and unpleasant touch which is caused by the accumulation of the lime and magnesia soap on them.

That it is undesirable to use soda for softening water to be used for drinking hardly needs more than mention. Natural hard waters usually contain quite as much of saline matters as is desirable in drinking water. Soda, however, does not in any manner correct the sanitary condition of a water; on the contrary, it aids in keeping vegetable and animal matters in solution, and unless added in very large excess does not interfere with the vitality of fungous or other germs.

According to scientific authority by far the most convenient and effective mode of purifying large quantities of hard water for domestic use is the introduction of a definite amount of quicklime, proportioned to the requirements of each particular water. The only practical difficulty in carrying out this purification is the ascertainment of the proper proportion of lime or lime water to be used, as the water should neither retain too much of its original hardness nor acquire an unpleasant taste and astringent action from an excess of lime. This can, however, be done quite readily by a few tests with different proportions of lime water, and the very simple trial as to which will produce the best "curdling" of soap when finally made, judged and added in the proper proportion. A proper proportion of lime water or lime satisfies this easily ascertained condition is the best for all purposes.

A Famous Salad.

Mrs. Justice Shiloheres is said to make a salad that will tickle the palate of the grand ex epicure. Her recipe, recently published, is as follows:

Take the meat, free from skin and fat, of two large boiled chickens, cut in dice; with this mix thoroughly an equal quantity of good, white, crisp celery cut in small pieces; add one spoonful each of pepper, mustard and capers; make dressing of six spoonfuls of imported olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of salt and a dash of red pepper; pour the whole and let stand for several hours in the ice box. Prepare a mayonnaise in the following manner: Break two raw eggs and add as fully as the yolks into a soup plate, then add, drop by drop, a pint bottle of best olive oil, stirring steadily one way with a silver fork; as the dressing thickens thin with lemon juice, keeping it of the consistency of rich cream; add salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Make a mound of the chicken salad on a platter, pour over the mayonnaise and garnish with lettuce, olives, beets and carrots cut in fancy forms.

Cabinet Pudding.

Butter a pudding mold and sprinkle the bottom with almonds, chopped citron and currants; cover this with pieces of sponge cake, then more fruit, and so on until the mold is full to within an inch and a half of the top. Mix in a bowl three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the yolks of three eggs until they are a cream; then mix in slowly a pint of milk brought just to the boiling point, pour some of this over the cake, etc., in the mold. Put the mold into a pan containing enough water to reach one-third up the sides of the mold. Set in an oven till the water boils, then put pan and all into the oven and bake one hour. Serve with wine or cream sauce.

Fruit Stains on Linen.

A convenient and successful method of removing fruit stains from table linen is to stretch the stained part of the linen over a cup of boiling water till the steam makes it quite damp, and whilst holding it so with the left hand to rub some salt of lemon on to the stain with the right till the stain disappears, then dip the stained portion of the linen into the hot water and leave it to soak for a short time, when the stain ought to be entirely gone. Dipping the stain for one or two minutes in a weak solution of chloride of lime, which has been strained through muslin, is also very good, but if it is not used carefully it is injurious to the linen.

Potatoes Fried in Cream.

Mix together over the fire half a tablespoonful each of flour and butter until it bubbles, stir in half a pint of hot milk, beating the sauce smooth, season with a salt spoonful of salt and quarter as much pepper; use enough of this sauce to moisten some cold chopped potatoes, and put them, thrown in butter, keeping them pressed together to make a cake. Cold chopped potatoes are nice browned in fat without the sauce, and seasoned with salt and pepper.

Draped Furniture.

In small rooms, where space is important, as is the case in the flats that are becoming so popular even in towns, the arrangement of furniture and tasteful decoration is a matter of importance. A corner bedstead has not usually a particularly pleasing effect. Our cut, however, shows a novel arrangement for draping the corner in which the bedstead is placed which is a decided improvement.

DRAPERY OF A CORNER BEDSTEAD.

The hangings are deftly pinned, so that they lie almost flat to the wall. Any material liked can of course be employed; but cretonne, satcen or a light woolen fabric is the favorite for modest apartments.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

A BRIEF PRESENTATION OF SUBJECTS OF POPULAR INTEREST.

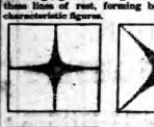
How the Phonograph Is Made—Some Figures That Epitomize the Vibrating Properties of Bodies in the Form of Tale Plates.

Among interesting experiments easily performed by any one who is interested in studying the phenomena of sound, is the production of what have been named Chladni's figures. These illustrate in a beautiful manner the vibrations of bodies by the form of thin plates.

VIBRATING PLATE.

A metal plate is fastened in a wood-en support, as represented in the figure, by means of a screw which passes through a hole cut in the middle of the plate. The screw is fastened firmly to the table, so as to hold the plate very firmly. The plate may be of sheet brass, either in the form of a square or of a circular disk.

Scatter some fine sand thinly over the plate and then draw a violin bow smartly across the edge. By so doing, higher or lower notes are produced corresponding to the different periods of vibration of the plate. The plate divides itself into vibratory segments separated from each other by places or lines having no vibration, which are called nodal lines. The sand dances off from the vibrating segments and gradually settles on these lines of rest, forming beautiful and characteristic figures.



CHARACTERISTIC FIGURES.

These vibrating parts are of less extent, and therefore the nodal lines more numerous the higher the tone. Their arrangement, and therewith the nature of the tones, depends with one and the same plate on the manner in which it is touched by the bow and also on the way in which it is touched with the fingers. If a particular point of the plate is damped, a nodal line is produced passing through the given point, and, at the same time that a special system of nodal lines is formed, a new note results from the vibration. Our second cut represents the figures produced when the plate is stroked with a bow in the part denoted by the letter b, while at the same time the plate is damped by the finger being held at a.

Street Railway on a New Principle.

A street railway about a mile and a half in length, on an entirely new principle, it is claimed, will be built in Washington, D. C., by the Judson Pneumatic Railway company. In this system power is to be transmitted by compressed air from a central station by a series of motors placed beneath the track at intervals of about 1,500 feet. In a conduit between the rails, similar in construction to a cable railway conduit, revolves a wooden cylinder, or series of cylinders, coupled together at the ends about six inches in diameter. These cylinders are to be kept in continuous motion, by ten-horse power electric motors. An adjustable blade or arm projecting from the bottom of the car and passing through the narrow slot into the conduit carries at its end a group of friction wheels, which may be pressed down forcibly upon the upper quarter of the revolving cylinder. The plane of revolution of these friction wheels may be changed by an ingenious device, controlled by a lever, to be operated by the hand of the driver of the car. While the friction wheels revolve in the same plane as the cylinder the frame supporting them is at rest, but the moment the axes of the wheels are thrown out of line with that of the cylinder, by a movement of the lever, the frame is driven along the cylinder by the diagonal travel of the wheels, which is similar to that of the traveling ink distributor on some of the old fashioned printing presses. The speed of the car is regulated by the angle of inclination of the friction wheels, the cylinder revolving continuously in one direction at a uniform speed.

Language Teaching by Phonograph.

Edison's phonograph has scarcely as yet passed the period of "novelty and curiosity," but many practical applications of the instrument have already been suggested, and have in some cases been actually carried out. There is one application, however, which The American Druggist says it has so far not heard mentioned, and that is the instruction in the pronunciation of foreign languages. It is impossible to learn to speak a foreign modern language by self instruction, since the true pronunciation can only be acquired by personal intercourse with one who is a native or equal to one in linguistic perfection. In the future the problem of manual of instruction in foreign languages will find it most likely a paying undertaking to publish a phonographic key of the various exercises, thus enabling the learner to acquire the correct intonation and pronunciation by causing the phonograph to repeat the word or sentence until it has been perfectly imitated by himself.

Alcohol and Bodily Temperature.

The first effect of alcohol on the system is to accelerate the action of the heart, and raise the temperature of the body about 1½ degs. It is this effect which makes it valuable in cases of fainting or collapse. The secondary effect is, however, to lower the temperature, which sometimes falls 2 or 3 degs. below the normal point of health, and the warmth of the body cannot be restored as quickly as it is lost. For this reason drunkards are more likely to suffer from exposure to cold than temperate people, and the stupor of alcohol is apt to pass into the sleep of death.

The Flight of Ducks and Geese.

There is authority for the statement that a canvas-back duck flies at an habitual rate of 90 miles per hour, when its increased in emergency to 130. The mallard has a flight of 46 miles an hour; the black duck, pintail, widgeon and wood duck cannot do much better. The bluewing and greenwing teal can do 100 miles an hour and take it easy. The redhead can fly all day at 90 miles per hour. The gadwall can do 80 miles. The flight of the wild goose is 100 miles per hour.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Facts and Figures—Odds and Ends of Curious Items.

One hundred and seventy-five million cells are in the lungs, which would cover a surface thirty times greater than the human body. The gold beaters of Berlin, at the Paris exposition, showed gold leaves so thin that it would require 282,000 to produce the thickness of a single inch, yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes as to be impenetrable by the strongest electric light; if these leaves were bound in book form it would take 15,000 to fill the space of ten common book leaves. There are nearly 18,000 newspapers and periodicals in this country; a gain of 800 in twelve months, and of 7,130 in ten years. The hottest region on the earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name; for forty consecutive days in the months of July and August, the thermometer has been known not to fall lower than 100 degs., night or day. Seven million persons are employed in the cultivation of the vine in France. A bundle of spider webs, not larger than a buckshot and weighing less than one drachm, would, if straightened out and untangled, reach a distance of 350 miles. On dark nights a white light can be seen farther than any other color; on bright nights red takes the first place.—Current Literature.

"Twice One Are Two."

It is queried which of the two sentences is correct: "Twice one is two," or "Twice one are two."

The difficulty presented by this question is most readily resolved by looking into the meaning of the word "is." In the sentence "twice one is two" the equivalent of "is" is not "exists," but "exists in a particular manner or relation." "Is" is therefore a copula carrying over the "twice one" to the "two" the idea of some relationship. This relationship is one of identity, or of absolute meaning, so that when "is" is given in its auxiliary form the sentence expresses that: "Twice one is equal to two," or thus: "Twice one is called two." As an auxiliary the form "is" rather than the form "are" is required, because the substantive is the simple "two," a singular modified by an adverb "twice," an adverb truly affecting very intimately its substantive, but still merely performing the functions of an adverb, and accordingly varying the sense, but not the grammatical structure.

If in the sentence given equally necessitates "is" in such a sentence as "twice two is four," and though "twice two are four" is often heard it is none the less incorrect. Of course the cryptedy of "two times are four" is not hereby called in question, for here the substantive is plural, and the verb must, therefore, be plural in form. It is further to be remembered that "two" is as well an adjective as a substantive, and that sometimes the more adjective is used where a substantive following such adjective is implied. In these cases the number of the verb is determined by the implied substantive.

The Organ.

The first invention of the organ has been ascribed to Ctesibius, of Alexandria, who lived B. C. 136. But the period when this instrument was introduced into the churches of western Europe is rather uncertain. Pope Vitalian is supposed to have been the first to adopt it, about the year 670. But the earliest account, to be relied on, of the introduction of the organ into the west of Europe is that about the year 755 the Greek Emperor Copronymus sent one as a present to Pepin, king of France. In the time of Charlemagne, however, organs became common in Europe. That prince had one built at Aix in Charlemagne, in 812, and Elfege, the English learned Benedictine, Bedos de Celles, in his excellent work on the "Art of Constructing Organs, 1766," considered to have been the first that was furnished with bellows without the use of water. Before the Tenth century organs had become common in England, and exceeded, both in size and compass, those of the continent. In the Fifteenth century ball notes were introduced at Venice, and also pedals, or foot keys, which were invented by Bernhard, a German, in the fourteenth century are due many of the improvements of the instrument in existence at the present time.

The Red Planet.

There is one body in our solar system whose times and whose seasons accord so closely with our own that it is impossible not to believe that life of some kind or other there be found. The length of the day and night together on Mars is twenty-four hours thirty-seven minutes; and it practically only about half an hour greater than the corresponding period for our own globe. The year of Mars is no doubt longer than ours, being about a year and a half long. The size of Mars is less than the size of our earth, and therefore the gravitation on Mars is not so great as we have here. It is not the least likely that any men, women or children inhabit

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—"The Corsair" at Music Hall to-morrow night.

—The surface mud is being scraped from Park avenue.

—Don't miss the entertainment at Reform Hall to-morrow night.

—Mr. Hugh Boyd, of Front street, led the devotional meeting in Warren Mission chapel last evening. The meeting was well attended.

—The Nameless, of Westfield, and the Elizabeth Athletic club will bowl one of the county league games on the Elizabeth alleys to-night.

—Dr. Clark, 33 West Front street, will hereafter use Dr. Rosebrooke's anesthetic in extracting teeth, rendering the operation painless.

—On Wednesday evening next the Olympic bowling club of this city will go to Somerville and bowl a game with the Somerset, of that place.

—The man who hasn't "time to read newspapers" is usually the chap who waits five miles in the grocery every evening to hear the latest gossip.

—Robert Agger, a young lad about 10 years old, was knocked down by a team of horses on East Fourth street Saturday afternoon, but escaped serious injury.

—The regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Aid society will be held in Reform Hall to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

—It is said that a State bank of deposit is to be established in Westfield. Hon. John Kean, Jr., President of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, is interested in the project.

—The Y. P. S. C. E. of the New Market Baptist church will give a cocktail at Mr. Lloyd Nelson's residence on the evening of February 5th. An interesting programme is being prepared.

—Yesterday's New York Herald contained a three-quarter column article on the Plainfield Bicycle Club House. There were three illustrations, one of the exterior of the house, one of the wheel-room and one of the parlor.

—The young man who was arrested on Friday for not supporting his family did not appear before City Judge Codington this morning. It is said that he has secured employment and will hereafter take care of his family.

—Every Catholic Society of the city has been invited to send a committee of two to a meeting to be held in a few days to talk over the advisability of arranging for a monster demonstration, to be held on St. Patrick's day, in St. Mary's school hall.

—Mr. Andrew McCardell, the foreman of the foundry at the Pond Tool Works, on Saturday collected $110 from the men employed in that department of the works to defray the funeral expenses of Patrick McCoy, who died from pneumonia Friday night.

—A short circuit at the corner of Park avenue and Second street blew out a safety valve in the electric light station early this morning and the lights at the railroad station were extinguished. The employees at the depot hunted for each other by the light of candles.

—At the Bicycle Club Saturday night, Messrs. J. Frank Martin and John Bergen formed the committee of entertainment. After the special meeting held in the pool room was concluded it was too late to follow out the programme the committee had laid out, so the usual games only were enjoyed, the refreshments eaten and a general good time had.

Held for the Grand Jury.

James Spratt, the coachman who was arrested on Friday for knocking down and running over the young son of ex-chief Engineer J. Erwin Waters, appeared before City Judge Codington this morning. Though his counsel, ex-City Judge Wm. M. Stellman, he pleaded not guilty to the charge. Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh, the prosecuting attorney, remarked that there was too much reckless driving and that the practice should be broken up, but the defendants counsel stated that he did not think the evidence made out a case of reckless driving in this instance. The city withdrew the charge of fast driving under the ordinance and brought up a charge of assault. The evidence showed that Spratt, while walking his horses around the corner of Park avenue and Front street, struck the boy with the pole of the carriage, and defendant's counsel claimed that in this there was no negligence and consequently no crime. After the examination of witnesses Judge Codington held the prisoner in $100 bail for the grand jury. Mr. George E. Thomas, his employer, became his bondsman.

False Alarm.

A false alarm of fire was sounded at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The alarm was sent from No. 1's Engine House, and the fire was reported to be at Broadway and Hillside avenue. Both engines responded promptly, but had their run for nothing.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1. Wednesday	32	34	32
2. Thursday	32	36	32
3. Friday	32	36	32
4. Saturday	32	36	32
5. Sunday	32	36	32
6. Monday	32	36	32
7. Tuesday	32	36	32
8. Wednesday	32	36	32
9. Thursday	32	36	32
10. Friday	32	36	32
11. Saturday	32	36	32
12. Sunday	32	36	32
13. Monday	32	36	32
14. Tuesday	32	36	32
15. Wednesday	32	36	32
16. Thursday	32	36	32
17. Friday	32	36	32
18. Saturday	32	36	32
19. Sunday	32	36	32
20. Monday	32	36	32
21. Tuesday	32	36	32
22. Wednesday	32	36	32
23. Thursday	32	36	32
24. Friday	32	36	32
25. Saturday	32	36	32
26. Sunday	32	36	32
27. Monday	32	36	32
28. Tuesday	32	36	32
29. Wednesday	32	36	32
30. Thursday	32	36	32
31. Friday	32	36	32

QUEER BOROUGH FIRES.

THE SECOND ATTEMPT WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

Mrs. Frank Linke, Aroused in the Night by her Crying Child, Finds her House Burning.—A Strange Case.

"Sailor Jack" is the name by which John Powers, a resident of the borough, is known. Powers followed the sea for many years and his sobriquet is due to that circumstance. He maintains himself by doing such odd jobs as he can secure, and seems to have a hard time of it generally. He frequently gets drunk, and now and then is sent to jail in consequence.

Frank W. Linke is a beer bottler on Somerset street. He was formerly employed as machinist at the Potter Press Works, but withdrew because he could not stand the work and started in his present business. Some months ago he bought a lot of oyster shells from the various packers and placed them in his garden. The next day he says he was notified "Sailor Jack" in the back yard sorting over the oyster heap in search of oysters. Mrs. Linke concluded that the man, whom neither she nor her husband knew, must be in a starving condition when he ate the putrid oysters, and out of sympathy invited him into the kitchen and gave him a good meal. He professed much gratitude. He was then given work for a few days about the place, to help him earn something, and was paid. Soon after this he got drunk, and, upon being put under a disturbance in front of Mr. Linke's beer bottling establishment, Mr. Linke ordered him away, but he would not go. A constable was called to arrest him, but, it is said, refused to do so when he learned who it was. "Sailor Jack" was arrested and sent to jail at Somerville for thirty days. In jail he was told that his arrest had been caused by Mr. Linke, and this Mr. Linke thinks aroused in him a spirit of revenge.

When Mrs. Linke was lying sick with the grip a few weeks ago a warrant was issued for his arrest on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, the charge being made by "Sailor Jack." Mr. Linke's wife is in delicate health, and the arrest greatly worried her, and she grew very nervous. Shortly afterward a shed at the rear of their grounds was set on fire with the evident intention of burning Mr. Linke's stable and horses. The shed had been sprinkled with kerosene, and only the timely discovery by Mrs. Linke, who gave the alarm, saved the property, which was only partly insured. Mrs. Linke, next day, observing their narrow escape promptly had all their property more fully covered by insurance.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Linke, with their children, retired, about midnight. The baby was unwell and restless, and aroused his weary mother about two o'clock this morning. She smelled something burning, and in alarm aroused her husband. He hurried down stairs and upon opening his parlor door was met by flames, smoke and fire. He apprised his wife of the danger, wrapped her in a blanket and put her out of a back window with their child. They were given shelter at the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Lawson, and a fire alarm was rung.

Several engines promptly responded and by vigorous work managed to extinguish the fire, and prevented the flames spreading beyond the room in which they had been started. The room was much burned, the furniture being damaged greatly.

Mr. Linke says that every thing about the house was right when he retired, and believes that the fire was started by some one from the outside through a side window. He was very much agitated to-day, and burst into tears as he told his story to a NEWS reporter, saying that some one was trying to "down him." He wouldn't mind it so much if the person would only leave his wife and child alone. He suspects only one individual.

Mr. Linke has engaged a lawyer to defend him in the case in which "Sailor Jack" is complainant. The affair throughout is becoming peculiar, and is thus exciting more than usual attention.

A resident of North Plainfield informs us that he returned from New York on the "owl" train this morning, and on his way home had occasion to pass along Somerset street. He met opposite Linke's a tall, slim man, who aroused his suspicion, because of his stealthy movements, the late hour he was out, and the manner in which he held his face, which he kept rubbing with his hand. He noticed among other thing that there were pearl buttons on the man's coat. It is supposed that the man had something to do with the fire.

Flag Presentation at Westfield.

The citizens of Westfield presented the pupils of their public school with an American flag on the 22nd instant. The presentation ceremonies were held in the Methodist Episcopal church, and opened with the rendition of a number of national airs on the organ by Miss Ella L. Ferris. After singing by the audience, "God Bless our Native Land"; reading by Rev. Wm. Maxwell Reilly, pastor of the Episcopal church, invocation, by Rev. C. H. Pattee, of the Congregational church of Christ; singing by a selected chorus under the leadership of Mr. Charles H. Day; scripture reading by S. T. Colwell, of the Presbyterian church; greetings by Rev. Joseph A. Owen, pastor of the church; singing, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Mr. F. C. Pearsall, Mrs. E. L. Embree and Mr. Alfred E. Pearsall, and an oration by Major Alfred E. Cahoon, the Chairman of the Town Committee, Mr. J. R. Connoly, presented the flag to the School Board. Principal E. Francis accepted the colors in behalf of the scholars from the officers of the Board. Mr. Alfred A. Drake then gave the pupils three cheers for the flag, one for each room in the building. They were followed with evidences of appreciation on the part of the school. This exercise was followed by singing, and a recital by Mr. Alfred E. Pearsall, "Onward Christian Soldiers" was sung by the audience and the exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Wm. D. Johnson, of the New York Avenue Baptist church.

—The city Common Council will meet one week from to-night.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edward F. Dunn, of Flemington, is visiting friends in Plainfield.

Mary E. Daly was buried from St. Mary's church yesterday afternoon. Interment was in St. Mary's cemetery.

Mr. George Leland and Miss Sophie Hall were united in marriage by the Rev. D. J. York last Saturday night.

Mr. Harry Campbell has returned to his home at Oak Tree, after a three months' stay at Huntington, Florida.

Capt. Henry Stanton, of Prospect place, North Plainfield, is recovering from an attack of the grip which confined him to the house for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McCarthy, formerly of this city, now of New York, spent yesterday with Mrs. McCarthy's mother, on West Third street.

Sylvester Stryker, of Bound Brook, who was injured by falling from a scaffold at Hotel Netherwood the other day, is reported better to-day.

Mrs. Mary Genter died at the home of William Giddis, in Dunellen, Saturday night, aged 74 years. Interment will be at Mt. Horeb Tuesday.

The Rev. Wm. Maxwell Reilly, pastor of All Saints church in Scotch Plains, is convalescing from pneumonia. Editor W. J. Leonard, of this city, conducted the services yesterday.

Mrs. J. T. Ellis, one the W. C. T. U. State officers, concluded her series of meetings at Westfield last evening. Much good has resulted from her efforts and many conversions are reported.

Judge Gibbs, of West Front street, and Mr. Augustus M. Frame, of Fance street, say that they were among the first to shake hands with Nellie Bly upon her arrival at Jersey City Saturday afternoon.

Rev. L. O. Grenelle, of Dunellen, is still pressing at Lafayette, Sussex Co., where a revival is being conducted in the Baptist church. Mr. Grenelle will probably remain at Lafayette for several weeks.

Patrick McCoy, a moulder employed at the Pond Tool Works, died on Friday night from pneumonia. Deceased was thirty-eight years old and leaves a wife and two children. The funeral took place from St. Mary's church this morning at half past nine o'clock. Interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Business to be Resumed This Evening.

TRENTON, Jan. 27.—The members of the Legislature will get to work in earnest to-night. The Committees are now in shape ready to take hold of business, and there is no reason why some legislation should not be accomplished this week.

The ballot reform measures are attracting widespread attention. In Hudson county the Ballot Reform Association has endorsed the views of Governor Abbett on the question, and they have drawn up a long petition which will be sent to Trenton for the consideration of the legislators. The discussion of the question will probably receive the early attention of the legislators, for it is a knotty one and cannot be settled in a few minutes. It is probable that Governor Abbett's suggestion of the appointment of a joint committee to look into the matter and prepare a suitable bill will be taken up, though nothing definite has yet been formulated about it.

There are now before the Senate, after four short sessions, 17 bills, and before the House 96 bills, making a total of 113. This is a good start for a short session, as has been predicted. In the Senate Mr. Carter has the Australian election bill to look after. Mr. Gardner is pressing with the aid of Messrs. Harris and Cole in the House, to spoil the fun of 1,500 Philadelphia sportsmen, who have been used to shooting game in the southern counties. Mr. Wertz has already achieved his first success this year by pushing the Governor's salary bill through. Mr. Newhall is again bound to give the fishermen protection, and has a bill in the interest of young sturgeon. He also wants to change the time for killing birds. Mr. Miller has two bills before the Senate, providing for the increase in the number of trustees in county school districts.

Opposed to the Saloons.

At all the services in St. Mary's church yesterday Father Smyth preached against increasing the number of saloons in Trenton, and said that he would do all in his power to influence the Council against them. Said he, "It is a shame to grant licenses to three saloons on one block to sell liquor, and right among the poorer class of people. I have talked with a number of people on the subject and they all agreed with me that it was an outrage to license the liquor saloons, and upon taking up the paper a few nights afterward, I was surprised to see the names of some of those very men signed to applications for licenses. The matter has had formerly carried on this business are getting along all right, and I think they ought to be satisfied. Another objection is that some of the persons who frequent these places get intoxicated down town and go into the boulevard saloons and cause a disturbance."

Encourage the Boys To-Morrow Night.

"The monologue, written by Miss Allen, is a bright account of experiences, scenery, persons, places, events and impressions in Switzland, given in the tourist's own words interrupted here and there by recitations and songs. Besides being instructive, the production at times is exceedingly witty."—Ex.

Miss Allen will appear at Reform Hall to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. Proceeds will go to the W. C. T. U. building fund. Encourage the boys and help the building. Admission 25 cents.

A Full-Fledged City Now.

The Madison Eagle issued an extra edition on Saturday dated "City of Madison," and containing particulars of the inauguration of Madison's new mayor and the formal organization of the new city government. Plainfield extends fraternal greetings and best wishes for a bright and growing future.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

GENERAL ROSECRANS HAS A NEW APPOINTIVE PLAN.

Ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton's Views of the Present Useless and Unsatisfactory System of Selecting Clerks.

(From Our Regular Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 25.—Speaker Reed is filling his position with admirable courage and strength. He has been called upon several times recently to oppose his will against that of the entire Democratic party in the House, and he has done so.

Things are going differently now from what they were two years ago. Then the Democratic party, with confederate yells, were careering over the heads of everybody. Mills, of Texas was the king bee, and his bill was the subject of conversation and discussion. I remember during the campaign of 1888, a farmer in Wisconsin said: "What is all this row about the Mills bill and Mills surplus? If there's a surplus in the treasury, why don't the Government pay Mills's Bill, and let him go!"

"I always carefully prepare my speeches" says Senator Ingalls. "I write a great deal, and study them carefully. But, when I am on my feet speaking, I do not rely wholly upon my notes, but go right on extempore, and deliver a different speech from that which I had prepared, although it is substantially the same thing in substance." Yes, substantially the same; but Senator Ingalls never appears to better advantage that when he is delivering some extempore sentence, slowly, deliberately, incisively, as a skilled surgeon probing a wound. How he does make the Democratic party wince, as he doctors its political abscesses!

Certain Republican Senators and Representatives have recently been threatened with "political annihilation" unless they give their endorsement to the President's Civil Service reform measures. These threats come by mail and by telegraph. Gentlemen interested in their friends to such an extent should remember that their threats are likely to have an effect the opposite of that which is intended. Surely the man who loves his friend better than he loves his office, after counted among the friends of the Senator or Representative whom he has assailed. Friendship does not manifest itself with clubs and dynamite. The small fry, the ward bummers, the canvassers of townships, all imagine themselves great men because the fool-killer overlooks them. It matters not, which party they belong to. During the past four years, we in Washington saw all the riff-raff of the Democratic party, coming with smiles and fawning, to the White House basement. The Republicans who are going crazy over the offices, are the small and underserving fellows who have magnified themselves. Every year, more and more, it appears from this standpoint that the office should seek the man.

"I am in favor of civil service," says ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton, "but I am also a Republican. I have no disposition to persecute the reformers who believe in the commission, believe in examinations suitably taken, believe in allowing a commissioner to condone an offense or overlook one, but I should prefer a better system." The fact of the matter is, the Republican party in 1883 acted the coward and allowed the Pendleton Civil Service Bill to become a law; and now they are sorry for it. Those Senators who were assistous to pass the bill, were weeping and wailing and gnashing their teeth during the entire Cleveland administration. It benefits neither party, and hampers both. It affords absolutely no protection to the clerks, for they can be dismissed at any time, without cause. It is a law framed in ignorance of the civil service, cradled in partisanship, suckled in bigotry, and should be repealed.

"The most practical civil service law which I can devise" says General Rosecrans, "is the following: Let each Congressional District be entitled to a fair proportion of the offices. Let the clerks be appointed for six years each. At the end of the six years, let the Congressman representing the district be notified that a vacancy exists, and let him nominate the old clerk to be retained, or let him nominate another to take the place, after being examined as to his abilities. If a death occurs, let the Congressman fill the vacancy in like manner. Then, you see, we would have a civil service based upon a sensible system."

After studying various proposed schemes for the improvement of the service, and listening to whole volumes of talk upon the subject, I have no hesitancy in giving approval and recommendation to General Rosecrans's proposition. It is a ready, reliable solution, and would be creditable to the Republic.

ARNAT.

The Judge is Lenient.

Chief of Police Carey yesterday afternoon arrested, on complaint of Mr. John P. Emmons, a boy named Green, charged with breaking into a stable, taking therefrom a horse and carriage, driving around town for several hours, and then returning the rig. The boy is in charge of Mr. C. E. Parsons, Jr., the hardware dealer, and that gentleman was present in court this morning and interceded in the boy's behalf. He said that when he first employed the boy he was very obedient, but of late he had been associating with boys who are ruining him. Neither Mr. Parsons or Green desired to see the boy sent to jail with him. Judge Codington suspended sentence, but warned the boy that if he repeated the offense he should be punished severely.

A Burned Bubble.

A telegram from Parkersburgh, W. Va., to the New York World, states that a decree of sale has been entered in the United States Circuit Court to sell the property of the Randolph-West Virginia Coal Co., a company, organized under the laws of West Virginia, by New York and New Jersey parties, who own 40,000 acres of the finest timber and mineral lands in the State. This Company was organized by M. A. Shaw, formerly of Plainfield, and the property affected is said to be that in which Mr. I. J. Simmons, of this city, has an interest. Shaw was arrested in Washington recently and taken to New York for trial on criminal charges connected with the organization of the new city government. Plainfield extends fraternal greetings and best wishes for a bright and growing future.

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

There is some possibility of a new branch from South Rahway to a point near Amboy, connecting with the New York and Long Branch railroad, the Central railroad and New Jersey Central railroads will probably unite in the scheme.

A large delegation of Elizabeth's most prominent citizens is going to Trenton to-morrow to call on Gov. Abbett and request him to reappoint Judge Depue to be a Supreme Court Bench. The sentiment in Union County is strongly in the Judge's favor.

Professor Wm. Hall, of Flemington, on the Central Railroad coal trains in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. He fell while boarding a train in motion and was terribly mutilated. He survived the accident less than an hour. He was seventeen years old and lived with his parents on Randolph avenue.

Rev. J. M. Carpenter, one of the best known ministers in the Baptist Association, died at Burlington on Saturday; aged 60 years. He was prominent in all movements in the advancement of that denomination, and a ready speaker and an eloquent orator in the pulpit or on the platform. He retired from the active ministry a number of years ago.

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Rent-a-Word-Column.

A COMPETENT girl wanted to cook, wash and iron. Call at 41 La Grande avenue. 25-2

A NUMBER of valuable plots of lots and a two story house and barn for sale very cheap, all free and clear and available for immediate improvement. Will leave entire purchase price on mortgage and loan entire amount in addition if improved this Spring, or would exchange the entire property for desirable Jersey City real estate. Apply to Ferdinand Fish, 149 Broad way, N. Y. 1-25-6m*

$35 PIANO, rosewood case, top damper and $95, full roll plate, Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 5-4f

FOR SALE—A small cottage and barn. For particulars call at No. 26 Grand avenue. 1-23 1m*

GIRL for general housework. 33 East Sixth street.

SITUATION wanted by man and his wife, without children, as coachman and cook. Best of references furnished. Address W. D. Rees, Arcade, Elizabeth, N. J. 1-27-3t*

$100 SEVEN Octave piano, elegant 3 carved case, all the latest improvements, $175 cash or easy gain. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 5-4f

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—Upright piano, 7 1-3 octave, 3 strings, repeating action, full plate, fine rich tone, warranted. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 5-4f

$45 CABINET ORGAN—New, two full sets reeds, fine tone, with stool and book. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 5-4f

WANTED—A good cook and laundress. 22 East Fifth street. 27tf.

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 13 Rockview avenue. 1-27-3t*

$85 ORGAN—New, 12 stops, 2 couplers, beautiful design of case, very powerful tone. Thompson Park, 17 East Front street. 5-4f

Special Notices.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—By virtue of the power in me vested, by the last will and testament of Margaret A. Medford, deceased, I will sell at public vendue on Wednesday, February 5th, 1890, at 2 p. m., the house and lot late of Margaret A. Medford, deceased. Said house in good repair, size of lot 40 feet wide, front and rear, and about 125 feet in depth, inside measure. Title is a good one. Possession given.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
MARY E. MEDFORD,
Executors.

Dated January 15, 1890. 27-29*

TAKE WARNING! All persons are forbidden trespassing on our premises, on either land or ice, under penalty of the law.

MRS. SARAH A. BOICE,
JOHN H. TIER & SON.
1-25-3w*

DANCING AND ASTHETICS.—Prof. Degaudio's school, 17 East Front street, Plainfield, New York gymnasium Wednesday afternoon, 4 p. m. for advanced scholars. New beginners' class 6:30 p. m. Assembly Monday evening. Send for a circular. Address 22 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 1-25-1w*

NOTICE.—Mrs. Sarah A. Boice, Mrs. John H. Tier & Son, Mrs. Moore's, 14 North avenue. 1-11-1m*

WE'VE GOT THE GRIP!

Upon a few bargains which it would be to your advantage to inspect while they last. We head the list with a ten-quarter white Bed Blanket at 89c. a pair, and another larger and better one at $1 per pair. Quilts from 75c. up. In Dress Goods we have a half wool Serge, in all shades, at 10c.; and a 36-inch Ladies' Cloth at 29 and 39c. per yard; also a line of Plaids and Stripes from 10c. upward. Silk Plushes (all colors) at 47c. Lot of Ladies' Black Hare Muffs, nicely lined, at 50c., 65c. and 75c. Good heavy Toweling at 5c.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS;

Ladies' tailor-made, Broadcloth Jackets at $4 and $5; Jersey Jackets $4 and upward; Newmarkets from $4 upward. Plush Sacques and Jackets in endless variety. Lot of Ladies White Aprons, assorted patterns, at 25c.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street,

HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

A Big Carpet Purchase.

One of our Front street merchants who has been shopping all New York over, and who has spent several days in selecting his Spring stock of carpets, expects to make quite a sensation when the goods arrive in his store.

The purchase was consigned yesterday, and the buyer asserts as a positive fact, that it comprises the largest ever shown in Plainfield, and that the prices at which they are to be offered will be actually lower than New York houses. Besides that, he will make and line carpets free of charge during the month of February.

Ingrain, Tapestry and Boly Brussels, and Moquettes, will be shown in an immense variety of new styles. Edsall is his name.—Exchange, Jan. 25th.

CONCERT

BY THE

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CLEE

AND

Banjo Clubs,

AT MUSIC HALL.

TO-NIGHT.

at 8 o'clock p. m.

Tickets 50, 75 and $1. Now on sale at Miller's and Randolph's drug stores. w-t-m-3t

HELP THE BOY'S!
HELP THE BUILDING!
CHARLOTTE M. ALLEN'S

SWITZERLAND

A MONOLOGUE IN FOUR PARTS.

To be held at

Reform Hall,

on the evening of

Tuesday, Jan. 28th,

at 8 p. m.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. For the benefit of the building. 16-25-3t

MUSIC HALL, M. H. A.
Plainfield, N. J.

The Greatest of All Successes!

Tuesday, Jan. 28th,

Gorgeous Production of RICE'S $20,000 Spectacular Burlesque

"The Corsair,"

"A Dream of Oriental Magnificence."

Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Costumes. Elaborate Properties. Mechanical Sensations. Calcium Light Novelties, and Great Cast. Prices $1, 75c. and 50c. Seats on sale Friday.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

PHOTOGRAPHS,

BY THE

PLAINFIELD CAMERA CLUB,

at Y. M. C. A. Rooms,

For one week, beginning

Friday, Jan. 31th,

Open every Morning, Afternoon and Evening.
Admission - - 25 Cents. 16 tf

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY

DR. CLARK,

WITH

Dr. Estebrooke's

Local Anesthetic.

All Dental Operations Done with Care.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

Office in Stillman's Block,

32 West Front St.,

C. H. CLARK, DENTIST.

Holly Grove Dairy!

Gold Medal Prize Banner,

in pound rolls, 40 cents. Pure Jersey Milk, Cream, &c.; buttermilk, &c., in bottles, daily; milk in quart bottles, delivered daily. Fancy and choice vegetables. Early Rose potatoes for sale. Apply to Mrs. Gen. A. Lent corner of residence, A. J. C. C. Jersey cows. Look for 694, Plainfield, or Gen. A. Lent's Holly Grove Dairy, Somerville, N. J. 1-25-1m*

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP of

North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law, the taxes on their property remaining unpaid

January 31, 1890,

will be recorded by the County Clerk at Somerville as the first lien against such property, after which interest and costs will be added and the names of said delinquents will be published.

H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building,

21 and 23 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Reynigar. 1-9-1m

Mrs. Stephenson,

33 WEST FRONT STREET,

is still making her famous

FRENCH and AMERICAN ICE CREAMS

and Water-Ices, Fancy Puddings, etc. Parties and Weddings supplied with everything requisite.

SILVER TO LOAN.

Also Crockery, China and Fancy glass ware Lamps, etc., in great variety.

FOR SALE.

Located on Prospect avenue at Dunellen, minutes walk from the depot (flag walk), a

LARGE WELL-BUILT HOUSE

12 rooms, besides bath-room and wash-room, 10 halls, panelled throughout, cellar under the whole house; heater in cellar; hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; good barn, carriage and wagon house, and lot about 150 by 200 feet; plenty of fruit and shade trees; title good; terms easy; on installments, if desired. Inquire of

I. D. TITSWORTH. 15-1m

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild,

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle,

27 NORTH AVENUE,

Painters and Paper hangers,

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

Valuable Dwelling Property For Sale.

The Substantial house No. 61 East Front street, (nine rooms with closets), lately occupied by Henry Cooper, is offered for sale. Apply to W. C. Butler, No. 63 East Front street. 20-tf

MR. ROOSEVELT'S REPORT

His Investigation of the New York Custom House.

THOSE POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Violations of the Civil Service Law Discovered by the Commissioner—His Views on Alleged Voluntary Contributions and Campaign Assessments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The report of Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt on the results of his recent investigation into affairs of the civil service laws in the New York custom house has been made public. Mr. Roosevelt reports that in the surveyor's office he found that large numbers of temporary assistant weighers were carried on the rolls, paid employed in the service, and after being once sworn in are considered as being always in the service, whether dropped from the rolls for a day or for months. As a result of this, no new appointments of assistant weighers have been made in the past, there being no such old material to draw from. Some of the temporary assistant weighers are engaged at clerical work, while other persons are appointed as laborers and detailed as weighers. This is all in violation of the civil service law, and should not be continued. The whole case emphasizes in the strongest manner the need of a complete reclassification of the customs service.

Political Assessments.

Mr. Roosevelt's investigation into the collection of political assessments prior to the presidential election of 1888 covered the room, and the person of the collector, Erhardt, surveyor and naval officer of the port of New York. In the naval office under Mr. Erhardt he found that the law was observed absolutely, both in letter and spirit. There were no collections made for political purposes in any shape or form, and nothing like political pressure was exerted. Each employe was left entirely free to contribute to which ever political party he desired, or not to contribute at all if he did not wish to.

In the surveyor's office the state of affairs was different. In the collector's office under Mr. Magone, he says, there were apparently widespread efforts to evade the law by persuading or forcing the employes to subscribe to contribute. In the surveyor's office under Mr. Beattie the contributions, as far as shown by the testimony of the twenty-eight witnesses examined, were voluntary.

The Democrats generally gave their money of their own accord, but all the Republican clerks were particularly forced against their will to pay what were in reality political assessments for the benefit of the party to which they were opposed. This was accomplished by a very ingenious and widespread system of veiled threats and covert intimidation, so well carried out that it was completely successful. Every man who was reported to be active in the contributions, while at the same time avoiding the actual demand of money.

The Employes Succumbed.

By various means so much pressure was brought on the employes that in the end they all succumbed and paid their money. Mr. Roosevelt, while not charging the head of the office, Mr. Beattie, with complicity in this wrong doing, says the fact remains that these acts were committed in the office under his charge, and that they are of far reaching evasion and violation of the law, he observes, speaks but ill for the vigilance of those who were put in charge to see the law enforced. The contrast in this respect between the surveyor's office under Mr. Beattie and the naval office under Mr. Burt, he adds, is very striking and to the latter, and does not reflect credit on the former.

Those "Voluntary Contributions."

In some general observations on the collection of political assessments Mr. Roosevelt says: "It is worth while saying at the outset that experience in a number of investigations of this kind has convinced me that the talk so often heard about the impolitic of not allowing clerks to make 'voluntary contributions'—which the law in no wise prevents—is all nonsense. Government employes do not as a rule contribute simply from a desire to help the political cause in which they believe. The so called 'voluntary contributions' are nine times out of ten made with the hope of being retained in office, or else with the object of gaining some advantage over fellow clerks.

So Much Blackmail.

"It is probably safe to say that 90 per cent. of the money collected for political purposes from minor employes and laborers represents simply so much blackmail. This particular species of robbery is most enough at best, and one of its meanest features is the fact that the men subject to contribute money are those of opposite political faith to the dominant party, because they feel that they have no power behind the throne on which to rely. Very much of the money so collected is never turned into the party campaign chests at all, being kept for their own private use by the jackals who have collected it.

"In some offices the system of making political assessments has obtained chiefly for so many years that many of the clerks have come to regard it as part of the established order of nature, against which they do not think of rebelling, but, whatever their own politics, regularly pay their contributions into the campaign chests of the dominant party. As one of them expressed it: 'They feel that the party in the saddle has got us, and just so much to the party in power.' Many politicians take this view as a matter of course.

Why Norrell Shot Thompson.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 27.—The cause of the shooting of Jesse Thompson, the wealthy mill owner of Medville, by Norrell, was the removal of the latter yesterday from his position as agent and telegraph operator at Medville, presumably at Thompson's instance. Norrell was taken to Waynesboro to-morrow by the detectives of Thompson's employe, but as the party had not arrived there at last reports, it is feared that the murderer was lynched.

The Thunderer Thunders.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times bitterly condemns the English merchants at Lisbon who appealed to Mr. Gladstone to use his influence for arbitration and peace, and says they are no men who prefer their pocket-books to patriotism.

Davitt's Ideas Assailed.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Catholic bishop, O'Donnell, has written an open letter to Mr. Michael Davitt maintaining the necessity of private ownership of land, and assailing Mr. Davitt's ideas of land nationalization.

Capt. J. W. Sands Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, Miss., Jan. 27.—Capt. W. Sands, captain of the board of harbor masters of New Orleans, and a well known ex-Confederate naval officer, died yesterday at Greenwood.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Body of Bankar Ditman Found in the Schuylkill River.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The decomposed and crushed body of Bankar Joseph O. Ditman, who has been missing since Dec. 11, was found floating in the Schuylkill Sunday under the Pennsylvania railroad bridge, which crosses the river at Filbert street. When the news spread throughout the city an enormous crowd of people gathered on the banks of the river and looked with curiosity at the body as it floated in the water, moored to a wharf.

The body was taken on board a police tug and a search of the clothing settled the question of identity. The gold watch and diamond ring worn by Mr. Ditman when last seen alive were found, a small amount of money, some papers and a card, which requested, in the event of accidental death, that the bodies of his body notify Jacob Fitzgerald, secretary of the Mutual Accident association, 320 Broadway, New York. The card indicated that deceased was insured for $5,000 in the association.

The body was taken up on undertaker's by direction of the family, and after an autopsy is held, the funeral services will take place.

Sixteen Seriously Injured.

When the train left the track the passengers were hurled in every direction, and sixteen of them received quite serious injuries. The following is a list of the injured:

Barnes, Mrs. Frankie, Butte City, face and head cut.

Bonner, D., Denver, seriously injured about the mouth and face.

Clark, Mrs. Anna M., Denver, face badly cut and head bruised.

Dogin, F. J., Denver, badly bruised about the head and face.

Ellis, R., Pueblo, head and arm cut and shoulder bruised.

Green, John, colored cook, right arm almost severed at elbow.

Halliday, H., colored porter, arm fractured and head cut.

Hughes, T., Aspen, state mine inspector, face badly cut and arm fractured.

Kennedy, A., Denver, head cut.

King, R. H., Lincoln, Neb., hand lacerated and arm bruised.

McIntyre, F. W., Ouray, face cut and leg sprained.

Plunkett, A. L., Colorado Springs, injuries to head and breast.

Rich, Sam, Denver, severe contusions about the head and injuries to back.

Townsend, C. A., of Denver (supposed to be), face almost crushed to a jelly.

Wood, H. S., Denver, cut and bruised.

Wormington, Mrs. Dwight agent, severely bruised about the head and chest; not dangerously.

Roasted to Death.

Another wreck was on the Pacific, near Berthoud, Colo., in which Engineer John Welch and Fireman John Richmond were roasted to death. They were pulling a freight train, and the storm was so blinding they did not see that the mail had drifted a big snow bank in the cut. The locomotive jumped the track, burying the engineer and fireman. A telegraph line repairer was found unconscious under one of the cars, but will recover. The conductor, in attempting to reach the closest station to telegraph for help, had to crawl a part of the distance on his hands and knees and hold on to the rails. Even then he could hardly face the tempest of wind that swept over the mountains, threatening to blow him down to death.

Blown from a Precipice.

It is reported that on Pike's Peak several railroad grading men were killed by being blown over a precipice. This report is not confirmed, however.

Many Buildings Destroyed.

A terrible storm has raged in eastern Colorado for several days. Denver's streets have been entirely deserted for days opening till night, and reports from the divide country show it to be the worst storm in years. Trains on the Santa Fe, Rio Grande and Fort Worth railroads are snowed in and by gangs of section men clearing away the sand which fills the cuts from the rails. Two feet of the heaviest storm was done in the mountains through Monument, Colorado Springs and Manitou. A telephone message from Monument said that many buildings there had been destroyed and others moved till night, and reports from the divide country show it to be the worst storm in years. Trains on the Santa Fe, Rio Grande and Fort Worth railroads are snowed in and by gangs of section men clearing away the sand which fills the cuts from the rails. Two feet of the heaviest storm was done in the mountains through Monument, Colorado Springs and Manitou. A telephone message from Monument said that many buildings there had been destroyed and others moved and sidewalks lifted bodily and buried through the air.

Fire Adds to the Terror.

To add to the terror of the situation, fire has broken out in the mountains between that point and Pike's Peak, and is spreading over the hills with fearful rapidity. The fire is only two miles from Denver, and a slight change in the wind would soon drive it into town, and nothing could save the beautiful mountain resort with its mammoth hotels and fine residences. Heavy explosions about 6 o'clock along the mountains in the vicinity of graders' camps on the Pike's Peak railroad lead to the belief that the line had reached the powder magazine. There are hundreds of men in the mountains and grave fears are entertained for their safety. Fifteen are also reported on the mountains east of Pike's Peak.

Miles of Country Devastated.

North of Denver the storm has devastated the country for miles, and at Louisville, the center of the storm, many dwellings were wrecked. At Fort Collins the new college building was demolished, and all trains were compelled to stop in sheltered places to avoid the storm.

The Snow Bound Actors.

Reports from Idaho state that the worst snow storm of the season has been raging since 3 o'clock Friday afternoon all through the territory. The Utah and Northern railroad is completely blocked again, and all rolling stock and motive power has been ordered side tracked until the storm is over. The Central Pacific is also in a worse condition than ever. The fast mail, also tracked at Shady Run for the past two days, carrying the Howard Athenæum company, is still stuck fast and is not likely to get out for several days. Nothing can be learned as to the company's health or condition, but they must be in a very unpleasant shape.

A Bloody Pistol Duel.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 27.—The shooting affray at Trap Hill, Raleigh county, in which C. H. Trump was killed and Troy others wounded, was a most desperate and bloody revolver duel. The scene of the murder was at the store of Hugh Davis. Trump applied a foul epithet to a man named Stoffers and shot at him. The ball struck Elridge Smith, wounding him badly. Stoffers then shot Trump dead, and then the two men caught each other with their left hands and each fired two shots. Stoffers was hit in the head, while Trump was shot through the body at the same time and died in twenty minutes. Elridge Smith may die.

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A COLORADO HURRICANE.

Passenger Cars Lifted Bodily from the Track.

NARROW ESCAPE OF OCCUPANTS.

The Train Took Fire and the Passengers Were Rescued with Difficulty—Men Reported Blown from a Precipice—Wind, Fire and Snow in the West.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—Two coaches and a sleeping car of the Rio Grande express were blown from the track near Monument Station during the hurricane Saturday night. They immediately caught fire, and for a few moments it looked as though the twenty imprisoned passengers would be burned to death. By heroic efforts, however, the trainmen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any one was burned. A fireman was injured by the accident, and Assistant General Freight Agent Zimmerman, of the Rio Grande road.

Sixteen Seriously Injured.

When the train left the track the passengers were hurled in every direction, and sixteen of them received quite serious injuries. The following is a list of the injured:

Barnes, Mrs. Frankie, Butte City, face and head cut.

Bonner, D., Denver, seriously injured about the mouth and face.

Clark, Mrs. Anna M., Denver, face badly cut and head bruised.

Dogin, F. J., Denver, badly bruised about the head and face.

Ellis, R., Pueblo, head and arm cut and shoulder bruised.

Green, John, colored cook, right arm almost severed at elbow.

Halliday, H., colored porter, arm fractured and head cut.

Hughes, T., Aspen, state mine inspector, face badly cut and arm fractured.

Kennedy, A., Denver, head cut.

King, R. H., Lincoln, Neb., hand lacerated and arm bruised.

McIntyre, F. W., Ouray, face cut and leg sprained.

Plunkett, A. L., Colorado Springs, injuries to head and breast.

Rich, Sam, Denver, severe contusions about the head and injuries to back.

Townsend, C. A., of Denver (supposed to be), face almost crushed to a jelly.

Wood, H. S., Denver, cut and bruised.

Wormington, Mrs. Dwight agent, severely bruised about the head and chest; not dangerously.

Roasted to Death.

Another wreck was on the Pacific, near Berthoud, Colo., in which Engineer John Welch and Fireman John Richmond were roasted to death. They were pulling a freight train, and the storm was so blinding they did not see that the mail had drifted a big snow bank in the cut. The locomotive jumped the track, burying the engineer and fireman. A telegraph line repairer was found unconscious under one of the cars, but will recover. The conductor, in attempting to reach the closest station to telegraph for help, had to crawl a part of the distance on his hands and knees and hold on to the rails. Even then he could hardly face the tempest of wind that swept over the mountains, threatening to blow him down to death.

Blown from a Precipice.

It is reported that on Pike's Peak several railroad grading men were killed by being blown over a precipice. This report is not confirmed, however.

Many Buildings Destroyed.

A terrible storm has raged in eastern Colorado for several days. Denver's streets have been entirely deserted for days opening till night, and reports from the divide country show it to be the worst storm in years. Trains on the Santa Fe, Rio Grande and Fort Worth railroads are snowed in and by gangs of section men clearing away the sand which fills the cuts from the rails. Two feet of the heaviest storm was done in the mountains through Monument, Colorado Springs and Manitou. A telephone message from Monument said that many buildings there had been destroyed and others moved and sidewalks lifted bodily and buried through the air.

Fire Adds to the Terror.

To add to the terror of the situation, fire has broken out in the mountains between that point and Pike's Peak, and is spreading over the hills with fearful rapidity. The fire is only two miles from Denver, and a slight change in the wind would soon drive it into town, and nothing could save the beautiful mountain resort with its mammoth hotels and fine residences. Heavy explosions about 6 o'clock along the mountains in the vicinity of graders' camps on the Pike's Peak railroad lead to the belief that the line had reached the powder magazine. There are hundreds of men in the mountains and grave fears are entertained for their safety. Fifteen are also reported on the mountains east of Pike's Peak.

Miles of Country Devastated.

North of Denver the storm has devastated the country for miles, and at Louisville, the center of the storm, many dwellings were wrecked. At Fort Collins the new college building was demolished, and all trains were compelled to stop in sheltered places to avoid the storm.

The Snow Bound Actors.

Reports from Idaho state that the worst snow storm of the season has been raging since 3 o'clock Friday afternoon all through the territory. The Utah and Northern railroad is completely blocked again, and all rolling stock and motive power has been ordered side tracked until the storm is over. The Central Pacific is also in a worse condition than ever. The fast mail, also tracked at Shady Run for the past two days, carrying the Howard Athenæum company, is still stuck fast and is not likely to get out for several days. Nothing can be learned as to the company's health or condition, but they must be in a very unpleasant shape.

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A MODERN CRUSOE.

One Shipwrecked Sailor Found on an Unknown Island.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 27.—In a recent return cruise from the coast of Peru to the ports of Santa Cruz the Argentine revenue cutter San Juan came to anchor off an island hitherto unknown, located fifty miles from shore, three miles long by one mile wide, averaging probably thirty feet above high tide, with a rocky, almost perpendicular coast line, extremely tedious of approach. On the interior, however, it is found to be well wooded, and the captain of the cutter reports having encountered in his rambles many species of wild animals and many flocks of birds. A number of clear, sparkling fresh water springs were noted. Beside one of these a human footprint was discovered.

A search of the vicinity led to the finding of a rude adobe upon the ground close by the beach. He was perfectly devoid of clothing, but his beard and hair, now white, reached nearly to his knees. When first approached he attempted to escape and acted like a wild man, but being captured soon became tame. He is a native of Spain, 45 years old, and gave his name as Mariano Rodriguez.

He said he had shipped from Montevideo in 1880 in an American schooner from New York bound around the Horn. A violent storm had cast the vessel upon the rocks and in the shock of the collision the captain and eighteen others in safety. No other ship had been sighted since the day he landed, until the San Juan came.

He lived on wild fowl and birds' eggs, which were obtainable in abundance, but his sufferings from exposure to the weather, at times variable and extremely cold, had been horrible and almost unbearable.

The island has been named Isla de Rodriguez after this new Robinson Crusoe. Rodriguez was sent back to Spain a few days ago, at the request of the government of Costa Rica. Congress will be asked at its opening session to vote a gold medal to the captain of the San Juan for having discovered the island and rescued the solitary shipwrecked occupant.

TO STIR UP INGALLS.

Senator George May Retort—A Lively Time Expected in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—This week Senator George will make a reply to some length in reply to Senator Ingalls. In his speech on the race question last Thursday, the Kansan referred to the "Swamp Angels," charged with terrorizing the negroes in Mississippi during the war. Senator George's friends have suggested to him the necessity of replying to Senator Ingalls' attack on the Democrats of Mississippi and on his family.

The house is likely to have a very exciting time during the coming week. The Democrats have announced that the first part of the Republicans to call up and consider election cases before the house has adopted a full code of rules. They claim that it is the policy of the majority to unseat as many Democrats as possible working under general parliamentary law so as to increase their majority in a safer manner. They will resort to such filibustering as is possible under the ruling of the speaker, and when all other methods fail they threaten to leave the house, hoping that with the death of Judge Kelley and the absence through sickness of other members on the Republican side it will be impossible to obtain a quorum without them.

A Hurricane in Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The heavy gales prevailed in all parts of England in vio-lence, and a hurricane is raging much dam-age in the southern portion of the island. The Menai strait is impassable owing to the furious gale. Many sailors have been blown overboard and drowned in attempting the passage. The parade ground at Aldershot has been flooded by the storm. The ship Irex, from Greenock for Rio, was wrecked on the Needles Saturday, and several of the crew drowned. The survivors clung to the rigging nearly twenty four hours. The lifeboat made several daring but fruitless attempts to rescue them. Finally a rocket was successfully fired over the wreck, and by the line thus conveyed the men were brought ashore.

Rival Exit Conventions.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27.—Delegates of the grand lodges of the Rival Brith of York, Ancient Order of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, 110 in number, met here Sunday, transacted considerable routine business and held a banquet. They are again in convention here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Over 100 representatives of the seventy local lodges of the B'nai Brith east of Vienna hall Sunday last decided to erect a hall for the order, to be located on Third avenue, and to cost $450,000. Delegates were chosen to the general convention to be held at Elmond this summer. The convention is still in session.

Boston Postal Clerks' Meet.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The Boston Postoffice Clerks' association met and heard the recent conference of postoffice clerks in New York. The report showed that the conference agreed to ask for an eight hour law, vacations, and an amendment of the salary feature of the classification bill passed by the last congress. Minor questions are to be held in abeyance until those three are settled. The report was heartily approved and appropriate action to aid in the movement was taken.

Twenty-three Wrecks in Three Weeks.

OPELIKA, Ala., Jan. 27.—A collision occurred at Camp Hill, on the Savannah and Western railroad, by which two engineers, two brakemen and one fireman were killed and several persons injured. This is the twenty-third wreck on that road in three weeks.

Two Mexican Trespassers Shot.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 27.—Information has reached here that Ian Gale, foreman of the Red River Cattle company, at Springer, N. M., had shot and killed two Mexican sheep herders who had driven their sheep on the company's reservation with their flocks.

An Oil Strike at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 27.—For several months past an effort has been made to find natural gas by boring near this village. At a depth of 915 feet petroleum has been found in such quantities that it filled the bore to a depth of 500 feet.

An Iron Foundry Destroyed by Fire.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Jan. 27.—The iron foundry of Jones & Co. has been entirely totally destroyed by fire. The total loss is about $10,000. The fire was caused by sparks from burning dry grass on the meadows near by.

Famine Said to Hurry.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Press says Pauline Hall, the famous opera singer, is about to marry a Mr. McClelland, of New York, the last of February. McClelland is a wealthy rubber merchant.

BUY YOUR

Holiday Presents

such as Diamond Rings, Lace Pins, Band Rings, Chains, Studs, Charms, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, at BUCKBEE'S, Jeweler and Optician, 15 Park avenue. Dr. Kline's Optician always on hand. 11-16-1m

Are you Troubled

with Rough, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? If you have tried and cure after trying? If so, why? Because you do not use

GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA.

the quickest, surest and best cure for all such troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by

L. W. Randolph,

at the City Pharmacy,

21 W. FRONT STREET, Plainfield. d 1y.

L. M. FRENCH,

Fine Carriages,

All Styles,

All Qualities,

All Prices.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Excelled by None

16 AND 18 SOMERSET STREET

COOK'S ROTARY ASH SIFTER.

SOLD BY

A. M. GRIFFEN

13 EAST FRONT STREET.

Our Box Paper

called CANTERBURY No. 223 is already well-known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Chatsworth Linen at the same popular price, 25c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and we think we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 20c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

Professional Cards.

DR. M. S. SIMPSON,
30 West Fifth street, corner of Liberty.
Office hours: Until 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., after 6 p. m. 8-3-1yr

E. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
Veterinarian, 29 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 44. Residence 104 West Front street, Plainfield.

WILLIAM G. H. REE,
Commissioner of Deeds, Special Master in Chancery, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Residence, No. 109 East Front street, Plainfield.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counselors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public, &c. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CLARK & REED,
Counselors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery. Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law. Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Somerset streets.

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches attended to with promptness. Parties can see all parts of the country. Residence, corner of Plth and Sycamore streets.

OSCAR S. TRAIN,
Architect, 287 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

ALLEN,

The Stationer,

KEEPS

Books, Music, Toys,

Fancy Memorandums

Etc., at Low Prices.

28 EAST FRONT STREET.

CALL and SEE

our New MERCANTILE PASS BOOK, which will save you money.

R. W. RICE & Co.

CORNER

Duer and Emily Sts.,

NORTH PLAINFIELD,

Leading Grocers.

All kinds of First-Class groceries at Bottom Prices.

Goods delivered promptly in all parts of the city free of charge

Higgins' Stage Line

TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—BEGINNING ON TIME:

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—Trip a. m. to meet 7:30 a. m. train. Boulevard, Hillside ave. and Broadway, to 9th st.; to Roberts place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

1st trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.32 a. m. train.
2d do	9.15	do	9.32 do
3d do	10.30	do	10.37 do
4th do	11.30	do	11.37 do
5th do	11.45	do	12.02 p.m. do
6th do	1.45 p. m.	do	1.52 p. m.
7th do	3.45 p. m.	To the Post Office.	
8th do	5.30	do meet	5.51 p. m. train.
9th do	6.30	do do	6.51 do
10th do	8.45	do do	8.52 do
11th do	10.45	do do	11.02 do

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues North Plainfield, according to the above time table, and make same connections.

Stage will make return trips over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 8.07, 8.25, 9.37, 10.30, 11.30 a. m. 2.30, 4.45, 5.07, 6.30, 8.30 p. m.

Horses and Carriages kept expressly for ladies' pleasure and calling purposes. Saddle Horses a specialty, for gentlemen and ladies. Horses taken to the winter-ing, for private parties, at moderate rates.

M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.

Stables on Sycamore street, between 2d and 6th. Telephone Call, 18. 1-1-6m

Stoves, Skates, Sleighs, etc.

AT

U. S. Hair Tonic,

Magic Renovating Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that should always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.

C. E. CLARKE,

No. 9 East Front street next to P. O.

CHEAP.

GIVEN AWAY

10 days only.

A Fine 50c SURPRENDER to every purchaser of a $2 hat or over.

Eugene M. Laing

No 5 PARK AVENUE.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, from LEMONADE,

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Truitt J. Carey, to whom favors may still be made.

Furniture Express

61 WEST FRONT STREET.

Leave Jumbo Trucks, and experienced men. Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or anywhere in the United States by express or freight. Especial attention to

Moving Pianos.

PLAINFIELD

BARGAIN HOUSE.

Great clearing out Sale of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Newmarkets at cost prices.

Special low prices on all Dress Goods and Blankets.

VanEmburgh & White

28 WEST FRONT ST.

THE DAIRY,

28 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,

are offering special inducement in

Gilt Edged Butter

Call and see them.

Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese. (Fresh every day.)

Get our Prices on Canned Goods, Fine Preserves, Jams, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Damson, etc.

DELICATESSEN

Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Sauerkraut and Schnitz, Swiss, Limburger, Neufchatel, Pineapple, Roast and Limburger Cheese.

W. C. TUBBS, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

LICENSED

PAWNBROKER

Samuel Dreier,

Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry, Clothing, or any Personal Property.

COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET,

UPSTAIRS,

Plainfield, New Jersey. 111-12-3m

J. P. Laire & Co.

OFFER

Stoves, Skates Sleighs, etc.

AT

COST.

Blankets and Robes

CHEAP.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

Fine Groceries,

18 North Avenue,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DRINK THE THREE R. TEA.

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

Reynold's Pharmacy,

PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE,

AND REAL ESTATE

Money to Loan on approved security. 127 Front street and Park avenue.

ALREADY PARADISE.

[illegible] makes Cuba [illegible] to [illegible]

It is a difficult matter to discover upon the ordeal of the rural mass of Alabama the necessity of [illegible] Rollo county a prominent [illegible] Rock made an address [illegible] the poor wretch [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A HALF HOUR'S ENTERTAINMENT FOR BRIGHT BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Brief but Amusing Description, with Suggestive Illustrations, of Little Mary's Recitation on Exhibition Day—A New and Wonderful Speaking Doll.

A lady writing for the special entertainment of very little folk in Wide Awake, gave not long ago an amusing account of a wee bit of a girl's first efforts to speak in public.

LITTLE MARY AT THE ENTERTAINMENT.

I put my right foot in,
I put my right foot out;
I put my right hand in,
I put my right hand out;
I give my right foot a shake, shake, shake,
And whirl my body about.

I—I—I forget.

CONCLUSION OF SPEECH.

Story of a Speaking Doll.

According to an English authority over 30,000 dolls have been made at Sonneberg, in Thuringia, and sent to our country to be charged with the phonograph. A story of a speaking doll is told by a friend of Mr. Edison's in New York, which points out that these new toys may act as moral teachers to the young. Edison's friend has a little daughter, 4 years old, to whom the usual bags and punishment, could not be cured of a habit of telling stories. The father brought home a specially charged doll as a present for the little girl. The child played with the doll for a day without noticing anything different in it from her other dolls. On the morning of the second day, however, the doll was not to be found. The little girl gave her mother an untruthful answer to a question which was put to her; whereupon the doll, which had been set to tell the truth, uttered solemnly: "Little girls must never tell lies; never, never, tell lies!"

The child stared at the doll, and laid it down on the grass. Since that time she cannot be persuaded to touch her plaything, but the timely warning has cured her more effectually of her bad habit than any whipping or scolding could do.

Looking Heads.

Deacon Green, addressing the youthful readers of St. Nicholas at the beginning of the new year, says:

If I were little again—ah, me!—
How very, very good I'd be,
I would not milk, I would not cry,
I'd learn to coax for cake or pie.
I would not steal the sweetest dishes,
I'd never hate to wash and dress.
I'd rather learn a task than play,
And never front school I'd run away.
I'd say time my jackknife bed,
And always say my prayers every friend;
I'd gladly go to bed at six,
And never be "as cross as sticks."
I'd run with legs, to take a spin,
And mustard wear wherever ill.
I'd never wish to skate or swim,
But wisely shirk the knockout grins.
And, oh, I'd never, just for fun,
Beg to go hunting with a gun!
At every single spot I'd mind—
For mischief might be somewhere hid—
I'd drop at once upon my knees,
And say: "Excuse me, please."

It's easy to be good, you see,
When looking back from sixty-three.

French Blind Man's Buff.

The old fashioned game of blind man's buff, when played in the house, generally results in torn curtains, damaged furniture and broken bric-a-brac, but French blind man's buff, played as follows, is not open to those objections, and is not, therefore, so apt to be forbidden by mamma.

The players form in a circle, while one is in the center, blindfolded and furnished with a stick. The players dance round in a circle, to music, if possible, until the "blind man" knocks on the floor with the stick. Then they stop, and the music ceases.

The "blind man" pokes the stick to some one in the circle and asks a question. The one addressed answers in a disguised voice. As soon as the "blind man" guesses any one by name, he takes off the bandage, places with that person, and the game goes on as before.

The Crickets' Songs.

What's the song the crickets sing—
Summer, autumn, winter, spring?
Sweep!
When I take my little broom
And go dusting through the room:
"Sweep! sweep! sweep! sweep!"

When I go to bed at night,
Then I hear them out of sight:
"Sleep! sleep! sleep! sleep!"

When I waken every day,
If it's sunny, then they say,
"Peep! peep! peep! peep!"

But they feel as bad as I
When it rains, for then they cry:
"Weep! weep! weep! weep!"

—Ernest Whitney.

The Flight of a Toy Balloon.

On the morning of Oct. 23 a toy balloon was found on the estate of Klein Albrechtsau, near Rosenberg, West Prussia. Attached to it was a picture of the Eiffel tower, and a stamped and addressed post card requesting the finder, in French, to add a statement of the time and place of finding, and to post it to the address. The balloon had been let off by a lady belonging to Nancy, from the second story of the Eiffel tower, on Oct. 22.

The Use of Ought and Should.

Stop a moment and think before using the words "ought" and "should." Ought implies that we are morally bound to do something. Should is not quite so strong a term. We ought to be honest; we should be tender toward little children.

Blessed Sleep.

Cervantes makes Sancho Panza say: "Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep! It covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak: it is meat for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, heat for the cold and cold for the hot."

The pin factories of the United States manufacture about 18,000,000,000 of these diminutive but useful articles every year.

A Social Parasite.

"Where is her home?" asked one of the women, eating her crochet needle ceaselessly as her eyes ran up and down stocking her work straight across her knee.

"In other people's spare rooms," answered the other, looking as little and as further comment was made, for both knew the type well. A rolling stone that gathers no more moss than will comfortably fill one trunk, which will conveniently fill a corner in any guest chamber, it is the woman who has no sense of acquisitiveness, no feminine ambitions that yearn toward a cozy home filled with glory of linen, where home delicate odors from lavender bags, and the edges of the shelves are fluffy with towel fringes. She is always curious, greedy of the inward comfort and peace of home, fain of the warmth and comfort of nests wifely birds have toiled and denied themselves to create, but unwilling for the sacrifice by which alone any woman with the woman's instinct for home may make herself some personal alcove in the great mansion of life.

There is a surprising number of these women parasites who live out their lives in other people's houses, partaking of the best, participating in all the comforts and luxuries and rendering no equivalent in return. A busy woman said not long ago: "If I should accept all the invitations I get, I should need no home at all;" and the cackled fields, with a little management and a large circle of acquaintances, an easy thing to spend her entire little very pleasantly in spare rooms. She is not an objectionable person, at least in an aggressive sense; cheerful, loquacious, not too exigent, she manages to keep every one in a good humor with her and invites, her hostesses, not without cost, but quite tell how. She is a fair weather bird, for when anything occurs to mar the smoothness of her borrowed home—when the cook leaves or the baby comes down with the measles—she explains, with sweet consideration, that she will not stay any longer just now, she knows that she is in the way, but she will come back, if you like, for another week in February; upon which she takes wing, and fits away to more agreeable quarters. In February she certainly returns, if all is going happily with you, and the strong oak shrewd women yield of their substance cheerfully to the mistletoe. —Chicago Herald.

Changing Her Hair.

A Bridgeport young woman made a sensation. She is a brunette, and had long been vain of her handsome glossy black tresses; but one day, having read that Patti had bleached her golden hair, she decided that a young lady must have straw colored hair in order to be in the swim. The Bridgeport girl decided to drift toward bleached hair by easy stages. She would wash in for auburn hair. So she bought a drug store preparation that was warranted to turn the hair any hue desired. Her money refunded," and applied it. She put the stuff on just before going to bed, and next morning awoke to a head of hair that was of a deep and glistening purple, like the color on a peacock's neutral plumage. She made another trial of her bleaching fluid, and her hair came out on the second morning a vivid blue. So a Bridgeport newspaper advised her to enter a New York dime museum under the pseudonym of the "Blue Haired Belle of Bugleville." But she became frightened and consulted a physician, who told her to wash her head in soap and water. She did so, and on the third morning her hair had become as white as wool and exceedingly brittle. Then the Bridgeport girl was advised her to become an "Olive Eyed Albino," but she is waiting for nature to reproduce the original color.—Middletown Letter.

Field Girls.

If you haven't met the coming woman. She has arrived here in a pair of low, stout shoes, russet leather leggings, brown check flannel dress, with a reefer jacket, Scotch cap, leather belt and canter gloves, and she goes up the avenue, through the park, and down again, with a pocket mirror no larger than your watch, in which she studies her cheeks and lips and eyes until the color suits her. These field girls, as they are called, walk for the party and sleep for it before they dress for it. The weather has nothing to do with the programme. It is enough that she has decided to accept the cards. If the time is limited she saddle is mounted and society's fair leader gallops through the "park" or round the park in a hunting costume until rosy and weary. Then she goes home, goes to bed and goes to sleep the moment her head touches the pillow. The ladies who belong to the country clubs and who hunt on foot wear short costumes of gray homespun, trimmed with green, or an English check, with a derby and a stuffed squirrel for a muff. What are known as cross-country strolls are taken between 10 and 2 and stretches of a dozen miles made, but still they are made.—New York World.

A Princess with the Needle.

The needle has not yet wholly given place to the sewing machine, nor is it only in the old folk lore stories that princesses ply that ancient implement of domestic use. Lady Wolverton has been selling her friends of the Needlework guild of a certain red flannel petticoat which she had been permitted to work, whereupon the Princess Mary of Teck, the president of the guild, had wrought some excellent specimens of what housewives know as herring bone stitch. "So," added the energetic founder of the society that has its branches in twenty English counties, besides Scotch and Irish societies, "we begin with her royal highness and go down to the little cadets at sea," who said: "If I could do with two arms as she would find time to make them." The guild, which had its origin in the London cradle, formed by Lady Wolverton only seven years ago, has prosperous offshoots even in America, France, Italy and Switzerland. As to the ages of this army of needlewomen, Lady Wolverton says that her associates have ranged from 5 to 95 years. The youngest, it appears, make pinafores and the like, while the oldest prefer the quiet byways of knitting and crochet.—London Daily News.

Beautiful Beds.

Another beautiful bed is kept in every night by one of the prettiest girls here; it is of gold and white; the frame itself is of white enamel, studded with gold here and there, and at the top stand two gold angels, as if they were blessing the sleeper, while above them another is apparently floating in the air; from the dark, hands fall the full soft lace curtains that drape the bed. To have a great deal of hand work on one's linen is considered very smart. Not long ago I saw some sheets, the linen of which was almost fine enough to go through a ring—certainly a bangle. The edges were hemstitched; the upper hem being very deep. Upon it was wrought in enormous letters a monogram, and above this a viscount's crown, while the edge was finished with a frill of real Valenciennes lace half a yard wide. All this was real, and as very little of that is seen nowadays it was not surprising to know that these sheets cost $200 a pair. A few foolish women with more money than brains have bought in Paris very superb beds that and, set in the canopy, huge mirrors; but, after they had been laughed at by people who know better, the glass was quickly removed and silk draperies put in its place.—New York Sun.

WOMAN'S GRIEVANCES.

CALMLY CONSIDERING WHETHER THEY ARE REAL OR IMAGINARY.

Proofs That They Had and Have "Real Grievances"—How Inventions Have Broadened the Fields of Woman's Work. The Secret of the Strong Right Arm.

The late Edmund Quincy, of Boston, who had been one of the most devoted and self sacrificing of the abolitionists, and who had stood faithfully with the women in their claim to a place on the anti-slavery platform, yet refused entirely, after slavery was abolished, to take any part in the woman suffrage movement, on the ground that there was "no real grievance."

The assertion that there was no real grievance is sufficiently refuted by the fact that hundreds of grievances have been actually corrected: hundreds of legislative bills in different states of the Union, hundreds of events of social emancipation, show that progress has been made, and that there was, therefore, progress to be made. Against the few doors of employments outside the family which were fully opened to women when slavery was abolished, there are now many hundreds: for the United States commissioner of labor, in his fourth report, gives minute statistics of 303 such employments, these being only selected "out of the large number now open." Many of these have been the fruits of distinct, laborious and gradual conquests from prejudice or selfishness within a quarter of a century. And when we consider the vast progress in the line of higher education at the same time, all tending in the direction of her greater freedom and equality, it is perfectly incontestable that there must have been at some time grievances to right, else why have they been righted?

Now when we turn and ask ourselves why it is in that case these eminent reformers were so heedless of these facts, it is not enough to say that they were short sighted. That goes without saying. But it is necessary to say on the other hand, that there were times for weeping claims on the other side, and that many grievances which are put down to whim or custom are not due really to that, but to the slow development of inventions and methods, which still give men the advantage, for reasons now unquestionable, but removable by time. Every step in invention tends to help to equalize the status of the sexes in respect to labor. Just as Carlyle defines it as the merit of gunpowder that it "makes all men alike tall," so invention makes all human muscles alike strong; the girl's finger accomplishes what the full strength of the man was once taxed to perform. Physical superiority thus loses moral weight. For a time the weaker arm can be had more cheaply and is paid less; and in the other departments, where strength still holds its place, the man's pay is commanded. But mind is always gaining on muscle, and the works that require main strength are constantly being relatively narrowed.

Women are now employed where they deal with the hardest materials through the delicate manipulations of machinery. It would be easy enough to say that they could have were not employed in these ways because of mere prejudice or custom, or because they were not voters; these obstacles may have existed in slightly, but only slightly, the main reason was that the progress of invention had not yet reached that point where their work could be made available. Invention as well as philanthropy agitation helped them, but invention did the main work.

I am satisfied that injury is often done by overstatement and that the comparison that the higher earnings of men are due wholly to a prejudice. I do not think that, as an able advocate of the cause of woman has lately said, "the rule of man and woman is an artificial and unjust as any other form of industrial serfdom." The very instance he goes on to give refutes his reasoning: "A man as cashier, in Boston, without any diploma, gets $5 for twelve hours' work, and can then go home. Woman as trained nurse, after two years' training in a hospital and protected by a diploma, only gets $3 a day for unlimited hours of service." But every one who has had to do with nurses knows that there are many cases where a male nurse is absolutely necessary for strength of arm in handling a heavy patient, so that he must be had at any price, and, inasmuch as there are very few such nurses to be had, they simply control the market and dictate their own terms.

In the list of 122 professional nurses in the land Boston therefore heads no one (1890) there appear the names of only 6 men. Such a disparity proves, in the first place, that male nurses are not enormously overpaid—for if they were they would flock into the profession; and it, moreover, shows very good reason why they should be paid a higher price, from the sheer difficulty of getting them. The only surprise is that they do not ask $10 a day, for one would think that they could get it. The disparity of numbers is even greater in the case of Massachusetts there are only 134 male nurses and 3,132 female nurses. (State Census of 1885, ii, 419.)

And all this has a bearing on the most obvious grievance, the inequality of payment—that of public school teachers. There are undoubtedly many instances where women receive much less than men for rendering precisely the same service in teaching. But these cases are now in the minority; the grievance, though undoubted, is of a different kind. In the New York public schools the school service are now opened more to men than to women. This grows out of the system of graded schools. In Massachusetts, for instance, less than one-tenth of the public school teachers are men (839 out of 8,976), but that one-tenth hold the highest offices, and therefore have higher pay. It is the general habit in cities and towns to group the public schools in large buildings, with a man at the head of each building, and drawing, naturally, the highest salary. Why is not a woman placed there? Often have I asked this question of school committees, and always with the same answer. It is, as with nurses, the question of the strong arm.

In the imperfect development of our educational methods, teachers, both male and female, still rely on brute force; and while that is involved, committees must have at least one able bodied male teacher in each of our large school buildings, just as in certain cases of illness they must have a male nurse. So far it is not a mere custom or prejudice, but a necessity. These head teachers are very often inferior to their female assistants in general education and enlightenment, but they have the right arm; and the habit of employing men in these positions from supposed necessity leads to their employment in other high educational positions where women would do just as well. As education develops and the strong arm becomes less essential, women will in time be equally available with men for these highly paid positions, and their payment may in the end be equalized, as it now is in instances. No good ever comes, however, from overlooking obvious facts and making a wrong diagnosis of the disease.—T. W. H. in Harper's Bazar.

A New York letter says: "There are four female dentists in this city. One of them, who graduated in Philadelphia two or three years ago at the head of a class of sixty young men, already has a large clientage up town."

LOVINGEST FACE IN THE WORLD.

"I love you, mamma," my little one said,
As close to my heart crept her golden head,
"I love you lots," with a deep sigh and kiss,
"The best of all mammas my mamma is."

"And I think," said she, looking up in my eyes
With a glance that was tender and grave and wise,
"That you've got just the loveliest face. Oh, Oh,
"I'm glad you're my mamma, I love you so."

What was the praise of the world to me
To the love of the little one throned on my knee?
And this was my prayer as I kissed the eyes
That were smiling up to me, pansy wise,
"May the face of thy mother forever be
The 'lovingest' face in the world to thee."
—Ladies' Home Journal.

"IT'S PERFECTLY 'STONISHING."

Little Lucy Was Tired from Making Cake and Thought Her Bed Had "Growed."

Lucy had been spending the day at grandmamma's, and when she came home after tea she was very tired and sleepy.

Mamma asked her what she had been doing all day.

"I've been making cake," said Lucy. "Sponge cake; it was so good!"

"Indeed!" said mamma. "And how did you make it, Lucy?"

"Why, I brought the eggs to grandmamma," said Lucy, "and then she broke them, and then she stirred them round and round and round, and then I brought the sugar, and I had a spoonful on my bread and butter, and she put the rest into the bowl; and then she put in the flour and the lemon, and I had a squeeze of the lemon in my mug to make lemonade. Then grandmamma stirred it all together for a long time, and I was tired and played with the kitten."

"Who did you say was making this cake, Lucy?" interrupted Aunt Ellen.

"I was making it," said Lucy. "Didn't I tell you so? Because I couldn't be making it all the time, so grandmamma helped me a little."

"Oh!" said auntie. "I beg your pardon. Go on, Lucy."

"Then," continued Lucy, "when it was quite ready I tasted it before it went into the oven to see if it was all right, and I had a little heart shaped piece for myself, and I ate it as soon as it was baked. And grandmamma said I was quite a good cook. And, please, I want to go to bed."

"Trot along as fast as you please," said mamma. "Undress yourself, darling, and in a few minutes I will come up to hear your prayers."

Little Lucy went up stairs as she was bid, rubbing her sleepy eyes with her little fat fists. Oh—so—sleepy!

She undressed with a rolle long and she thought she should never get to the top step. At last, however, she tumbled up on the landing, and tumbled in at the first open door. She was talking all the time; talking to her beloved little bran bedstead, of which she was very fond.

"Lucy's dear," said Lucy. "Dear little pretty, shiny baddy, I'm coming now! My own little baddy house, all waiting for me. Pretty yellow bolls and pretty!"—But there Lucy stopped short and opened her sleepy eyes as wide as if they had never been sleepy.

"Oh! oh! oh!" said Lucy. "Why, why, it's growed big!"

She sat down on the floor and stared at the brass bedstead. It was just as bright and just as pretty, and had just as many balls on it, but—wonderful!—it was wonderful!—it was at least three times as big as it had been when she got out of it in the morning. Nevertheless, it did not seem in the least proud or stuck up, but quite meek and mild.

"Baddy, dear," said Lucy, "how you have growed!"

But the bedstead made no reply.

"Baddy, dear," she went on, "if you had only told me this morning, I would have tried to grow, too, if you had showed me how. Grandmamma thinks I am a great boy, and I am ashamed to tell him I don't know how. But I never saw anything grow like this! I'm perfectly—it's perfectly 'stonishing!

"Well," she continued, after a long pause, during which she stared till her eyes actually began to water, "I suppose I may as well get in, though I shall be quite lost in the middle of it. It's simply ridiculous for a girl of my size to have a giant's bed. I know mamma will never find me in it."

In five minutes Lucy was in the very middle of the big bed. In six minutes she was sound asleep, and in seven minutes mamma came upstairs and went into Lucy's room.

"Darling," said mamma, softly, "are you awake?"

There was no answer.

"She is asleep," said mamma softly to herself; "I will just tuck her in without waking her."

But when mamma went to the little brass bed, lo and behold! it was empty.

"Lucy, my darling, where are you?" But no Lucy replied.

"Are you hiding, dear?" cried mamma. "Come to me, like a good girlie, and let me put you to bed."

There was silence, and mamma became alarmed. She ignited the gas and searched the room, and then her own room, which was next to it, but no sign of Lucy was to be found.

"Ellen!" cried mamma; "come up, please. I cannot find Lucy anywhere."

Aunt Ellen came running up.

"She must have gone into baby's nursery," she said. "Wait till I put my bonnet in my room and I will go and find her." But when Aunt Ellen went into the nursery she found Lucy fast asleep in the middle of her big brass bed.

"Oh, ho!" said Aunt Ellen. "Some one has been lying on my bed, said the middle sized bear, 'Here is your silver hair, sister.'"

Mamma came running and they both laughed to see the little mite curled up in the middle of auntie's big bed. Mamma lifted her softly and carried her to her own little bed and lifted her up in it; but Lucy did not stir nor wake.

She woke in the morning, though; and what do you think she said when she opened her sleepy eyes?

"Oh! oh! oh!" she said. "Why! why! it's perfectly 'stonishing!"—Laura E. Richards in Youth's Companion.

A Savings Box for Girls.

It need not be a box at all; it may be a silk bag, or a big welled ink stand, or it may be a Saturday jar. But have it. Then, when the day is done and the money is being looked over, count out the pennies and spare some to the savings box. My dear girl, it is literal science and enlightenment, but put and dimes count up, and then when you want to surprise mother with a birthday gift, when you want to go on a frolic, or when you would like to have a good photograph, a really good one to give somebody who is very fond of you, the money saved is that brought forth. Just try going without a few things—car fare and candy and ice cream candies, or the very latest in collars, and dedicate the cents to the box. You will be amazed to see how they accumulate. And best of all, the saving habit will come to you. That does not mean lack of generosity, it means thought for the future. Some masculine philosopher said women only began to save money when they had passed thirty, but if that is true, it is because the savings box idea was not taught from youth up.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, EXPEDITIOUSLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—Hear Miss Allen at Reform Hall to-night.

—The Court of Special Sessions will meet at Bonnell to-morrow.

—Mechanical Draughtsman Clausen is sick at the Y. M. C. A. to-night.

—The Somerset County Court resumed its session at Somerville to-day.

—The North Plainfield Township Committee will hold a meeting next Friday evening.

—The Borough Council will hold its regular February meeting next Friday evening at eight o'clock.

—The *Young ac Education* will hold a meeting in the Franklin School building on Monday evening next.

—While at work with a large knife this morning Assistant Chief Engineer Laine cut a deep gash in his left hand.

—The Columbia College Glee and Banjo Clubs gave a pleasing entertainment in Music Hall last night. It was well attended.

—One of the most successful dried up Fire Department horses in this section of the State is that of Engine Company No 2, on West Front street.

—It would have been a relief to traveling humanity to-day had the street sprinkler been called into requisition. The flying dust almost blinded pedestrians.

—On Friday evening next the committee appointed by the Catholic societies of this city will meet and arrange for the banquet to be given on St. Patrick's Day.

—The Crescent League Amateur Minstrels held their first rehearsal in Laing's Hall last evening. The rehearsal was directed by Mr. Mc. Marble, Thatcher's Ideal Minstrel middleman.

—In the parlor of Granite Engine Company there hangs an old relic of the Philadelphia Volunteer fire department which is prized very highly. It is an old leather bucket which was used by G. H. Ingersoll in 1818.

—The protest of Arthur Smyth against the granting of licenses to saloons on West Third street ought to receive the approval of Common Council, and undoubtedly would, should a remonstrance be presented to that body in proper form.

—In his lecture at the Crescent avenue church on Friday next, January 31, Prof. Harper will illustrate his method of studying one book of the Bible as a unit. He will take up the book of Joel. The Young People's Association invite their friends to attend.

—Permits were granted by the Board of Street Opening in New York yesterday for the erection of a new bridge over Westchester creek by the New Jersey Central Railroad and one by the Pennsylvania road. They are to relieve the crush of passenger traffic at Liberty and Cortlandt streets.

—"The Two Sisters" is the next amusement booked for Music Hall. It is by the authors of "The Old Homestead," and it is "a play for everybody." The managers offer to return the price of tickets to all dissatisfied auditors at the close of the performance. The sale of tickets will begin on Thursday.

—*The Fireman's Herald*, of New York, last week quoted a portion of Mayor Male's message referring to the Fire Department, and commented on it as follows: "We congratulate the firemen of Plainfield upon the possession of a Mayor who is at the same time a friend. There need be no fear that the interests of the department will suffer during the incumbency of the present Mayor."

—Owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. M. E. Dwight supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church last Sunday, and preached a most excellent sermon to the pleasure and profit of the people. Mr. Dwight was formerly pastor of the Congregational church in Fairfield, Iowa, but has retired from the active ministry for a time on account of ill health, and is making his home on Rockwater mountain, where it is certainly an addition to the good people of our goodly city.

Odd Ladies' Installation.

The newly-elected officers of the Independent Order of Odd Ladies were installed last evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, and consisted of by Mrs. Maxwell and Mrs. Merrell of the same place. They are as follows:

R. H. Ladies, Mary V. Fox; Mrs. G. Donawan; Chaplain, Mrs. A. Corwin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Drake; Treasurer, Mrs. Jones; Financial Secretary, Ida Brown; L. R., Mrs. Lockie; Conductor, Mrs. Wm. T. Smith; Guard, Mrs. Welsh; S. W., Mrs. Kenyon; W., Mrs. Wyckoff; S. N., Mrs. E. E. Moore; J. R., Mrs. Chas. Westphal.

At the conclusion of the installation services speech making and singing were indulged in, followed by a collation which concluded the exercises.

New Jersey Ahead.

New Jersey ranks first in the Union in producing marl and zinc and in the manufacture of silk. The prosperity of the State is due to a great measure to the variety of her products and industries, which increase the volume of business in all the branches of trade.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1, Wednesday	32	34	31
2, Thursday	34	36	34
3, Friday	34	40	36
4, Saturday	36	42	38
5, Sunday	38	44	40
6, Monday	40	46	42
7, Tuesday	42	48	44
8, Wednesday	44	50	46
9, Thursday	46	52	48
10, Friday	48	54	50
11, Saturday	50	56	52
12, Sunday	52	58	54
13, Monday	54	60	56
14, Tuesday	56	62	58
15, Wednesday	58	64	60
16, Thursday	60	66	62
17, Friday	62	68	64
18, Saturday	64	70	66
19, Sunday	66	72	68
20, Monday	68	74	70
21, Tuesday	70	76	72
22, Wednesday	72	78	74
23, Thursday	74	80	76
24, Friday	76	82	78
25, Saturday	78	84	80
26, Sunday	80	86	82
27, Monday	82	88	84
28, Tuesday	84	90	86
29, Wednesday	86	92	88
30, Thursday	88	94	90
31, Friday	90	96	92

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Fannie Radcliff, of Rockview avenue, is quite ill with la grippe.

Mrs. John H. Bliss, of Richmond street, has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. William F. Bonnell has returned to Plainfield after a two months' stay at Scranton, Pa.

Miss May Clam was tendered a surprise party at her home on West Third street last evening.

Mrs. Samuel Smith, who lives on the corner of Eighth street and Spooner avenue, is dangerously ill.

Rev. George Bowers, of Washington, Valley, will be tendered a donation party by his many friends to-morrow evening.

Mr. Walter C. Limberger, the clerk in Werner's clothing house, is convalescing from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mr. H. Hudson Brokaw is attending to his father's business during the latter's illness. Mr. Brokaw was reported but little better to-day.

The condition of Assessor Isaac Brokaw, of North Plainfield, is reported as much improved to-day and his friends entertain hopes of his recovery.

The many friends of Mr. Charles Pratt, who was formerly employed in the post office in this city, will be sorry to learn that he is dangerously ill in New York.

District Deputy Grand Master T. A. McCarthy, of Liberty street, will go to Elizabethport to-night and install the newly elected officers of the Catholic Benevolent Legion of that place.

The many friends of William McDowell Drake, of Elizabeth, will be glad to hear that he is said to be steadily improving, and his physicians say he is out of danger.

The Third Church was entertained at the residence of Mr. W. Lee Simmonds, corner of Ninth street and Broadway, last evening. The music was furnished by Mr. Conde.

Mr. J. C. Ousy, representing Denman Thompson & George W. Ryer's "Two Sisters" Company, was in Plainfield yesterday arranging for their appearance here next Monday evening.

Mr. Frank Newman, who is taking a three years' course at the Boston Institute of Technology, is spending a week at the homeof his parents on West Fifth street. Mr. Newman is studying architecture.

Mrs. Emma A. Clarkson, of 90 Somerset street, North Plainfield, died on Friday last of pulmonary phthisis. Funeral services were held on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and interment took place at Greenwood cemetery yesterday.

Annie Mott, youngest daughter of David W. and Amanda I. King, died at the home of her parents on Craig place, North Plainfield, this morning, aged three years, one month, and 18 days. Interment will be at Bound Brook on Thursday.

The funeral services over the remains of Elizabeth Stelle Marsh, wife of ex-Councilman Francis R. Marsh, took place from her late home on Madison avenue last evening at seven o'clock. Mrs. Marsh was born April 9th, 1854, and was the daughter of Mr. Daniel R. Stelle, of Perryville, Ill.

False reports referring to the mental condition of Mr. William S. Benton, formerly doing business on Park avenue, were circulated yesterday, so Mr. Benton's friends assert to-day. He is simply ill with nervous prostration, superinduced by the grip. None of his family are afflicted with insanity and there was no trace of it in any of his ancestors.

Elizabeths the Champions.

The deciding game of the tournament for the championship of the Union County Bowling League, composed of clubs from this city, Elizabeth and Westfield, took place on the alleys of the Elizabeth Athletic Club last night. A large crowd of enthusiastic club men from all parts of Union county were present. The contesting clubs were the Nameless of Westfield and the Elizabeth Athletic Club. The game was very close and exciting, the Elizabeths leading on the first frame. Then the Namelees went ahead and held the lead until the fourth frame, when the Elizabeths forged ahead again and stayed there, winning the contest by 31 pins. The successful club gets two-thirds of the purse of $125 subscribed by the Union county League and the second club in the contest takes the remainder. The following is the score:

ELIZABETHS.		NAMELESS.	
Fleming	166	Moore	172
Farlin	139	Hanford	138
Tuts	159	Marsh	144
Ross	155	Hall	154
Davis	144	Howe	190
Warner	162	Jackson	143
Haight	153	Alpers	143
Dimock	169	Young	149
Bonnell	147	Gifford	136
Adams	217	Foster	139
Total	1595	Total	1514

Soldiers' Monument Committee.

The Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Monument Committee held a meeting in the rooms of Winfield Scott Post No. 73, G. A. R., on Saturday evening. Requests were received from several builders that the committee appoint a journeyman for a week in order to give them a chance to present designs and estimates. A sub-committee consisting of Gen. Hedges, Col. Tyler, ex-Commissioner Tracy and Messrs. Olsen and Stewart will be empowered with full power to choose one of the designs for the monument.

A Good Decision.

A recent decision in the courts maintains that if a man wants to go faster than another one ahead of him on the road he is going, he has a right to pass, and if he is prevented by the other and an accident should happen thereby, the man thus obstructing the road is responsible for the damage done. No man has a right to infringe upon the rights of others, however, in trying to pass.—Dover Era.

Parkinson Family Released.

Thomas Parkinson, together with his wife and two daughters, who were all charged with robbing Mrs. Doyle of $40 at their house in Sterling, about a week ago, and who were subsequently lodged in the Morris county jail at Morristown, were released from custody on Saturday last, the evidence not being sufficient to convict them.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

What the Members of the House Are Doing.

Attention was called in yesterday's NEWS to some of the bills introduced in the New Jersey Senate during the present session. In the House Mr. Marsh wants the salaries of the Vice Chancellors increased. Mr. Bain will this year become the father of the old lobby of the farmers, the five per cent. bill which a dozen Legislatures have refused to pass. Mr. Potts, whose vote has been so familiar in the House, and Mr. Kalisch, of Essex, have introduced a donation party bill for the courts. They both have a string of bills relating to practice, and which nobody but lawyers can understand. Mr. Erwin, who is an accidental Republican member from Hudson, with Mr. Potts, already has seven bills on the list, including the ballot reform measure. Mr. Harris, of Camden, wants to make Headkeeper Patterson, of the State Prison, lord high executioner of all criminals, and he is further seeking favor with ambitious females by urging a measure giving them the privilege of becoming attorneys and counselors at law.

Mr. Usher wants to make an innovation by providing a method of probating wills in the lifetime of testators. He strikes a blow at foreigners by introducing a bill making it unlawful for them to get employment upon the State, county or municipal government. He shows himself interested in the public weal when he desires to guard against impure patent medicines. Mr. Boyle is looking out for the public health by attempting to drive all gas factories out of cities at least a mile, and by providing additional requirements in the preparation of substitutes for lard. Mr. Murphy has two or three bills relating to street railways in which he is evidently interested. Mr. Kelly is looking out for the salaries of five department officers, and Mr. Nash for those of county lay judges. The latter bill is probably the outcome of the confession of lay judges in Trenton last Summer. Mr. Cole, who is a school trustee, wants power given to all trustees to furnish the children with free text books, to be paid for by a special tax. He also desires that interest shall be allowed teachers on their salaries when not paid when due. Mr. McCann brings up from the scrap bag of past Legislatures the old stock yard bill. Mr. Voorhees only has two bills on the calendar but they are both important bills. One amends the county road act of last year, and the other is the Interstate Commerce bill. Mr. Bird, of Ocean, wants the Governor to appoint a game warden for Barnegat Bay.

The Legislature held a brief session only last night. In the House, Voorhees, of Union, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to consider the subject of taxation of property other than railroad and canal property, the committee to sit after final adjournment and report to the next Legislature. The resolution was adopted. Mulford Hudson, introduced a resolution which was also adopted, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of ten, six members of the House and four of the Senate, to whom shall be referred all bills on ballot reform or amendments to the election laws, the committee to be composed equally of Republicans and Democrats.

A Dunellen Inventor.

Locomotive 145, which has been in use on the Central Railroad of New Jersey between Bound Brook and Jersey City for several years, in charge of Charles Houston, of Dunellen, has been at the downtown shops for about six weeks, for the purpose of having the experiment tried as to whether a less amount of fuel can be dispensed with, and allow the engine to make as good time as heretofore. Mr. Houston is the inventor of the device, and has high hopes of seeing his plan carried into successful operation. The engine has received a thorough overhauling, but exactly what is to be the nature of the change to bring about the results desired is not explained. The expense is being borne by the company, which is anxious to see how the experiment will succeed, as it will probably effect a revolution in the running of locomotives, and save a vast quantity of coal. Engineer Houston awaits the result of the trial trip, which will be made in a day or two, with considerable interest. If successful a patent will be applied for.—Elizabeth Journal.

Westfield's New School.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Westfield it was decided to raise $15,000 by taxation for the purpose of building a new school house. Plans were subsequently drawn and $15,000 was found to be insufficient to construct the building. Another meeting was held on Saturday evening for the purpose of appropriating $10,000 more. The meeting was a lively one, and a large number of persons took part in debating the question. A ballot was finally taken and decided affirmatively by a vote of 179 to 163. Several ladies exercised the right of suffrage. H. E. Bedell was the chairman of the meeting and Frank Pennington acted as secretary.

To Those Interested in Boys.

To the EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—In your edition of Saturday we notice the interest expressed for the boys in our city. It is to be hoped that the efforts the boys are making, by their entertainment this evening, to augment the small fund for the new building will be used in part for them, will receive the sympathy and substantial help which their efforts deserve. When increased facilities are certainly given for the boys in the new building, the noble ladies and others who show their interest in this work will indeed have reason to rejoice. CITIZEN.

Fraud Not Yet Shown.

The prosecution in the New Brunswick election fraud case has not yet been able to prove conclusively that fraud was committed. So far, it is reported, the evidence has been circumstantial. The absence of some of the Republican ballots is accounted for the theory that some one worked off spilt tickets instead of straight on election day. It is also claimed that the ballot box was out of order and would not spill tickets. The case was continued.

Something Wrong at Elizabeth.

THE PLAINFIELD NEWS (Rep.) is very wroth at President Harrison for allowing wine at the White House banquets. In doing so it is of opinion that he has missed a great opportunity for protesting "against the curse of wine bibbing in this country. A Presbyterian elder might have been expected to set a better example before the country." Because the latter fact does not add hypocrisy in this matter and because the NEWS dodges on those to which Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes responded, in order to keep in with the so-called temperance party and also at the same time not to disgust his guests, this Republican organ declares the drinks of wine "upon his declared head; as if a mess on which a lie of wine appears were to be scoured thing! It will need a great deal more than that to bleach to its already dictatorial spirit.—Elizabeth Herald.

Our esteemed Elizabeth contemporary shows excellent taste in frequently quoting from the columns of THE NEWS, and the editor of THE Herald is frank enough to acknowledge the source of his information in the usual way. But THE NEWS, through our Elizabeth friend's more scholastic ken, has been represented more than once as responsible for matter that we have not published, and the above is a case in point. No such language ever appeared in THE NEWS, and the only way we can account for The Herald's mistake is to charitably suppose that its editor was "non-plussed"—by work of course—and could not exercise his unusually well-developed bump of perspicaciousness. *THE NEWS is far from being fanatical on any* subject, but tries always to be fair and to be found on the "level on the right side of every question. We are not aware that President Harrison has ever posed before the country as a sailor on the temperance question, nor on any other question, for that matter, but has shown himself to be well balanced on them all, and those in positions of authority of the country in selecting him as President.

As Usual, The News is Selected.

"A List of Preferred Newspapers which are recommended to advertisers by George P. Rowell & Co.'s Advertising Bureau, established in 1865, No. 10 Spruce street, New York," is the title of a neat pamphlet which gives the judgment of the oldest, the largest, and the foremost advertising agency in the world. Of the 17,000 newspapers in this country named in Rowell's Newspaper Directory, 1890, edition, 1,000 are selected. In New Jersey there are only 42 of the 240 newspapers chosen, THE NEWS, of course, being the only daily selected in this vicinity. Rowell & Co.'s good judgment has earned for them the confidence of experienced advertisers all over the country, as well as that of the newspaper publishers who do business with their agency. The firm's reliability and fairness generally secure for them exceptional advantages with all who know them, and the pamphlet is one more from the resulting good-will than is engaged by those whose methods excite the suspicion of the publisher, and must eventually prove unprofitable to the advertiser whom they induce with sharper pretend to serve. Rowell & Co. are responsible to advertisers of their own business, and when they who know to well how to advertise show such faith in the newspapers that they take their own medicine, is it any wonder that they have succeeded so grandly, and that any sick and dying business may be given new life, health and prosperity with such an experienced doctor as Rowell feeling the public pulse and prescribing the remedy!

People Want Judge Van Syckel

The *Executive Chamber at the State House* at Trenton this morning was the scene of an extraordinary demonstration. Governor Abbett received a deputation of prominent citizens of Union county, numbering upwards of forty, who were there to urge upon the Governor the appointment of Hon. Peter Van Syckel as Justice of the Supreme Court. After formal introduction by Assemblyman P. C. Marsh, of Elizabeth, petitions were read by R. V. Lindabury, Esq., which were signed by the Board of Freeholders, the Mayors and Common Councils of Elizabeth, Plainfield and Rahway, all county banking institutions, the members of the Union county bar, excepting two only, and the great majority of the business men of the county.

For about an hour and a half, the Governor then listened to enthusiastic speeches from the following gentlemen in the order given: Craig A. Marsh, the Rev. Dr. Kempshal, Garret Berry, ex-Speaker John T. Dunn, C. H. Ivens and ex-Senator Ellmaker. Letters to the same effect were read from Judge McCormick and Mr. Parrin, of Elizabeth. The petitions and addresses showed the greatest unanimity of sentiment throughout the county in favor of retaining Judge Van Syckel on the bench. The Governor was evidently much impressed and promised to give the matter his earnest consideration.

A Rare Exhibit.

There will be some photographs on exhibition at the Camera Club art display that have never been shown in public outside of the Paris Exposition. They are the work of Mr. Ernest Marx, of this city, an artist whose reputation is world wide. Among them will be an instantaneous photo of a cow chewing her cud, and one of a trotting horse coming. This photo shows the horse on his knees, his legs having been so attenuated by careful breeding that his neck is not long enough to allow him to graze without curiously protruding himself as above described.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. will first view the exhibit on the occasion of their regular Thursday evening reception. After that, beginning on Friday, the rooms will be opened to the public for one week, day and evening, and a small admission fee will be charged.

To be Tried To-morrow.

Charles Drake, of New Market, the man who was arrested a few days ago on complaint of Special Policeman Krisey, who charged him with cruelty to animals, will be arraigned for trial before Justice of the Peace Nodyne to-morrow morning. The witnesses in the case were subpœnaed to-day.

Horrors!

The Edison Company are alleged to be manufacturing 50,000 dolls which cry, sing and talk more life-likely than the real article. Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness.—Home News, New Brunswick.

NEW JERSEY NUGGETS.

Live News Notes from Various Parts of the State.

Part of the Dover depot has fallen down. The fire calls it "a move in the right direction."

Nine thousand three hundred and three persons in the State of New Jersey are on the pension list.

Lizzie Meisner, the young girl who disappeared from her home in New Brunswick six months ago, was found by the Jersey City police yesterday.

William H. Trehon, a Freeholder of Union County, was stricken with paralysis on Sunday night. He was speechless last evening and no hope was entertained of his recovery.

The Lamp and Bronze Works, one of the largest factories in New Brunswick, has discharged its entire force of hands, including the Assistant Superintendent. The factory, the manager says, will be closed indefinitely.

John Ackerman, living near Whitehall, captured a large catamount a few days ago. It had been a terror to the neighborhood for some time. He caught the animal in a large steel trap. It was over two feet high and weighed fifty pounds.

Thomas McCran, a new member of the Assembly, is preparing a bill to be presented making only married men eligible to seats in the Legislature. Members must bring their wives with them or else the State Treasurer will be prohibited from paying their salaries. Mr. McCran says he is in earnest in the matter.

Certain members of the Polish Mutual Aid Society of Elizabeth are disposed to take exception to the manner in which its funds are likely to be handled by the present officers of the association, and yesterday called upon a law firm to get an injunction served on the Treasurer to restrain him from paying out any money.

The company of Hollanders who are raising celery on a large scale in Michigan are thinking of bringing up the privileged band that border many rivers in New Jersey, particularly the Raritan and Passaic. The Hollanders are said to be exceedingly rich for celery raising, and thousands of acres of this sort of land there are now idle. Capitalists and the Arabboys can be bought for a song.

The Rev. S. Fay Mills, the evangelist who has been conducting services in New Brunswick for three weeks, was called away yesterday by the sudden death, from heart disease, of his mother, the widow of the Rev. Thornton Mills. Mrs. Mills herself was a missionary to Ceylon, and left three sons, two of other are ministers, one being the pastor of Plymouth church, Providence, R. I.

Miss Allen To-Night.

The characters to be presented in Miss Allen's monologue this evening are a Kent Jackson, the hotel and myself, together with travelers, tourists, peasants, children, and others," to the number of twenty-five. The programme will give some idea as to the entertainment. Part I describes the arrival in Switzerland; at Chamonix; the ascent of the Mer de Glace; Part II tells about a call on Lake Leman; Switzerland the home of genius; the cookies; a flying visit to Berne; the bears; no time for to-day, thank you; Interlaken; the Alpine glow; the walk to Lauterbrunnen; the prized scenery; the Count is lost; terrible encounter with a brigand in a storm. Part III, the Count is elected; Annie Jane, the Count and Bridelwiers. Part IV, the benefit concert; recitations; the Countess Zimmerman: sunrise at last; home, sweet home.

Died.

KING—In North Plainfield, Jan. 28th, of membranous croup, Anna Mott, youngest daughter of David W. and Amanda I. King, aged 3 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, 23 Craig place, Thursday, Jan. 30th, at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Bound Brook.

CLARKSON—In North Plainfield, Jan. 24, of pulmonary phthisis, Mrs. Emma A. Clarkson.

Funeral from her late residence, 90 Somerset street, Sunday evening, Jan. 26th, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood cemetery, Monday, Jan. 27.

Sent-a-Word Column.

A NUMBER of valuable plots of lots and two houses for sale on easy terms, all free and clear and available for immediate improvement. Will leave entire purchase price on mortgage, and modify same in addition if improved this Spring, or would exchange the entire property for desirable New York real estate. Apply to Ferdinand Fan, 149 Broad way, N. Y. 1-28-6t*

DRESSMAKING—Work wanted by experienced dressmaker at her residence. Address Miss Cater, Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A small cottage and barn. For particulars call at No. 9 Jackson avenue. 1-28 1m*

LOST—At the Jan. 1st assembly a Dutchess and Ulster handkerchief. Finder please return same to 101 Grove street.

LOST—An Irish setter. Color, brown, striped with white, two front paws and hind feet white, answers to the name of "Victor." Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to Thomas Worth, 87 Grove street.

SITUATION wanted by man and his wife, without children, as coachman and cook, best of references. Address W. D. Beers, Arcade, Elizabeth, N. J. 26-6

TO LET in excellent location for physician, dentist or lawyer, the front rooms and comfortable room if required. Address "Private Residence," NEWS office.

WANTED—A good cook and laundress. 32 East Fifth street. 27tf.

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 19 Rockview avenue. 1-27-3t*

Special Notices.

I AM NOW ATTENDING to my father's business during his illness, and will be pleased to show any one property for sale or rent. Office 30 Door street H. HUDSON BROKAW.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Will be sold on the premises, No. 36 Craig place, North Plainfield, on Wednesday, February 5th, 1890, at 2 p. m., the house and lot late of Margaret Mulford, deed. The house is in good repair, size of lot 50 feet wide, front and rear, and 150 feet in depth. Title unencumbered; there is a good barn on the premises. Conditions made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH H. VAN WINKLE,
MARLON T. MULFORD,
Executors.

Dated January 18, 1890. 27-29

TAKE WARNING!

All persons are forbidden trespassing on our premises, on pain of the law.

Mrs. SARAH A. BOICE,
JOHN P. TEPE & SON.
1-25-3w*

DANCING AND ELOCUTION.

Prof. Engelbrecht, 17 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Class term commences Wednesday afternoon, 4 p. m. for advanced pupils. Class for beginners, Thursday, 4 p. m. For terms etc., send for a catalogue. Address 22 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 1-7-1m*

HELP THE BOY'S! HELP THE BUILDING!

CHARLOTTE M. ALLEN'S

SWITZERLAND

A MONOLOGUE IN FOUR PARTS.

To be held as

Reform Hall,

on the evening of

TO-NIGHT

at 8 p. m.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. For the benefit of the building. 19-25-3t

MUSIC HALL, M. H. A.
Plainfield, N. J.

The Greatest of All Successes!

TO-NIGHT.

Gorgeous Production of **RICE'S $30,000** Spectacular Burlesque

"The Corsair,"

"A Dream of Oriental Magnificence."

Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Costumes. Elaborate Properties. Mechanical Novelties. Catchy Music. Novel and Great Cast. Prices $1, 75c. and 50c. Seats on sale Friday.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

PHOTOGRAPHS,

BY THE

PLAINFIELD CAMERA CLUB,

at Y. M. C. A. Rooms,

For one week, beginning

Friday, Jan. 31th,

Open every Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

Admission - 25 Cents. 18 tf

MUSIC HALL, M.H.A.

Monday, Feb. 3d,

A GUARANTEED ATTRACTION.

Second Year of

The Two Sisters,

By the authors of

THE OLD HOMESTEAD,

and under the management of Denman Thompson and Geo. W. Ryer.

NOTICE—Parties securing seats dissatisfied with this entertainment will have their money cheerfully refunded at box office. Signed,

DENMAN THOMPSON,
GEO. W. RYER.

Prices 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1. Seats on sale Thursday.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

BY

DR. CLARK,

WITH

Dr. Estebrooke's

Local Anæsthetic.

All Dental Operations Done with Care.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

Office in Stillman's Block,

32 West Front St.,

C. H. CLARK, DENTIST.

Holly Grove Dairy!

Gold Medal Prize Butter,

in pound rolls, 40 cents. Pure Jersey Milk, 8c.; cream, 40c.; buttermilk, 5c., in bottles specially corked; butter, 35c., delivered daily. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. Native herd composed of registered A. J. C. C. Jersey cows. Look box 684, Plainfield, or Geo. A. Moore's, 14 North avenue. 1-11-1m*

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP of

North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law, the books on their property remaining unpaid

January 31, 1890,

will be recorded by the County Clerk at Somerville as the first lien against such property, after which interest and costs will be added and the names of said delinquents will be published.

H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building

91 and 93 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Hayziger.

1-9-1m

Mrs. Stephenson,

38 WEST FRONT STREET,

is still making her famous

FRENCH AND AMERICAN ICE CREAMS

and Water-Ices, Fancy Puddings, etc. Parties and Weddings supplied with everything requisite.

SILVER TO LOAN.

Also Crockery, China and Fancy glass ware Lamps, etc., in great variety.

FOR SALE.

Located on Prospect avenue at Dunellen, consists of a

LARGE WELL-BUILT HOUSE

12 rooms, besides bath-room and wash-room, 2 halls, pantries and closets; cellar under the whole house; boiler in cellar; hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; good barn, carriage and wagon house, and henhouse; lot 198 by 200 feet; plenty of fruit and shade trees; title good; terms easy; on installments, if desired. Inquire of

I. D. TITSWORTH. 16-1m

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Tables and Chairs.

R. R. Fairchild,

21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.

4 doors below Post-Office.

SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

JAMES HARDY,
THE CONTRACTOR,
No. 20 Somerset Street.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle,

37 NORTH AVENUE.

Painters and Paper hangers

Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc

WE'VE GOT THE GRIP!

Upon a few bargains which it would be to your advantage to inspect while they last. We head the list with a two-quarter white Bed Blanket at 85c. a pair, and another larger and better one at $1 per pair. Quilts from 75c. up. In Dress Goods we have a half wool Serge, in all shades, at 16c.; and a 36-inch Ladies' Cloth at 25 and 35c. per yard; also a line of Plaids and Stripes from 10c. upward. Silk Plushes (all colors) at 47c. Lot of Ladies' Black Hare Muffs, nicely lined, at 50c., 65c. and 75c. Good heavy Toweling at 5c.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS;

Ladies' tailor-made, Broadcloth Jackets at $4 and $5; Jersey Jackets $4 and upwards; Newmarkets from $4 upward. Plush Sacques and Jackets in endless variety. Lot of Ladies White Aprons, assorted patterns, at 25c.

I. H. BOEHM, 7 West Front Street,

HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

A Big Carpet Purchase.

One of our Front street merchants who has been shopping all New York over, and who has spent several days in selecting his Spring stock of carpets, expects to make quite a sensation when the goods arrive in town.

The purchase was completed yesterday, and the buyer asserts as a positive fact, that it comprises the largest ever shown in Plainfield, and that the prices at which they are to be offered will be actually lower than New York houses. Besides that, he will make and lay carpets free of charge during the month of February.

Ingrain, Tapestry and Body Brussels, and Moquettes, will be shown in an immense variety of new styles. Email is his name.—Exchange, Jan. 25.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
A NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,
E. W. HOSMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

Deserted Yankee Farms.

Still the talk goes on about the deserted New England farms and what is to be done with them. One suggests that now, when land in Massachusetts and adjacent states is so cheap and the price of wheat, horses and cattle in Dakota and Manitoba so high, it will pay five business men to purchase large tracts of the abandoned districts and go to raising blooded horses.

C. F. Davis, in The Boston Globe, declares that if eastern moneyed men will hold back some of the wealth they have been pouring into the west for investment in recent years and put it into New England farms and factories, they will get some returns than they do at present. Dollar for dollar, says Mr. Davis, the Massachusetts farmer gets more off an acre of ground than the western farmer does, because the price of farm products is always higher in Massachusetts.

He suggests that cattle companies which should organize in New England and pursue the beef rearing business carefully would make at least as good returns as they now get from their money devoted to western companies. Farms have fallen off in value so that large tracts can be bought very cheaply. Massachusetts farmers have found that with the improved ensilage system of feeding cattle the value of corn stalks alone for ensilage is $30 per acre. This covers the cost of raising corn, leaving the crop itself clear profit. The ensilage system is something the great cattle raisers of the west are not yet up to.

No Great Men in Politics.

The Boston Globe notes the disappearance of the great men from politics. We have great men enough and a few to spare, in the judgment of The Globe, but they no longer go in for politics. The Globe might say, but does not, that the jealousy of party leaders will generally contrive to crush the aspirations of a really great man for office. It has been shown time and again that the most towering figure in a political party does not secure the plum. The whole field of mediocrity combine against him and down him. It is a contemptible exhibition of human nature, but it is to be seen every year.

As to where our great men are, The Globe says:

> The degeneracy of congress has been a frequent subject of comment of late years. The baneful influence of the Hon. Joseph Cannon, for example, up the giants through the historic mists that already begin to envelop them. The heavens are appalled at the shameless impudence and the atmosphere is tainted with the foul breath of Mr. Randall. But they did not drop their mantles upon the bending shoulders of the Hiskes who have walked over them.
>
> There are Websters and Calhouns today, but they cannot find time to go to congress. Work of more importance for which their services are much greater compensation, calls forth the exercise of all their powers. They are presidents of large railroads, where they do more for the development of the country and the betterment of the race than they could possibly do in either of the then unruly schoolroom, the house of representatives, or in that select club of millionaires, the United States senate. The Vice Presidents of today are at the head of gigantic mercantile houses, whose gross financial products are presented to the country every week that fails to list of the average governor during his whole term of office. The managers of great insurance companies, Congressmen, cabinet officials and presidents are their pupils.

Alcohol in the Arts.

Many honest people are of the opinion that if the manufacture of alcohol could be suppressed altogether, the world would be much happier and better off. They have no idea of the manufactures that would suffer, perhaps wholly die out, if their wish could be realized.

Alcohol is a solvent of all the essential oils, and the only one known that is of practical use. The base of all perfumes and of all the medical, extracts and tinctures must be alcohol. If an attempt were made to preserve medicines in water, for instance, the whole batch would quickly be ruined by decomposition. There is not an article of clothing on your back in the manufacture of which alcohol does not enter at one stage or another.

All jewelers use alcohol. Many barrels of it at a time are consumed by the furniture makers, who use it in the preparation of their varnishes, as well as elsewhere. It is employed largely in over thirty different chemical pursuits. In the making of all inks, rubber goods, straw goods, hats and caps, organs and pianos, lead pencils, wall papers, cutlery, brushes, patent leathers and perfumes, alcohol is employed.

Carriage makers could not get on without it, neither could the electric light companies. In a word, there are more than a thousand different industries that could not flourish at all without alcohol, or some substitute for it not yet discovered.

Of much interest in theological circles, as showing the drift of sentiment in our time, is the canvass now quietly going on in the Presbyterian church as to the revision of the Westminster confession. It will be remembered, that was left by the general assembly to the vote of the individual presbyteries. If they say revise, then the whole creed and catechism will be revised. If they vote no, the Presbyterian faith will be left the same as it has been since 1648. There are 211 presbyteries in the country. Of these 30 have already voted. Twelve vote for revision and 8 against.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Publication of Interesting Diplomatic Correspondence.

BAYARD'S ALLEGED ASSURANCES.

What the Chinese Minister Says the Secretary Said While the Unratified Treaty with China Was Being Considered—Mr. Bayard's Denial—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In reply to a resolution of the senate of the 9th inst. the president has sent to the senate a report from the secretary of state, with accompanying documents, in relation to the execution of the acts of congress approved May 6th, 1882, and July 5, 1888, concerning Chinese. The secretary of state forwards all the correspondence which has taken place between the state department and the Chinese government on this subject. Under the date of Oct. 10, 1888, the Chinese minister communicated that a number of Chinese laborers holding return certificates had been refused permission to land at San Francisco. The state department forwarded to the Chinese minister a copy of the law of Oct. 1, 1888, under which they were detained, and under date of Jan. 26, 1889, the Chinese minister complained at some length that this law is in violation of the treaty of 1880. He also claimed that Secretary Bayard had assured him during the negotiations of the unratified treaty that the president would veto any legislation which violated the treaty then existing.

Mr. Bayard's Denial.

In a reply to this letter under date of Feb. 5, 1889, Mr. Bayard wrote: "I must assure you with great distinctness that you have misapprehended my words, and that no such assurance was made or could have been made by me in the course of the conversation prior to the negotiation of the treaty."

What Mr. Bayard Said:

In a letter dated Feb. 15, 1885, Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese minister, wrote to Mr. Bayard that he regretted that he should have written anything to cause Mr. Bayard embarrassment; that he had not intened to hold him responsible for the action of congress or the president, but he had understood Mr. Bayard "to be giving me your view of how his excellency the president regarded the proposed legislation that pending in congress."

He did not understand, however, that this was "the form of a promise." He inclosed a memorandum of his interview with Mr. Bayard, attested by Shun Chuan Foo and D. W. Bartlett, of the Chinese legation, who were present. In this memorandum Mr. Bayard is quoted as saying: "Of course you and I upon agree upon some satisfactory measures in our negotiations, congress will certainly enact laws regardless of the treaty stipulation. Should such be the case, they would violate the treaty and the president would of course veto them; but still the executive would not like to raise any difficulty with congress. As congress has such object in view it would be better to meet its wishes, etc."

China Is Wish Exclusive.

Proceeding, the Chinese minister says further, that he was under the impression that he could not discuss officially the president's message to congress, but as Mr. Bayard has stated in his note that that message reached "the irresistable conclusion that the passage of the act of exclusion was in consonance with the spirit of the treaty," he feels bound if his "imperative duty to enter his respectful but earnest protest against any such assumption." He says: "I was in direct opposition to the wishes of China.

How the Bill Passed.

Under date of Feb. 28, 1889, Mr. Bayard wrote to the Chinese minister that he was duly disposed to accept the accuracy of the recollection of the minister and the gentlemen of his suite. He then says in explanation of the president signing the Scott bill that the fact that the news of the rejection of the treaty between the United States and China came from Great Britain "gave impressions to the popular belief that the concessions exterior to the two nations had been at work," etc. Under this condition of affairs the Scott bill "was suddenly and without notice brought forward in congress and passed with an unanimity in both houses which palpably rendered an interposition by a veto of the executive wholly futile."

The Celestial Grows Sarcastic.

In a letter written July 8, 1889, to Mr. Blaine the Chinese minister speaks of the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Chinese matter. The supreme court, he says, has decided that the act of October, 1888, is in contravention of existing stipulations of the treaty, but it is done in the exercise of sovereign power vested in congress, and must be respected as the supreme law of the land. The supreme court cannot inquire whether the reasons for this action were good or bad.

The minister continues: "You will pardon me, Mr. Secretary, if I express my amazement that such a doctrine should be published to the world by the august tribunal, for whose members, by personal acquaintance, I entertain such profound respect. It forces upon me the conviction that in the three years which I have resided in this country I have not been able fully and correctly to comprehend the principles and systems of your great government. In my country we have acted upon the conviction that where two nations deliberately and solemnly entered upon treaty stipulations they thereby formed a sacred compact, from which they could not be honorably discharged except through friendly negotiations and a new agreement."

His Five Reasons.

He then asks Mr. Blaine's interposition with the president to have the wrongs of the Chinese righted. He calls attention to the facts that: First—The existing treaty relations were entered into at the earnest solicitation of the United States. Second—The action of congress is not justified by its conduct toward other nations nor by any action of the Chinese government. Third—The action of congress is virtually a denunciation of all existing treaties, and an invitation to China to terminate all diplomatic and commercial relations. Fourth—The action of congress must be held to be an affront to the government of China. Fifth—The government of the United States must accept accountability for all the injuries and damages resulting from the enforcement of the act of congress.

Hayes and Arthur Complimented.

These five points the minister elaborates and argues at some length. In conclusion he says that nothing will be found wanting whereby "the hasty and unprovoked action of congress" may be undone. "I cannot but feel," he says, "that if the late president had followed the example of his predecessors, Presidents Hayes and Arthur, when it was attempted by congress to disregard treaty stipulations, a like happy result would have followed."

Under date of Oct. 16 the new minister, Tsui Kwo Yen, complained to Mr. Blaine that a new regulation had been adopted which worked great hardships on the Chinese. This regulation required the deposit by Chinese in transit of a bond of $300. The principal inconvenience worked is to the Chinese in Cuba, who find it convenient to pass through the United States en route to China. The minister questioned the legality of this regulation, established by the secretary of the treasury, and quoted from an opinion of his attorney general in support of his position.

In a letter to the secretary of state declining his position on the matter, Secretary Windom wrote Nov. 26, 1889, explaining the establishment of this regulation and saying: "It will be observed that it is to the interest of laborers that the bond or transit is prescribed by this department. It seems equally clear that to permit an unregulated transit of that class of Chinese through the United States would be inviting a practical nullification of all the laws prohibiting the immigration or return of persons of that class to the United States."

Mr. Windom incloses a letter from the solicitor general affirming the right of the department to establish this regulation. Forwarding these communications, the secretary of state writes that it is the intention of the secretary of the treasury to modify the regulations so that transportation companies may give general bonds for the transportation of Chinese laborers.

Chinn Likes It Not.

The Chinese minister writes (Dec. 10) that this regulation is "in no way manner removes his objection. "Neither the Chinese government, nor its representatives in the United States," he says, "have any control over Chinese subjects who may come or possess in this country, and it is understood that these companies contracting at the port of New York through the Cuban (where residents of Cuba principally pass) are unwilling to give any bond for this traffic."

"Further," the minister says, "that the provisions of the act of 1888 are in violation of an open disregard of treaty obligations on the part of the legislative department of the government of the United States. If anything," the minister adds, "to make it appear that a similar spirit influenced the conduct of any of the executive departments of that government, Mr. Cleveland's recent message to congress, I fear, a most unfavorable impression."

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The lashing of Tissue Fanz by bourbon regulators at Aberdeen, Miss., because he opposed the reporting as eligible of Secretary of War Proctor, and southern outrages upon the negro generally, consumed the entire day in the senate. Mr. Hoar, of Mass., offered a resolution calling upon the attorney general for a report as to the whipping of Fanz. The Mississippians tried to excuse it. Walthall said the white men's sons prevented negroes from voting at Jackson at the point of the rifle, delivered long dissertations against the power of the Federal government to meddle in state elections, and defended the suppression of the negro vote with the excuse of necessity.

Hoar replied, declaring that the assault of Aberdeen might be a wanton outrage, they persisted that the senate of the United States had no right to inquire into a crime committed within the borders of a state. Senator George wanted to know what authority the United States had for interfering with state elections. Senator Ingalls, who had secured George only a few days before, sarcastically remarked that if the humble timmer had been a citizen of Kansas and the senator from Mississippi had refused to protect his rights, he would see to it that Kansas secured redress. This declaration drew from the crowded galleries an outburst of applause, which Sergeant at Arms Chapman and Chief Bell quickly repressed with official dignity. The debate was at times fierce. Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Wilson, of Iowa, were the principal speakers for the resolution and the Democratic senators against it.

A North River Bridge.

Mr. Cameron, on behalf of his colleague, Mr. Quay, introduced in the senate a bill authorizing Jordan L. Mott, John King McLean, Robert Lenox Belknap, Thomas E. Ryan, Garrett A. Hobart, W. A. Roebling, F. W. Roebling, Charles J. Canda, Edward F. C. Young, Henry Flad, Gustav Lindenthal, Frank Baldwin, Miller Purdy, Samuel F. Shunk, Philip S. Chapin and their associates, consisting the North River Bridge company, to construct a bridge across the North River between the state of New Jersey and the city of New York. The bridge is to have not less than six railroad tracks and is to be constructed with a single span, with elevation of not less than 125 feet in either state, and at an elevation to be determined by the secretary of war.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the house, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was referred, congratulating the people of Brazil in their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self government as shown by their establishment of a republican form of government, and declaring that the United States of Brazil is recognized by the United States of America as a friendly, sovereign and independent republic, and providing that the president shall give proper notice of this recognition to the president of the United States of Brazil.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, from the ways and means committee, reported, and the house passed, the bill to amend the customs laws, amending the tariff act of 1883 so as to impose a duty of 50 per cent. upon silk ribbons.

Mr. Lehlbach, of New Jersey, from the civil service committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, directing the committee to investigate the charges of invasion, interference and fraud in the recent congressional election, and to examine and report upon the practical working of the system.

The house then, in committee of the whole, passed the bill appropriating $7,500,000 for the erection of three United States prisons and for the imprisonment of United States prisoners.

Senator Teller appeared before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures and made a long argument against the bill introduced by Senator Teller recommended that the Windom bill was illegal and a Wall street measure.

Eighteen Passengers Injured.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 28.—A queer accident occurred on the Omaha and Council Bluffs' bluffs' motor line this morning. The train descended the incline from the bridge over the Missouri river the train began to slide on the track, gained such momentum that when it reached a sharp curve it left the track and plunged down an embankment. There were eighteen passengers on board at the time and all were more or less injured, but none seriously.

Russell Sage's Nephew Killed.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 28.—Charles Sage, railroad brakeman, whose home is at Leroy, Kan., and who was a nephew of Millionaire Russell Sage, of New York, fell between two cars at Lee's Summit, Mo., and was instantly killed. This was his second trip over the Missouri Pacific.

Thirteen Buildings Burned Down.

BUNKER HILL, Ind., Jan. 28.—Thirteen of the best business and dwelling houses situated in the heart of the city were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is nearly $15,000.

A RAILROAD HOLOCAUST.

Many Passengers Crushed and Burned Near Indianapolis.

SEVEN KILLED; MANY INJURED.

Details of a Fatal Wreck on the Monon Route in Indiana—Scenes of Horror at the Smash Up—Dragging the Dying from the Flames.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—A horrible railroad accident, resulting in the death of seven persons and the serious injury of ten more, has occurred on the Monon route, eleven miles from this city. The train was the Chicago morning express and carried a large list of passengers. A day coach and a sleeping car left the track on a trestle and caught fire. The scenes that ensued were horrible in the extreme. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, and the maimed and injured passengers, held fast by the wreckage, could not be rescued and slowly burned to death.

They Could Touch a Victim's Arm.

The arm of one victim projected through the side of the car and could be touched by those on the outside, but the opening was not large enough to draw the body through. A lady who got on the train at Frankfort, and who is as yet unidentified, was enveloped in flames, but there was no possible way to get her out. Across from this lady was Mrs. Mahanie, of Broad Ripple, Ind. Her head was horribly crushed.

The Work of Rescue.

The brakeman and a passenger seized her by the arms, and by a desperate effort pulled her through the window. Life was not yet extinct, but she lived only a few minutes. Another of the rescued, but not since died, was Mr. Deering, of Lafayette. He was pinned to the floor by timbers and horribly crushed. Some heroic men seized axes, and after a few minutes' work cut away the timbers that held the body which was removed. There was no medical aid present, and the man died in a few minutes. Buckets having been procured from the farm houses near by, the flames were soon put out. As soon as it was possible to do so, a search was made for the dead. The body of a woman, identified as Mrs. Lizzie Fliapatrick, of this city, was soon found.

Burned to a Crisp.

It was burned to a crisp. The Oldham children were found side by side, the heavy stove lying across their bodies. Mr. W. J. Collins, of The Indianapolis Sentinel, who was on the train, furnishes the following accurate list of the dead and injured:

A List of the Killed.

J. N. Deming, of Sheridan, Ind., crushed.
Mrs. Eubanks, of Broad Ripple, crushed.
Mrs. Cox, of Indianapolis, burned.
Mrs. Mary Shoover, of Horton, burned.
Mrs. D. S. Oldham, burned.
Two children of D. S. Oldham, of Sheridan, burned.

Names of the Injured.

The injured are the following named:

J. D. Pearson, of Sheridan, right shoulder and arm crushed, injured internally.

H. C. Miller, of New York city, commercial traveler, badly cut and bruised and right leg crushed; cannot live.

Louis Severman, internal injuries.

George Musser, express agent, foot crushed and back badly hurt.

Charles G. Wirt, of Frankfort, head and body bruised.

R. S. Whitsett, of Indianapolis, head badly cut and back severely wrenched.

N. B. Ingersoll, of Detroit, commercial traveler, hips hurt and cut on the head.

J. P. Aitgier, bruised about the back and head; serious.

F. W. Stengel, of Roseville, legs cut, arms severely bruised and back injured.

Harry Augle (son of the conductor), elbow cut off and right hand bruised.

Cause of the Accident.

Investigation reveals that the accident was caused by the spreading of rails about 150 feet from the trestle. Repairing of this section of the road was in progress on Saturday.

Another Account.

Another account says: "The fast express on the air line division of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad was wrecked at the trestle over Wilson's creek sixteen miles north of this city, shortly before 8 o'clock. Seven persons lost their lives and fifteen were badly injured, several of the latter fatally. The truck of the tender jumped the track just as the edge of the trestle was reached. In this condition it was dragged over the trestle, which was safely cleared by the engine, baggage car and smoker. The ladies' day coach and sleeping car left the track at the east end below, a distance of forty feet. Almost simultaneously with the falling of the first coach it took fire.

A Hero's Story.

"The bodies of the dead were brought to this city at a late hour and are at Kregler's morgue. One of the heroes of the awful affair is F. P. Altemer, of Chicago. He said 'I was in the ladies' coach. In front of me sat a lady, and near her were two children, close to the stove. The children were looking out of the window at the windmills. A moment later the car plunged forward and fell on its side. I staggered to my feet and found I was not seriously hurt. Near the window three women piled in a heap, one almost doubled up, another partially under a seat. I carried two women out of the car. I returned and took the other one under a seat and dragged him out. But I could do more; the car was afire. The little children, who five minutes before had laughed so gleefully, were held down by the roof, and the upturned stove roasted them to death. I suppose the woman I left in the car was also burned. I was the only one in the front end of the car who escaped.'"

A Vain Man Killed.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 28.—Yesterday afternoon Fletcher Ritzinger, aged 19 years, of Indianapolis, a sophomore at Yale, invited a classmate—William E. Walker, of Chicago—to a ride. While returning from Fair Haven, and while crossing the tracks of the New Haven road, the team was struck by an express train. Ritzinger was instantly killed. Walker jumped in time to escape injury. The horses were killed and the wagon splintered.

The Iowa Deadlock Broken.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 28.—The deadlock on the temporary organization of the house terminated shortly before noon by the unanimous adoption of a compromise making Hotchkiss (Dem.) temporary speaker, and Wilcox (Rep.) temporary clerk. The fight will be roused on the permanent organization.

Higher Than the Eiffel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Hale Elevator company, of Chicago, is preparing estimates for an elevator to be used in connection of a tower in London, England, to be 200 feet higher than the Eiffel tower.

THIRTY MEN DROWNED.

Men and Cattle Fled a Watery Grave. Old Ocean's Wrath.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The British ship Loch Moidart, Capt. Andrew, from Pisagua Nov. 9 for Hamburg, is ashore at Callantsoog. Thirty of her crew were washed overboard after she struck, and all were drowned. Heavy seas are breaking over her, and she is rapidly going to pieces. Two of the men who were swept overboard succeeded in swimming ashore after a desperate struggle with the waves.

The Allan line steamer Manitoban, Capt. Johnston, from Boston Jan. 19 for Glasgow, has arrived at Greenock. She reports having experienced very heavy weather, during which she was badly damaged. Large quantities of seas boarded her, carrying away her after deck and flooding the saloon. Three hundred of the cattle she had on board were killed or swept overboard.

The British steamer Amaranth, Capt. Saunders, at Liverpool from Norfolk, reports that one of the men having charge of the cattle on board was washed overboard and drowned. Fifty-one cattle were lost and many others were badly injured.

The British steamer Nestorian, Capt. Elliott, which has arrived at Liverpool from Baltimore, had a narrow escape from destruction. On Jan. 15 she ran into an iceberg, but fortunately escaped with no other injury than some damage to her bows.

To Fight for Mr. Reed's Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Republican caucus of representatives on the special last night was presided over by Mr. Henderson, of Illinois. Speaker Reed explained the proposed rules and the reasons for the action that followed the radical features of some of them were opposed by Messrs. Anderson and Chandler. After agreeing not to make changes in the rules in the house, it was determined to first debate the Smith-Jackson election case, which will be brought up on Wednesday, for two days in order to facilitate business. The district of Columbia, who shall assume and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meeting of the said commissioners.

Exhibits Free of Duty.

The next important section which shall be reported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, custom fees or charges, under such regulation as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe, but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell and deliver any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition building or the grounds thereto, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue, and for the collection of the import duties, as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe, with the approval of the President.

Section 7 provides that the commission shall have authority to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation not exceeding $10,000,000, to be divided into shares of $10 each, and said commission shall issue to the subscribers or their assignees certificates therefor under the corporate seal, attested by such officer or officers as said by-laws may direct, provided that said corporation shall be, and is hereby declared to be authorized and to receive as part of said subscriptions, with the same effect as if said subscriptions had been made by said subscribers upon the books of said corporation, such subscriptions made to any preliminary or guarantee fund or to the capital stock of any corporation organized to aid or co-operate in carrying exposition incorporated for purposes or objects embraced within the title of this act. The proceeds of such stock and subscriptions, together with the moneys paid from any and all other sources, shall be used by said corporation in the erection of suitable buildings, with the proper fixtures and appurtenances, and for all other purposes necessary in carrying out the objects of this act.

Delay at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The World's fair bill, which was discussed at considerable length in the assembly last night, does not seem to be making much progress. It was referred by its friends and promoters. After considerable business had been transacted, a telegram from the New York congressional committee in favor of the bill urging immediate action upon the bill was read, and the bill then came up for discussion.

Several amendments were offered and discussed, and a motion to refer the bill back to the judiciary committee was voted down by acclamation, and Mr. Sherman's motion to order the bill to its third reading prevailed.

The bill, however, did not meet with this kind of treatment in the senate. After a discussion lasting some little time the senate refused to consider the bill in committee of the whole by a vote of 15 to 11.

New York Champions Anxious.

Mr. Kennedy, of New York, who returned from Washington late Sunday night, said that on his arrival at Washington he found great anxiety among the New York delegation in regard to the expected action of the legislature at Albany. The delay manifested there in the passage of the bill was very discouraging. It was the opinion of many that it was greatly demoralized.

Called Back from Siberia.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 28.—J. B. Klein, attorney for Herman Kempenski, cables from St. Petersburg that his client has been released from prison, through the interference of the United States minister. Kempenski's court's decision that he (Kempenski) be banished to Siberia for evading the military law of his native land. Kempenski was a native of Germany, but emigrated to Russia and on visiting Russia was arrested under the military law and exiled to Siberia.

He Had Morphine and Money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Joseph Hollsander, who arrived here on the Steele, was arrested on the charge of smuggling. He was met on his employer in Buda Pesth, Hungary. He had a considerable amount of money. In his pockets were also liberal supplies of morphine.

Adam Forepaugh's Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The funeral of Adam Forepaugh, the showman, took place yesterday from his late residence. The Rev. Mr. Latimer read the Episcopal service. The interment was at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

The House Sub-Committee Agrees Upon a Bill.

VEXATIOUS DELAY AT ALBANY.

The New York State Appropriation Measure Moves Along Slowly—A Resume of the Bill Drafted by the Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The sub-committee of the World's fair committee, to whom was delegated the preparation of the general World's fair bill, have practically completed their labors. The committee have taken the bill introduced by Mr. Flower, of New York, and Mr. Adams, of Illinois, as the basis of the measure which they will on Wednesday present to the full committee. The text of the sub-committee's bill is as follows:

To provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, science, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea in the city of ——, in the state of ——, in the year 1892, etc.,

The Test of the Bill.

Section 1 provides for the selection of four commissioners, whose duty it shall be to fix the precise date of, to prepare for and superintend the holding of a world's festival and manage such exhibition upon a site within the corporate limits of ——. Section 2 provides that the said —— is hereby created a body corporate, and by that name shall have a corporate existence, until the object for which it is formed shall have been accomplished.

Appointment of Commissioners.

Section 3 provides that said commissioners, two from each state and two from each territory and the District of Columbia, shall be appointed, within thirty days from the passage of the act, by the president of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the states and territories, respectively, and by the president from the District of Columbia. In the same manner and within the same time there shall be appointed two alternate commissioners from each state and one from each territory of the United States and the District of Columbia, who shall assume and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meeting of the said commissioners.

Exhibits Free of Duty.

The next important section which shall be reported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, custom fees or charges, under such regulation as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe, but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell and deliver any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition building or the grounds thereto, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue, and for the collection of the import duties, as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe, with the approval of the President.

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Moving Pianos.

THE NEW REPORTER.

How He Learned Something of the Ups and Downs of Journalism.

The new reporter, a fresh man whom [illegible] had been slightly [illegible] by the managing editor, had a sad time of it generally that day. "I am disgusted," said he to the city editor, "to find that I have to contend with so little [illegible] in this office. Why don't you like my sketch, 'Welcome Ho, Robins?'"

"It is sensational," the city editor answered, as he took out a cigar, "but it is not what we want. We don't want a story about a robin's nest in a cuckoo clock in a rural park in early spring. We want a story that is strong robbery in the blind and deaf."

"My dear sir," exclaimed the reporter, "you shock me."

"For instance," said the city editor, taking no notice of the reporter's excitement, "you don't want Wolverine hunted in this purlieus of the country."

"You do you like the way I express it?"

"I am delighted," the city editor replied. "Just say there, for instance, you said in your mind that Wolverine smiled in this part of the country."

"Yes, I see. He doesn't understand rustically very well, does he?"

"Oh, no; not at all. Here is another excellent point," said the city editor, tearing the leaves out of the reporter's manuscript. "You say that Wolverine went to a hardware establishment and procured a rifle."

"That's good, isn't it?"

"Well, not exactly. Pinkney would have said that he went to a hardware store and bought a rifle."

"Perhaps he is rather low in his manner of expression, isn't he?"

"Assuredly; and, again, you say that Wolverine put out of his shoulder."

"Why, how else could he put?"

"What would Pinkney have said?"

"Oh, his vulgar way he would have said that Wolverine 'slopped' or hankees or something of that sort."

"I wonder that he does not learn better," said the reporter.

"It seems that he should. By the way, we cannot afford to use this sketch. It is too high for our readers."

"What would I do with it?"

"Bring it out in pamphlet form and sell it on the corners."

"That's a good idea; I'll do it. Shall I go and wear and write something?"

"No; old Pinkney is covering the ground pretty well. You may go out to the county asylum, though."

"To write up the abuses of the institution?"

"No; to say there till we send for you. Good-by."—Exchange.

The Swan and the Mole.

Alice—What an awfully rude girl Minnie Thompson is!

Maude—Indeed! I never noticed it.

Alice—Just think—after she had passed me on the street this afternoon, I actually caught her looking back at me four times!

Maude—Oh, my, how awful!—New York Sun.

A Spade's a Spade.

A.—What do you think of Dudley?

B.—Not much.

"But, my dear sir, he belongs to the cream of New York society."

"If you want to call him a milk sop why don't you do it, instead of beating around the bush?"—Texas Siftings.

A Mercenary Girl.

Charlie—I adore you, Edith, but alas! I am poor. You have a wealthy uncle from whom I have expectations.

Edith (eagerly)—Is he married?

Charlie—No, darling.

Edith—Then introduce me to him, there's a dear.—Scraps.

The Philosophy of It.

Miss Bloomer—You seem to have some absurd customs. Now, there's no justice and no reason—no rhyme and no reason—in prince-gesture.

Lord Bondhunter—Oh, I don't know, now. We just like this, you see, "First come, first served."—Life.

Wouldn't Miss Her.

He—Do you think your father will object to our marriage?

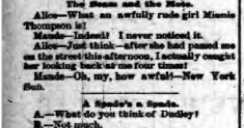
She—No, indeed; I am the oldest of a family of six girls and he'll be glad to have me off his hands.—Yankee Blade.

Easily Explained.

"How is this, Alfred, I found this corkscrew in one of your pockets?"

"Oh, that's all right, mother. They come with those corkscrew suits, you know."—Time.

A Genuine Alligator Grip.



—Life.

His Occupation.

"What does Mr. Bluxley do?" asked one citizen of another.

"Nothing."

"But he must do something."

"Well, he just takes up room on the earth."—Washington Capital.

Of Course Not.

Tom—Before you were married did your wife—

Dick—I did not have any wife before I was married—Yankee Blade.

THE DAIRY,

82 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,

are offering special inducement in

Gilt Edged Butter

Call and see them.

Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese. (Fresh every day.)

Get our Prices on Canned Goods. Fine Preserves—Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.

DELICATESSEN

Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Blood wurst, Liver-wurst, Boiled Ham, Smoked Beef and Fish Sardines. All kinds of Pickles, Sauerkraut and Salads, Swiss, Edam, Munster, Brie, Neufchatel, Pineapple, Hand and Limburger Cheese.

W. C. TUBBS, Plainfield and Elizabeth

THE BEE HIVE

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Children's Tobogganing Caps, 15c. and 25c. Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size 50c.

Children's Mitts, 10c.

Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.

Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 35c.

4 doz. Ladies' Vests, slightly soiled, former price 50c. and 50c., reduced to 25c.

5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered backs, 69c.

Undressed Mushrooms, 3 button length, $1.00.

15 doz. Camel's Hair Socks, worth 75c. a pair.

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50c. Pride Shirt,

THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

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TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—STRICTLY ON TIME:

First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—Leave 7.30 a. m. to meet 7.50 a. m. train. Route—Hillside ave. and Broadway. Broadway to 6th st., to Second, to Watchung ave., to Park ave., to Depot.

2d trip 8.15 a. m. to meet 8.35 a. m. train.
3d do 9.00 do do 9.20 do
4th do 10.00 do do 10.20 do
5th do 11.30 do do 11.50 do
6th do 11.45 do do 12.05 p. m. do
7th do 1.45 p. m. do 2.05 p. m. do
8th do 7.45 do To the Post Office.
9th do 8.45 do to meet 9.05 p. m. train.
10th do 3.00 do do 3.20 do
11th do 5.45 do do 6.05 do
12th do 6.45 do do 7.05 do

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues, North Plainfield, according to the above time table, to make same connections.

Stage will make return trips over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 8.05, 8.25, 10.10, 11.30 a. m. 2.05, 2.20, 3.55, 4.35, 5.35, 6.30 p. m.

Horses and carriages kept expressly for ladies' pleasure and calling purposes. Saddle horses always for sale. Special rates.

Busses after 7 o'clock in the evening, for private parties at moderate rates.

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U. S. Hair Tonic,

Magic Renovating Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that shall always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.

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GIVEN AWAY

10 days only.

A Fine 50c SUSPENDER to every purchaser of a $2 hat or over.

Eugene M. Laing

No 5 PARK AVENUE.

A Cup that Cheers

A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, fresh LEMONADE.

: Piping Hot :

drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.

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PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

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Money to Loan on approved security. Cor Front street and Park avenue.

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Are you Troubled

with Rough, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? Is your face tender and sore after Shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use

GLYCOLEINE OF ARNICA,

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SOLD BY

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13 EAST FRONT STREET.

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called CANTERBURY No. 222 is already well-known, and for those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of good linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 90c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 90c. for 5-box lots.

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CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Time-table in effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 2.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Express trains, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Express trains, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Express trains, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 2.40, 6.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Express trains, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Express trains, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Express trains, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

Leave Plainfield at 9.37 a. m.; 5.00 p.m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Leave Plainfield at 2.40, 6.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m., 12.01 night.

Express trains, 7.40, 8.40, 9

AFTER THE MOORISH.

My love is as young as the morning,
And strong as the sun in his brightness,
He wears from the warlike and mighty
To conquer the haughty Castilian;
But ah, he forgot me to kiss me,
And said, "I'll come back to thee, lady!"

His eye is like fire on the mountain,
That reddens and flames in the night time;
He runs like the flame to the tree-tops
And brings down the helmet of Spaniards.
But like wax was he soft as a lute string,
His look was as sweet as a woman;
His word is as true as the Prophet;
He said, "I'll come back to thee, lady!"

Oh speak! Can you tell me where is he?
They say he was slain in the battle
By him of the cross blue and scarlet.
Nay, say, 'tis a lie! He is true to him
And twirls his like sword in the thing—
Yet gently he looked as he said me,
And said, "I'll come back to thee, lady!"

Good soldiers, pray speak, I am weary;
My heart is as dry as the brooklet;
But woe is me he came back! how well will Boteer
And fall down to rest on his bosom.
His bosom was harder than iron,
And his off'ring of me had no faith fit it:
But now 'twill be soft as the roses—
He said, "I'll come back to thee, lady!"

Look! Look! Said I not he was coming?
Oh Moors! Oh Moors! He staggers!
For Allah's sake, let me go through it:
Sweet love, sir, thou never canst reach me—
Nay, sir, not if once, through my spitting
Behold the red cross I have won thee!
The word of thy Moor is not broken;
I said I'd come back to thee, lady!"
—Martha Perry Lowe.

GUIPURE D'ART.

Pretty and Useful Needlework That Our Girls May Easily Learn.

Guipure d'art is that species of needlework usually known as darning stitch. This lace can be purchased so cheaply that it would scarcely pay any girl to make it. But it would pay her to learn the stitches, as they are of use in other kinds of needlework.

Guipure d'art is generally made of linen thread, but silk or other material may be substituted. It is worked on a foundation of netting, usually called filet.

Netting is easily made. The necessary implements are a netting needle and a mesh stick. The mesh stick is of ivory, tweed or flat—flat is better for antique lace. The netting needle may be of steel for linen thread or silk, bone for cotton. It is double pointed and forked at both ends. It should be wound lengthwise with thread, moderately full, like a shuttle.

To begin and net, pin a foundation loop flat to a cushion or table cover. What you want is a firm starting point. This may be opened with after the work is partially advanced. To the end of the working thread, that wound on the needle fast to the foundation loop and take the mesh stick in the left hand, holding it between the thumb and forefinger. Take the needle in the right hand, pass the thread downward over the stick and the extended fingers; *bring it up over the stick* between the fingers, *forward* between the thumb and forefinger, between which the loose loop thus made is held tightly for the present.

Now throw the thread down again over the outside of the hand, bring the needle towards you, pass it upward through the loop held over the fingers, *under* the mesh stick, through the foundation loop and in front of the thread proceeding from the thumb. Now gradually draw the needle through, so as to form a loop knot on the mesh stick. The stick regulates the size of the loop. Only practice can teach you just how to do this.

Make another loop and run the first in the foundation loop. Then draw out the stick; make another row in the same way, making one more loop in each row. Work in each loop of the preceding row, just as you did in the foundation loop. The work thus proceeds diagonally, but the meshes pull out square.

If desired netting can be started on a long string, instead of a foundation loop. Variety can be introduced by using sticks or threads *of several sizes in alternation.* In wool or silk several sizes may be used, the heavy material on the knots or narrow ribbon run in. Netting is frequently used for shoulder capes, fichus, bathing caps, etc. To make the crown of a bathing cap net substantially long in a roll, then run a thread through and draw up in a circle. Around this work as many rows of loops as may be desired. Netting is often edged off with ornamental crochet stitches. With stout twine, like macrame cord, any girl or boy might net a fishing net or a hammock.

Filet proper is coarse, square meshed netting of linen thread. To make guipure d'art the filet is first mounted on a frame. A suitable frame can be made by bending a wire into the shape of square or rectangle, joining the ends carefully and covering the wire smoothly with old silk or muslin sewed over the wire like basting. Over the open parallelogram stretch out the filet, sewing or lacing the edges firmly to the covering.

The filet is to be filled in with lace stitches, some of which are usually darning. You know that point de Bruxelles, or Brussels point, is a loose buttonhole stitch, so loose that the stitches look more like bars in long spaces.

Now, if you make two rows of this, crossing each other so that the loops are turned in opposite directions, you have made point d'esprit. If you make a piece of antique lace you will see that its ground is largely covered with this stitch.

Another antique stitch is plain in and out darning. But done evenly and carefully, it becomes an art stitch, known as point de toile. Point de feston is also a kind of darning, but it is done over the meshes, and is made with a succession of loops over the foundation threads. Point de feston and point de Bruxelles can be grouped or combined in various ways, to form blocks, stars and other patterns.

Point de reprise is used chiefly in making leaves, petals, etc. In darning or drawn threads over one or more squares, these darn in and out over these threads. All of these stitches are exceedingly simple. With the pictured hints, all that you need in order to learn them is to examine a piece of antique lace. Wheels are sometimes introduced. These are made in the usual manner in point lace.

Lace-stitched done in silk are sometimes embroidered into art embroidery. I have seen a pattern imitating antique lace, the squares of filet outlined upon a plain foundation and then worked over with point de feston.

The edge of antique lace is finished off with close buttonhole stitch. The scallops are cut out in square points, following, of course, the character of the meshes. Netting may be cut any length or width convenient, as it does not ravel.—Margaret B. Harvey in Philadelphia Times.

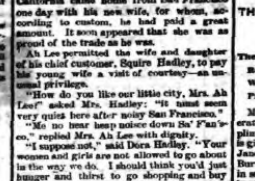
Work They Like.

An official of a well known telephone company says that there is no work that has such a fascination for women as operating in the central office of a telephone company. Very few of them ever leave because they are dissatisfied with the work. They go in, go through all the grades and the several increases of salary which fall to them under the length of service rules of the company, get married and resign. That is about the history of a telephone girl. The pay is good, and some of them get $60 a month, but the work is very exacting. It requires constant attention, and the strain on the nerves is very great, while it lasts.—New York Sun.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

They Are Making Ready to Open a Great Hall in New York.

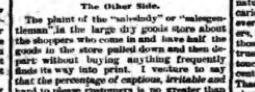
The old Madison Square garden in New York is a thing of the past. Many a traveler who thirty or forty years ago used to ride between New York and New Haven will remember the days when it was a railroad depot. In those days, there were two depots

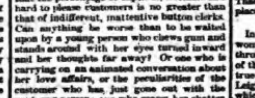


VIEW OF THE NEW GARDEN.

for the New York and New Haven and New York and Harlem roads, one at Fourth avenue, the other at Madison avenue, the cars were drawn between the two by horses. When the great Union depot at Forty-second street was built, the Twenty-seventh street depot was turned into a garden.

Since then there is nothing in the shape of a show that has not been held there. At one season Theodore Thomas would delight the cultivated ear of musical people with his trained orchestra. Then Moody and Sankey would use the place for their services. They would be succeeded for a few weeks by a menagerie or by wild animals and then Barnum or Mr. Sankey would give places to the roar of the king of beasts. Dog shows, horse shows, chicken shows would be the





SECTIONS OF MAIN HALL AND THEATER.

next attraction, after which there would be a walking match or a bicycle race. One of the latest specialties was Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, which exhibited there before Buffalo Bill took it abroad and began to hobnob with the Princes of Wales and a lot of dukes and marquises.

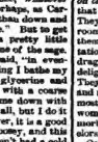
The Madison Square garden must have been profitable, for the old building is to be replaced with a new one of the same kind. New shows will take the place of those which have been there before, but whether the last decade of the century will bring any new amusements remains to be seen.

WALKER BLAINE.

The Son of the Secretary of State Who Died Recently.

No blow could have fallen with more crushing weight upon Secretary of State Blaine than did the death of his eldest son, Walker. The latter and for years occupied the position of adviser—if right hand almost—to his father, and between father and son had been woven bonds of affection unusually strong.

Walker Blaine was born in Augusta, Me., May 8, 1855, and had his first taste of Washington life in 1867, when his father had been



WALKER BLAINE.

in congress five years. He graduated from Yale college in 1878, and in 1878 completed his course at the Columbia Law school. He then practiced law in the office of Cushman K. Davis (now senator) at St. Paul. In 1881 he received his first official appointment, that of third assistant secretary of state, and while holding this position he was sent as special commissioner to Peru during the trouble between that country and Chili. After President Garfield's death he acted as his father's secretary.

In 1884 he was made assistant attorney for the government before the Alabama claims court in Washington and did some good legal work. When the court was abolished young Blaine went west and formed a law partnership in Chicago with George B. Willits, now a partner of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull. He made many friends and soon established a good practice.

He finally left the west, however, and went to New York, and from there to Washington not long before his father received the appointment of secretary of state. The very night of his arrival in Washington he made a misstep while alighting from a cab and broke his leg. For many weeks he was unable to leave his home. Upon his recovery he was appointed solicitor of the state department.

Walker Blaine had charge of all his father's strictly private and confidential affairs, and was undoubtedly a young man of unusual ability. Few men were better known in Washington than he, and he was very popular, particularly among newspaper men.

Although he was by no means a society man, he often attended the receptions and other social events which play so large a part in Washington life, and in society circles he was a general favorite.

How You Lose a Single Day.

What you will lose or gain if you go round the world is a date, not a day. In traveling westward each meridian, commonly called a day, hides the fact that for each degree of longitude passed over you have added four minutes to the twenty-four hours. If at noon, when by custom you change your date, you will find you have traversed fifteen degrees, then "your day" has contained twenty-five hours instead of twenty-four. In going to the eastward the conditions would be reversed, and your date called a "day" would contain but twenty-three hours. But, if you and your friend should stand back to back in New York and, starting at the same instant, walk straight round the world, each walking exactly three miles an hour, and never stopping for anything, you would both meet and pass half way in exactly 3,500 hours, and you would again meet in New York in exactly 7,000 hours.—Cor. New York Tribune.

Stay-at-Homes.

A Chinese tax merchant in a small town in California came home from San Francisco one day with his new wife, for whom, according to custom, he had paid a great amount. It soon appeared that she was as proud of the trade as he was.

Ah Lee permitted the wife and daughter of his chief customer, Squire Hadley, to pay his young wife a visit of courtesy—an unusual privilege.

"How do you like our little city, Mrs. Ah Lee?" asked Mrs. Hadley: "it must seem very quiet here after noisy San Francisco."

"No no hear heap noisee down Sis' Fan'sco," replied Mrs. Ah Lee with dignity.

"I suppose not," said Dora Hadley. "Your women and girls are not allowed to go about in the way we do. I should think you'd just hunger to get down to go shopping and buy things; don't you ever?" You no buyee, no shoppee?"

There was a flight of pride in the dark almond eyes, a haughty turn to the queer shaped head, and Mrs. Ah Lee replied with feminine emphasis:

"Melican lady walk, walk, walk! buy heap dresses; spend heap dollars. Chinaman lady cost heap dollars, for why Chinaman lady stay by she."—Youth's Companion.

The Other Side.

The plaint of the "snivelsby" or "salesgentleman" in the large dry goods store about the shoppers who come in and leave half the goods in the store piled down and then depart without buying anything frequently finds its way into print. I venture to say that the percentage of captious, irritable and hard to please customers is no greater than that of indifferent, inattentive button clerks. Can anything be worse than to be waited upon by a young person who gives you the stand off with her eyes turned inward and her thoughts far away? Or one who is carrying on an animated conversation about her love affairs, or the misdeeds of her last customer who has just gone out with the next gay person; one who ceases her chatter to answer your question with a distinctively painful effort, and then resumes the interrupted history of Charley's last visit. Do you think you absorb that young thief person by getting up and leaving the store? Not a bit of it. That is what she wants you to do, so she can continue her conversation without interruption.—Lady Shopper in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Another Kind of Picks.

A stout and aggressive woman elbowed her way up the silver counter at one of the big stores the other day, and said pugnaciously to the clerk, who was waiting at the time on some one else:

"How much are your toothpicks?"

"We don't keep them at this counter," said the girl.

The portly and haughty woman crushed the girl, or tried to, with a look of scorn, and repeated:

"I asked you how much are those toothpicks?"

The girl was evidently mystified, and replied again:

"We don't keep them here, madam."

"You don't keep them? Then what are those?" exclaimed the woman, with a haughty gesture toward a little velvet lined box containing a dozen sharp pointed implements four or five inches long.

"Those are corsages, madam," said the girl, in a cruelly distinct voice.

The haughty woman lost herself in the crowd with business and dispatch.—New York Sun.

How She Escapes Frequents.

Just how the fashionable woman who appears night after night in the Metropolitan opera house clad in a tulle dress, kid gloves and slippers and a pearl necklace manages to escape pneumonia must ever remain a problem to vex and bother the doctor and philosopher. These lovely creatures are certainly endowed with great endurance, whatever may be said of their nerves. Perhaps, as Carlyle said: "Vanity is warmer than down and pride rivals the robe of ermine." But to get at facts I put the question to a pretty little creature who never read a line of the sage. "I don't feel cold at all," she said, "in evening dress. Just before dressing I bathe my neck, arms and shoulders in glycerine and rose water, and after drying with a coarse towel I have my maid rub me down with alcohol. I don't need this at all, but I do it to please her. Then, however, it is a good idea, for my flesh never gets gooney, and this is my second season and I haven't had a cold yet. Then I always wear a very warm wrap in the carriage, and when I get home I take a warm bath and go to bed."—New York World.

The Road to Woman's Heart.

How shall women be wooed? Let no random counsel guide her. Women are as various as the leaves in the wood, and each has a mood for each hour of its life from *swelling spring to crackling autumn.* Delicate flattery would be most acceptable to one; might be repulsed with stinging force by others, and addresses that were welcome at noon, even though clothed in identical garments, may pall at night. No man can tell. Arrows shot at a venture often find joints in the harness of a heart as well as of a king. Fortresses were made to be taken by siege, and all the stronger the more stubborn would not compel surrender; and some would rush to capture in the swift assault who could defend walls, gates and circling moats forever and a day. But mark you, lady! She who would capitulate to the stubborn wooer may change her liking with the flying hours and be ready to back again—as a horse to win. But however madame should be wooed, she demands at least that she be loved, and reads in her as in a book of faith that constancy is part of vows.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ropes Made of Women's Hair.

Speaking before a meeting of the Methodist ministers, Bishop Foss the told of a new heathen temple in the northern part of Japan. It is of enormous size, and the timbers were hauled to and placed in their present position by ropes made of the hair of the women of the province. An edict went forth calling for the long hair of the women, and enough was obtained to make two monster ropes—one 17 inches in circumference and 1,600 feet long, and the other 10 to 11 inches around and 2,000 feet long.—St. Louis Republic.

Unexpected Forbearance.

Bessie was dressing her doll, while Master Frank, who was out of humor, spoke to her in a very teasing way. She was quick tempered, but in this instance she did not retort.

"Bessie," her mamma said, "Frank talked very disagreeably to you. It was very nice of you not to answer back, as you do sometimes."

"Mamma," replied Bessie, "I wanted to, but couldn't. I had my mouth full of pins."—Harper's Young People.

Two beautiful candelabra represent a branching tree of white and gold. In a niche of the tree sits a maiden in white and gold dreamily reflecting, with her finger on her chin. Her companion figure stands in a graceful attitude; she, too, in maiden meditation.—Jewelers' Circular.

WOMEN IN LITERATURE.

THEIR REMARKABLE INSIGHT INTO HUMAN NATURE.

The Change in Public Sentiment During Recent Years—Some of the Great Women Writers—George Eliot's High Rank—The Present Immoral Tendency.

Many years ago a lady's entrance into literature was hailed either with a florid compliment or a cold sneer. No such reception is given her nowadays. In past generations Jane Austen and Miss Edgeworth, Fanny Burney and Miss Martineau had shown that in several kinds of fiction women could do at least as well as men. In the case of Miss Austen's stories it is doubtful whether they have ever been surpassed as faithful reflections of English middle class life.

Anthony Trollope, a few years ago, also praised to draw English society exactly as it is; but, though he attained a fair measure of success, it is very doubtful whether "Pride and Prejudice" and the rest will not live after "Barchester Towers" and its like are forgotten. Then, while as analyst of human nature so keen as Thackeray, and no literary caricaturist so full of genius as Dickens, has ever emerged from the ranks of our own writers, it is certain that, with the exception of those great novelists, George Eliot had a truer insight into humanity and a nobler touch than any male writer of the last half century. She would certainly stand third to Thackeray and Dickens, while some would place her second among the three.

WOMEN IN POETRY.

In poetry the last fifty years have shown women standing on the very steps of the throne where the laureate sits. No protest of the thousand-year-old dread at the idea of true a note as Mrs. Browning in her "Aurora Leigh" and her shorter poems—works of which any male writer of our day might be proud. The same is true in our time, however, must not be measured by great names alone. The characteristic of this age is the enormous amount of excellent and honest literary work done not by scores or hundreds but by thousands of ladies in England, France, and, above all, America.

In preceding centuries half the human race was intentionally repressed. Women were told that to mind babies, cook dinners, or mend stockings was their natural avocation, and exceptions like Anna Seward or Hannah More were hailed as prodigies. Now nobody denies to a daughter the right to pen, paper and ink, and if she can begin by earning a few guineas for a story in a magazine the fact is treated as a matter of course.

The women of England and America have at present no novelist with the literary power of George Eliot, but they have at least half a dozen who may be classed in the second rank. Nor is this blank in the first class peculiar to women. There is now no male novelist in this country or the United States who enjoys the uncontested supremacy of Scott, Dickens or Thackeray in his generation. The fact is that to-day, as in other kinds of literature, the general standard has risen, and there seem no giants because there are so many who are above the middle height.

The statement said by those who regard fiction as frivolous that it is all very well for the ladies of literature to write for us stories which help to while away a passing hour, but that stories' work must come from men. A story which is not merely a story, which provokes thought and keeps itself alive beyond the season's excitement of delivery and exercises contradiction, is "Robert Elsmere"—a work from a woman's pen. When will male rivals influence politics and religion as Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mrs. Harrison? Ward have done by the sincerity and earnestness of their tone!

MISTAKEN MADE.

Of course there is a seamy side to this new development of our literature. A few women take advantage of their sex to write tales that are not true, and healthy and not pure. They draw coarse pictures of men's smoking rooms and clubs as if they knew all about them. They revel in Latin and French quotations, sometimes misquoted and always dragged in by the head and shoulders. They delight in libertinism, and call it liberty. They revel in allusions to eating, drinking and midnight dissipation. They are for the most part unsexed creatures, neither men nor women; queer things in petticoats, with a morbid taste for the society of dissipated bachelors. We may happily ignore their books.

Other novels written by young women are objectionable because their sins against delicacy are due to ignorance. When an unmarried girl who has audacity and genius attempts to describe love, she is sometimes bolder in her coloring than any man or woman who has had experience of life. She writes things that shock, just as a babbling child can bring confusion in a drawing room by its strange and simplicity.

In one case of a novel of this kind it is said that the authoress, an American, wrote it anonymously when she was a girl of 18, and, on coming of age, proposed to her middle aged husband, he left her at once, asserting confidently that it came from no maiden mind. A lesser critical sense would have detected in its author the signs of utter, of absolute ignorance pretending to knowledge.

These faults of feminine literature, however, are inevitable incidents of immaturity. Young poets are just as foolish, and so are young male novelists. The main point stands that, as a story professes to represent life as it is, all the young authoress of the day are at a disadvantage. Few women ever attain to what may be called a full knowledge of life. While unmarried, or if married rarely and hesitatingly, they look gravely at the sad and ugly realities of the world. Even when they search for the facts a great deal is unknown to them because they see life as observers rather than actors.

The wonder is that they do so well, and the explanation is that intuition and inspiration come to their aid. George Eliot could never have mixed with poems "at the age boys, yet in "Silas Marner" she reports their talk to the life; and her auctioneer in "Middlemarch" is depicted as if she had been buying horses from him for years. We see, therefore, the gain to the world of the new movement which has called to the service of man the literary faculties of a sex that from *a few facts* can draw inferences boldly and penetrate at a glance mysteries which men have puzzled over for years.—London Telegraph.

Popular Names of Women.

I wonder if any woman ever liked her own name. When I was in the harness I used to have to read all the manuscript that came to their office. Most of our contributors were women. Women, I have sometimes thought, are naturally inclined to literature. I never knew one who didn't drift into writing for the press if she had the slightest encouragement. And when they begin to write, of course, the first thing they do is to select a nom de plume. They assumed names used to amuse me, and I took a note of one day to keep track of them for one year. At the expiration of that time I discovered that the names "Maud" led the list. The next was "Lillian," and then they scampered off into the realm of fiction, "Beulah," "Mignon," "Rowena," and so like.—Chicago Tribune.

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WE ARE AFTER, IS TO PLACE WITH-
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THAT NOT ONLY FIT THE FEET TO
THE EYE, BUT THE POCKET BOOK AS
WELL, TOGETHER WITH GOOD WEAR-
ING QUALITIES MAKING A COM-
BINATION THAT CANNOT BE BEAT.

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ON
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS
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Schwed Brothers,
SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

MY $3.50 SHOE.
Not Since the War Have
Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.
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CARVERS—STAG HANDLES, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $5 PER PAIR. RAZORS, 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.75. HACKSAWS, $1.50, $2.50 AND $3.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.75 and $10.
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Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield
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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29. 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, EXECUTED AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—The Olympics of this city and West Ends at Somerville will bowl to-night.

—The young men's meeting of the Y. M. C. A., will commence Feb. 2, to be held hereafter on Sunday afternoon at 4:15 p. m.

—Frank Linke's loss by fire has been adjusted. Assessor Issac Brokaw is agent for the company in which Mr. Linke was insured.

—The lady who took another lady's muff *by mistake the other day is politely requested* to our advertising columns to rectify the error.

—The work of constructing the new fence around the park at the railroad station was commenced yesterday. When finished it will be one of the prettiest park fences along the line of the Central Railroad.

—The committee on the Plainfield co-operative grocery store project met in the parlors of Lehigh's Hotel last evening, but adjourned for lack of a quorum. It is said that one of the share holders is ready to subscribe to $500 worth of stock.

—In another column to-day the Board of Health advertises for bids for the collection of garbage in the various wards of the city. Bidders in any ward should be left with the President, George W. Rockfellow, on or before Saturday next.

—It is reported that Wellen, a young son of the Rev. Dr. J. F. Taylor, of Park avenue, had a narrow escape from drowning while crossing the Water power bridge Monday afternoon. He fell into the brook and was rescued by a man named John King.

—The Y. M. C. A. members' reception will be held at the association's rooms to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The feature of the occasion will be the exhibition of photographs taken by the members of the Camera Club. A photos programme and refreshments will add to the evening's enjoyment.

—That which goes in New York is supposed to go all over the country. Rice's "Corsair," a burlesque operatic extravaganza of the most modern order, had recently a quarter's run at the Bijou theatre, New York, and is now on a trip through the country. It was presented at Music Hall last evening before a large audience, who seemed to highly enjoy it. It was full of absurdities and shapely girls, and the costumes were simply gorgeous.

—The Young People's Society of Warren Mission chapel held a meeting last evening and completed arrangements for their sociable which will be given in the chapel to-morrow evening. The entertainment will consist of music, recitations and singing. The committee in charge of the affair have succeeded in securing the services of Miss Marsh, an elocutionist of Westfield, and Mr. John H. Carney, of Somerset street, this city, to assist in making the evening pleasant.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Deputy State' Chancellor T. A. McCarthy, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, visited Lyceum Council No. 216, at Elizabethport, last evening and installed the officers. In a brief address he congratulated them on their choice of officers, particularly the President and Orator. He was glad to see their increase since the last report, but added that there was plenty of work yet to be done, and that the comrades should exert themselves. He called their attention to the last assessment call, contained in the circular of Name P. Gallon, of Nyagara Council No. 275, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., who joined the Legion Jan. 1st, 1890, and died the same night of la grippe. His heirs received from the Catholic Benevolent Legion the sum of $5,000, having paid into the benefit fund only ninety-six cents. The Deputy Chancellor hoped that every member would try to win one of the gold badges that had been promised for each five new members.

A Cigarette War Proclaimed.

Mayor Male has issued the following circular and Chief of Police Tunis J. Carey distributed copies of it among the cigar dealers of the city yesterday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PLAINFIELD, N. J. }
Jan. 24th, 1890. }

SIR— Your attention is called to the law of this State which enacts—

"Section 1. That hereafter no person or persons in this State shall knowingly sell any cigarette or cigarettes or tobacco in any of its forms, to any minor under the age of sixteen years."

It is the purpose of the authorities to see that this law is strictly enforced in the City of Plainfield. JON MALE, Mayor.

Another Boys' Association.

At the business meeting of the Woman's Temperance Association, yesterday afternoon, a plan which has been in contemplation for some months was proposed and will probably soon be carried into effect. It is to establish a boys' league in connection with the other work at Reform Hall.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1. Wednesday	32	36	31
2. Thursday	31	42	40
3. Friday	41	41	41
4. Saturday	42	42	42
5. Sunday	42	42	42
6. Monday	42	42	42
7. Tuesday	42	42	42
8. Wednesday	43	43	43
9. Thursday	43	43	43
10. Friday	43	43	43
11. Saturday	43	43	43
12. Sunday	43	43	43
13. Monday	43	43	43
14. Tuesday	43	43	43
15. Wednesday	43	43	43
16. Thursday	43	43	43
17. Friday	43	43	43
18. Saturday	43	43	43
19. Sunday	43	43	43
20. Monday	43	43	43
21. Tuesday	43	43	43
22. Wednesday	43	43	43
23. Thursday	43	43	43
24. Friday	43	43	43
25. Saturday	43	43	43
26. Sunday	43	43	43
27. Monday	43	43	43
28. Tuesday	43	43	43
29. Wednesday	43	43	43
30. Thursday	43	43	43
31. Friday	43	43	43
1. Saturday	43	43	43
2. Sunday	43	43	43
3. Monday	43	43	43
4. Tuesday	43	43	43
5. Wednesday	43	43	43
6. Thursday	43	43	43
7. Friday	43	43	43
8. Saturday	43	43	43
9. Sunday	43	43	43
10. Monday	43	43	43
11. Tuesday	43	43	43
12. Wednesday	43	43	43
13. Thursday	43	43	43
14. Friday	43	43	43
15. Saturday	43	43	43
16. Sunday	43	43	43
17. Monday	43	43	43
18. Tuesday	43	43	43
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25. Tuesday	43	43	43
26. Wednesday	43	43	43
27. Thursday	43	43	43
28. Friday	43	43	43
29. Saturday	43	43	43
30. Sunday	43	43	43
31. Monday	43	43	43

JUSTICE STORMS INJURED.

Thrown Down by a Lehigh Valley Train.

Justice of the Peace Storms, of New Market, was severely injured last Monday evening while attempting to board the 5:40 Lehigh Valley train in the Pennsylvania station at Jersey City. The train was under way when Mr. Storms grasped the hand-rail on the platform. Before he had time to draw himself up on the step he tripped and fell. One shoulder was either dislocated or broken, it has not been learned which, and face was severely cut and bruised. There is a deep gash on his forehead, caused by contact with the hard station pavement, and his nose is believed to be broken. Mr. Storms was unconscious when the station men ran to pick him up. An ambulance was called and he was taken to a Jersey City hospital, where he remained until yesterday morning. He was assisted to his home at New Market at noon. Dr. W. J. Nelson was sent for and he made an examination of Mr. Storms' injuries. The broken shoulder blade did not seem set. Dr. Nelson immediately gave that his attention and dressed the injured man's wounds.

Mr. Hallett, of New Market, who is a commuter on the Lehigh Valley road, heard on Monday night that someone who had a ticket for that station had been injured at Jersey City and he made an effort to find out the person's name. No one at the Pennsylvania station, however, could give him any information, but it was thought that Squire Lacky, of Dunellen, was the man. This is accounted for from the fact that Justice Storms had in his pocket some legal documents bearing Squire Lacky's name.

Justice Storms is a portly gentleman, well advanced in years, and injuries, such as he has received, at his time of life give occasion for serious apprehension. He is under constant attention now, and everything that medical skill and careful nursing can accomplish is being done for him.

The New Bowling League.

Committees from the Crescent league and Olympia bowling clubs of this city, with clubs from Somerville, Fanwood and Westfield, held a meeting in Dr. Gale's club house at Westfield last night for the purpose of forming a new league. The matter was thoroughly discussed, but no definite action was taken. It was decided to form two teams of five men each, and to bowl two games of an evening hereafter. The Elizabeth Athletic club was not represented at the meeting, but sent a communication objecting to Mr. Asa Collier, the proprietor of the Olympia alleys, as manager. Mr. Collier was present, and was a professional bowler. After some discussion the objection was overcome and Mr. Collier will bowl as heretofore. After transacting some further business the meeting adjourned to meet in this city late this week.

Had a Soft Bed for the Night.

A young man well-known in this city and a convivial companion loaded themselves with intoxicants yesterday afternoon. One of them afterward stationed himself in the entrance to Music Hall and, after leaning himself against the wall, went to sleep. Just before last night's performance commenced Policeman Giese happened along and ordered the young man to "move on." He heeded not the officer's advice and the policeman tapped him gently on the shoulder. Discovering that the slumberer was unable to take care of himself Officer Giese took him to the station house and gave him the soft side of a board upon which to lay his weary head. This morning he was arraigned before City Judge Codington and was fined three dollars. He paid the fine.

Bowling at Westfield.

The Pastimes, of *Westfield*, and the Elizabeth Athletic association bowled a friendly game at Westfield last night, the former winning by 78 pins. I. Seeley umpired the game. Below is the score:

ELIZABETHS.		PASTIMES.	
Davis	145	Hall	134
C. C. Moore	169	Cash	116
W. S. Moore	163	Reiser	172
Reiser	137	Crouch	135
Price	119	Hall	129
C. C. Moore	133	Welch	141
Dimock	129	Darby	134
Linde	140	I. Seeley	127
Engel	180	J. Collins	169
Leehen	130	E. Love	155
Total	1385	Total	1468

C. L. S. C.

A meeting of the C. L. S. C. will be held at Miss Hasbrouck's residence, 9 East Fifth street, on February 5th, at 8 p. m. The following will be the programme:

1. Roll Call. Each member to bring a question, or bit of news about the work of The Pan American Congress.
2. Per Graecii ..... Miss Mooney
3. Marius and Sulla ..... Mr. Sperry
4. Reading ..... Mrs. Garrod
5. Reading—To the Agamines ..... Bryant
   by the Hasbrouck Music and Recess.
6. Human Nature ..... Miss Acken
7. Celebrated Gladiators ..... Mr. Hudson
8. Brazil and the Brazilians, with sketch of Dom Pedro II. ..... Mrs. Emerson.

Boys' Club Meeting.

A meeting of those interested in the Boys' Club movement in this city will be held at the Unitarian place of worship, No. 4 Second place, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The committee appointed at the last meeting will render their report and present a plan of permanent organization which they hope will be adopted, as no further preliminary meetings are desired. The ladies are anxious to get activity at work at the earliest practicable moment. A large attendance is therefore requested.

Elizabeth's New Periodical.

Elizabeth Town Tattle appeared last Saturday according to prospectus. It exceeds our expectations in more respects than one and the least we can say of it is that it deserves a national circulation. Comparing its literary merit and the excellence of it illustrations with dozens of other more pretentious publications we cannot see why Editor Wallmore should not be congratulated upon having gotten up a periodical as good as the best of them. Success to Town Tattle!

HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Charles H. Drake's Trial To-day for Alleged Cruelty.

The case of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals vs. Charles M. Drake, who is charged with abandoning a horse after it had broken its leg in an accident, came up for trial before Justice of the Peace Nodyne in the station house at half-past ten o'clock this morning. Lawyer William A. Coddington represented the Society and Lawyer Walter L. Retfield appeared as counsel for the defense. Fourteen witnesses were examined.

Jacob Kruy, the principal witness for the prosecution, testified that he was a special policeman; that on the night in question two young men named Ball and Randolph went to his house and left word that a horse belonging to Aaron Brower had broken its leg, and that the horse had been left by the roadside on West Front street near Clinton avenue to die; that the animal had recently been clipped and when the driver abandoned it he neglected to cover the animal; that when he, the witness, went to look at the horse he found it suffering intense pain; that he later notified Mr. Brower, the owner of the horse, of the accident, and that the owner had sent two of his men to kill the animal.

The last witness called was the accused, Charles M. Drake, who gave his version of the accident under oath. He said that the night was very dark and that he was returning to his home near New Market. In the vicinity of Clinton avenue he collided with another wagon, breaking the left leg of his horse. He could not believe that the animal had broken its leg, and therefore did not want to kill it until he had consulted the owner; that he carefully covered the horse with a blanket, several potato sacks and a coat, and then drove to Vineland, but failing to find Brower he drove over to notify Mr. Brower, but the boy was frightened off by Mr. Brower's dog. The witness thought he had done all he could for the animal; that he had endeavored to procure a veterinary surgeon, but was unable to find one; he had intended to see to it the first thing in the morning.

The lawyers then summoned up the case. After listening to their arguments Justice Nodyne adjudged defendant guilty and held him in $250 bail for the grand jury. Aaron W. Higgins became his bondsman.

The Trip Through Switzerland.

The boys of the Y. M. C. A. and especially Mr John Lewis and his committee of arrangements have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their entertainment. The audience gathered at the Music Hall last evening listened to the description of a trip through Switzerland and were highly entertained by Miss Charlotte M. Allen. The platform was especially furnished for the occasion through the kindness of Messrs. Packer, Park, and Gerrett. As the president of the Young Men's Auxiliary, Mr. Harry H. Cowark, had expected to be detained by business, the vice-president, Mr. William Crawford, presided. The interest of the lecture was greatly enhanced by the piano solos of Miss Carrie Davey.

The natural manner of Miss Allen was calculated to please and impress the audience. Her allusions to the "cookies" was both amusing and suggestive. The presentation of the cookies by the lover of the country to her aunt elicited rounds of applause and even at the close of the entertainment the audience seemed to wait anxiously to learn the fate of the Count.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frank Tallant, of Manning avenue, North Plainfield, is convalescent from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Miss Kittie Day, of West Seventh street, will leave Plainfield in a few days to visit friends in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ticket Agent Edward Nelson, who has been confined to the house on West Front street for the past two months by illness, is able to walk out again.

A reception was tendered to a number of young people by Prof. M. Hay wood at Laing's Hall last evening. Everybody present apparently enjoyed themselves.

Advices from Cashier Cameron Parse, of the First National Bank, who left Plain field about a week ago, accompanied by his wife, state that he has reached Knoxville, Tenn., and that his health is much improved.

State Industrial School.

The nineteenth annual report of the Trustees of the State Industrial School for girls, just issued, avails that the largest number of the girls come from Camden county. Essex furnishes the next highest number, followed by Morris, Hudson, Passaic, Middlesex and Mercer. The girls vary in age from nine to seventeen. Of the number now in the school just half are born are of American parentage. Of the remainder the largest number are of African parentage, followed by Irish and German. The number of inmates has increased during the year from 78 to 94, and the expense of maintenance, per girl, is $170.94. This amount is reduced by sales from the school farm to $162.10.

An Aged Woman's Serious Fall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, the aged mother-in-law of Policeman Charles Giese, while on her way to church last Sunday morning, fell on the sidewalk on Front street near Page and severely injured her arm and leg. She was carried to her home on Orange street. It is thought that her arm and her leg are both paralyzed. Mr. Giese informed a NEWS reporter last night that her condition up to that time had not changed. Mrs. Snyder has the sympathy of a large number of friends.

Not Guilty.

Word was received from New Brunswick by wire at 5 o'clock this afternoon that Tennason, Hayter and Reed, the three men charged with fraud at the last election, had been acquitted not guilty. The judge's charge to the jury was even stronger than the summing up of the attorney for the prosecution, but the jury brought in a verdict as above.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Programme Which will be Carried Out.

The annual meeting and conference of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture began at Trenton this morning, when reports were heard. This afternoon the committee on revision of road laws will report, and President Sharrough, of Camden, will read his address. In the evening Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., of Rutger's College, will read a paper on "Natural Science, Education and our Agricultural Interests."

To-morrow the Worthy State Master, John Stainer, of the Patrons of Husbandry, will make a report. Then will follow discussions on "Contagious and other Diseases of Domestic Animals." Short papers will be read by Drs C. B. Miller, of Camden, Garth, of Newark, and Cooper, of Trenton. The diseases of farm stock will be explained by Professor J. B. Smith, State Entomologist.

During the morning the dairy interest of New Jersey will be considered as to the relative value of the leading breeds in the matter of profit, as well as better products. Professor E. B. Voorhees, State Chemist, will read a paper on "Fodders and Foods." Judge William M. Lanning will deliver an address on "Some Law for Farmers." In the evening Hon. Edwin Willetts, National Secretary of Agriculture, will address the farmers.

The session on Friday morning will open with an illustrated lecture on the "Chemistry of Carbon," by Dr. P. T. Austin, professor of chemistry in Rutgers College. "The value of fruit to the general farmer," will be the subject of a paper read by Joseph B. Ward, of Lyons Farms. "Some of the diseases that seriously affect plants, vegetables and fruit," will be discussed in a paper by Dr. B. D. Halsted, the State Botanist. Colonel A. W. Sharrough, of Vineland, will talk about "The preservation and promotion of the health of plants."

During Friday afternoon, Prof. John B. Smith, the State Entomologist, will read a paper on "Insecticides and how to apply them."

What is the Kindergarten?

The kindergarten is a peculiar system of elementary training, designed to lead the child by simple and natural methods to a wholesome development of its powers, so as to make those powers self-active. Books are not used and no attempt is made to furnish the children with words or ideas. Advantage is taken of the natural fondness for play, to train their surroundings such that they will be constantly interesting, and will take delight in whatever is to occupy their minds; and then by a number of objects, called gifts, they are directed in a series of occupations that are calculated to give a gradual and harmonious development of all the powers of the mind. The child is not dealt with as a passive being, but as one whose self-activity is to be encouraged and directed. Abstract ideas and words are discarded, and the learner works at first through the senses alone.

Good habits of observation are cultivated, and gradually the children begin to acquire and express ideas of matter, color, form, position, direction, distance, etc. Physical exercise, ventilation, personal cleanliness and the cultivation of the passions and feelings receive constant and careful attention. The children are not taught individually, but in groups, that they may become unselfish and learn to submit their wills to the greater number of their fellows. Discipline is not maintained by imperative commands, but by making the children pleasantly occupied, and by suggestions rather than by commands. Willing obedience and healthful moral training are constantly the leading objects aimed at.

Dunellen Notes.

Ground has been broken for another new house in the village. Building operations have not been so brisk for a long time.

The three Y. P. C. E. societies of New Market and Dunellen will soon unite in a plan to foster and cement still more firmly the friendly feeling existing between them. The details of the idea are not yet ready for the public ear.

Station Agent Carpenter, is it reported, is to be succeeded by another gentleman at an early date. He has moved out of the station agent's dwelling apartments and taken a private house in another part of town. Henceforth he will be known as Train Dispatcher Carpenter, with more important duties and more enlarged powers than heretofore.

Several transfers of real estate have been talked about this week. The Todd estate, it is rumored, have sold the well-known Reid property on the old New Market road at the corner of Walnut street to Mr. Larkin for $1750. It was put up at auction not long ago, but the executors could not get a bid much over $1300. The Bodine property has also changed hands, so they say.

"The Two Sisters."

It is a play for everybody. A more powerful and at the same time more entertaining serm on was not preached from any pulpit yesterday than at this self-same theatre. If "The Two Sisters" receive the recognition of its sterling quality and golden worth merit from those who appreciate pure, noble, elevating plays, the house will be crowded to the walls at every performance.—Cincinnati Times-Star. "The Two Sisters" will be presented at Music Hall next week.

Another Invitation.

Prof. Wm. R. Harper, of Yale, will deliver a free lecture on the book of Joel in the Crescent avenue church on Friday, January 31st, at 8 p. m. In this lecture he will illustrate his inductive studies. The Young Peoples' Association invite all who are interested in Bible study to attend.

Van Syckel or Green?

It is currently reported in political circles at Elizabeth that the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench created by the expiration of the term of Judge Van Syckel will be filled by the appointment of ex-Gov. Green, in spite of the efforts that have been made to retain the present incumbent.

A CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

Important Measures Adopted for the Public Weal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Pursuant, the undersigned to report the following items to your readers. The question of organizing the citizens of Plainfield, and North Plainfield, so as to unite and make effectual the public sentiment in favor of good order and the general welfare of the city and borough, was discussed at a meeting of the Ministers' association in Oct. last. At a subsequent meeting, held with Dr. Yerkes, at which some citizens, not clergymen, were present, a committee was appointed to report a basis for organization. That committee reported last night, and an organization was effected for the purposes named above. Communications, written or verbal, were received from several gentlemen who could not be present last evening, manifesting interest and sympathy with the movement, viz: Aaron M. Powell, L. W. Sarrell, General Negir, Chas. Potter, and D. E. Titsworth. The city and borough are so related to each other that their interests are essentially one, and an organized public sentiment, wisely expressed, could not fail to strengthen the hands of the officers of both governments; this the more because of the too common error on the part of good citizens of leaving "things to run themselves," and of supposing that a good police force, and good executive officers insure success. On the contrary, the most efficient officers are weak, and sometimes powerless, for want of the support of that most potent factor in government, "Public Opinion."

The next regular meeting will be held in the Court of Chancery chamber at the State Capitol yesterday. Judge John Clement, of Haddonfield, presided in the morning, and Dr. Samuel Pennington, of Newark, in the afternoon. There was a large attendance. After the annual reports from the treasurer, Judge Ricord; Secretary Nelson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and other officers, 26 new members were elected, and in the afternoon addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Studdiford, of Trenton, and others. Later in the day the following new officers were reported by the Nominating Committee and were elected by the Society:

President, John Clement, of Haddonfield; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Pennington, Essex; William S. Stryker, Trenton; Rev. George S. Mott, Pennington; Corresponding Secretary, William Nelson, Paterson; Recording Secretary, William R. Wright, of Newark; Treasurer, Lincoln Ricord, of Newark; Executive Committee, George A. Halsey, Newark; John H. Stevens, Elizabeth; Samuel Dague, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison; John Blair, Blairstown; Franklin Murphy Belleville; Everett J. Lines, Trenton; James Neilson, New Brunswick.

State Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Historical Society was held in the Court of Chancery chamber at the State Capitol yesterday. Judge John Clement, of Haddonfield, presided in the morning, and Dr. Samuel Pennington, of Newark, in the afternoon. There was a large attendance. After the annual reports from the treasurer, Judge Ricord; Secretary Nelson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and other officers, 26 new members were elected, and in the afternoon addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Studdiford, of Trenton, and others. Later in the day the following new officers were reported by the Nominating Committee and were elected by the Society:

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The Grand Lodge of Masons.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters met at Masonic Temple, Trenton, yesterday, at the invitation of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., assembled in annual conclave. There was a large attendance.

Died.

MARSH—In this city, Saturday, January 25, 1890, Elizabeth S. Marsh wife of Francis E. Marsh. R*

Cent-a-Word Column.

A NUMBER of valuable plots of lots and two houses in the best part of the city, all free and clear and available for immediate improvement. Will sell entire purchase price on mortgage and loan same money in sums to suit purchaser. Purchaser would exchange the entire property for desirable New York real estate. Apply to Ferdinand Fish, 149 Broadway, N. Y. 1-29-6t*

FOR SALE—My handsome property, of nearly four acres. E. B. Clark, 179 West Front street. 1-28-6t*

HOUSE TO LET—Third street near Pond & Tool Works. Rent ten dollars. In quire at 37 Central avenue.

LOST—Silver white and River colored pointer, collar marked "Dan." S. S. Gaion, N. Y. City. Finder will be rewarded by returning dog to S. S. Gaion, 37 East Second street.

SITUATED Wanted: at general housework in a small family. Address or call 28 Somerset street. 29-2t

WANTED—A good cook and laundress. 32 East Fifth street. 27-tf.

WANTED—A good girl who can cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 28 Richmond street.

WILL the lady who exchanged muffs at Mr. Fleming's tea last Wednesday please call at 21 La Grande avenue, and rectify the error?

WANTED—*Girl for general housework at* 19 Rockview avenue. 1-27-6t*

Special Notices.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

WE will be sold on the premises, No. 36 Craig street, North Plainfield, on Wednesday, February 26th, 1890, at 2 p. m., the house and lot late of Margaret A. Mulford, dec'd. The house is in good repair, size of lot 40 feet wide, front and rear, and about 135 feet in depth, inside measure; there is a good barn on the premises. Conditions made known on day of sale.

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
MARLON T. MULFORD,
Executors.
27-3t

Dated January 18, 1890.

TAKE WARNING!

ALL persons are forbidden trespassing on our premises, on either land or ice, under penalty of the law.

MRS. SARAH A. BOICE,
JOHN H. TIER & SON.

STODDART & CO., Patent attorneys, 615 7th street, Washington, D. C., Opp. U. S. Patent Office. Patents, Caveats and Trade marks procured. Trade-marks registered. All patent business conducted for moderate fees. Information, advice, and special reports sent on request. 12-12tf

DANCING AND ÆSTHETICS.

Prof. Segadlo's school, 17 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J., every Saturday and Wednesday afternoon, 4 p. m. for advanced scholars. New beginners Thursday 4 to 6 p. m. For terms etc., call or send a postal. Address 23 West Park street, Newark, N. J. 1-18-1w

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of an order to sell lands made by the Orphan's Court of the County of Union on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1890, the subscriber as administrator of Samuel Voorhees, deceased, will expose for sale at public vendue at Laing's Hotel in the city of Plainfield in said county of Union, New Jersey, on

THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1890,

between the hours of twelve and five, that is to say at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Plainfield in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the line of the said Asa F. Randolph and running from thence North ten degrees West fourteen chains and sixty-one links to a stake, thence in the centre of the road, from thence north eighty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes east four chains and sixty-one links to a stake, from thence south ten degrees east fourteen chains and sixty-one links to a stake, thence to the place of beginning. Containing six acres be the same more or less. Bounded on the west by land of Orlando Green, on the north by the road and on the east and south by Asa F. Randolph.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Samuel Voorhees by deed of Samuel Smalley and wife dated November 17th, 1857, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Union in book 196 of deeds, on pages 41, etc.

Dated January, 22nd, 1890.

ISRAEL J. COOK,
Administrator, etc., of Samuel Voorhees, deceased.

ESTATE OF MARY JANE FIELD, DECEASED. Pursuant to the order of George T. Parrot, Surrogate of the county of Union, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, executors of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscribers under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscribers.

JOHN F. GRIFFEN,
ROBINSON POUND,
Executors.

Dated December 18th, 1889. 24-9t ow td

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the account of the subscriber, surviving Executor of Uriah Field, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the twenty sixth day of February next. JOHN F. GRIFFEN.

Dated December 23d 1889. 24-9t ow td

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

PHOTOGRAPHS,

BY THE

PLAINFIELD CAMERA CLUB,

at Y. M. C. A. Rooms,

For one week, beginning

Friday, Jan. 31th,

Open every Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

Admission - - 25 Cents. 28 tf

MUSIC HALL. M.B.A.

Monday, Feb. 3d,

A GUARANTEED ATTRACTION.

Second Year of

The Two Sisters,

By the authors of

THE OLD HOMESTEAD,

and under the management of Denman Thompson and Geo. W. Ryer.

NOTICE—Parties securing seats dissatisfied with the entertainment can have their money cheerfully refunded at the box-office. Signed, DENMAN THOMPSON, GEO. W. RYER.

Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1. Seats on sale Thursday.

FOR SALE.

Located on Prospect avenue at Dunellen, minutes walk from the depot (flag walk), a

LARGE WELL-BUILT HOUSE

12 rooms, besides bath-room and wash-room, 2 halls, pantries and closets; cellar under the house; heater in cellar; hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; good barn, carriage-house and stable; lot 100 feet; set 180 by 204 feet; plenty of fruit and shade trees; title good; terms easy; on installments if desired. Inquire of

I. D. TITSWORTH, 16-1m

PLAINFIELD

BARGAIN HOUSE.

Have you tried our writing paper, if not why don't you? We sell you for 10c. an extra good box of paper, and we guarantee our 15c. paper as good as any at 25c. Try them and you will buy no others.

Have you seen our 15c. aprons? A good one it is—value 25c.

Have you seen that full regular made ladies' stocking, in tan and slate colors, that we are selling for 10c. per pair—value 25c?

Have you seen the Great Bargains that we are offering in table linen and towels?

There are many bargains to be picked up in our House Furnishing Department.

Van Emburgh & White

16 WEST FRONT ST.

The Taxpayers

of the

BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP of

North Plainfield

are hereby notified that in conformity to law, the taxes on their property remaining unpaid

January 31, 1890,

will be recorded by the County Clerk at Somerville as the first lien against such property, and interest and costs will be added and the names of said delinquents will be published. H. B. SPENCER, Collector.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

BY

DR. CLARK,

WITH

Dr. Estebrooke's

'Local Anesthetic,

All Dental Operations Done with Care.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

Office in Stillman's Block,

32 West Front St.,

C. H. CLARK, DENTIST.

The Board of Health

SOLICITS BIDS:

during this week for

THE COLLECTION OF GARBAGE

in the four wards of the

City of Plainfield,

for the year 1890.

Statements in writing should be left with G. W. Rockfellow, President, by noon of Saturday, February 1, 1890.

C. H. LEONARD, Secretary.
January 28, 1890. 29-3

FOR SALE.

LARGE

Brick Building,

61 and 63 SOMERSET STREET.

For particulars apply to L. Heydaur.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

A NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 COURT STREET,

C. W. BOWSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THIS CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $4.00 PER YEAR.

The island of Jamaica will have the next international exposition. It will be formally opened Jan. 27, 1891.

At last! A bill has been introduced into the United States senate to erect in Washington a bronze statue of Christopher Columbus. Good. It is high time Chris had a statue in this country. But before it is built there must be a long discussion in the house, and some of the honorable members will call it the "statoot" of Columbus. Fact.

Slow after blow, public and private, has fallen on Secretary Blaine in the course of his long and busy life. Few men have been called on to endure more. The kindly feeling of the whole country will be with him in his grief at the loss of his eldest son. Walker Blaine gave promise of a diplomatic career of uncommon usefulness. Trained diplomates are not so plentiful a product of America that we can afford to lose any.

A unique convention will be held at Willard's hall, in Washington, Feb. 24 and 25. It will organize for the United States the Women's Liberal league. The leaders who are forming it believe that one in the repeated attempts to place the word "God" in the United States constitution an encroachment on the sacred liberty of thought and a departure from the intentions of the founders of this government. A number of distinguished men, radicals, agnostics and liberal minded church members, are aiding the ladies in the movement. Matilda Joslyn Gage, of Fayetteville, N. Y., is the original promoter of the organization.

Is Our Climate Changing?

In the memory of the oldest inhabitant there have been in the eastern part of the United States no two such mild winters coming together as those of 1889-90 and the first half of 1889-90. Flowers have bloomed outdoors in midwinter, furs and heavy overcoats have been a sweltering burden, and even in Maine the ice crop is short. A writer in The New York Times goes into the causes of this phenomenal weather.

The weather in the eastern and middle portions of the Union has not only been warm the first half of the season; it has been sticky, muddy and full of rain and fogs, like a London winter. It has been unhealthy, but apart from the epidemic of influenza the death rate would probably have been no larger than usual.

The point of peculiar interest to all Americans is: May it not be possible for this foggy, rainy weather to become the permanent winter of the eastern section of the Union? In connection with the warm winter, it has been noticed that the course of storms has changed in the last year. A storm center usually develops in Manitoba and whirls rapidly southeast for some distance, then passes off eastward in the Atlantic ocean. As it whirls it sucks in air from all directions—warm air from the south, cold air from the north. If it passes south of a place, that place will experience a cold wave; if north, then warm, southerly winds will envelope the locality.

Now, it has been observed the present winter that the northwest storms have shot off to the northward of the United States and Canada, over Greenland and disappearing in the Atlantic, off Labrador. The storm centers have followed a general direction along the St. Lawrence river, some 200 miles northward of their usual track. This meant warm winds for all the United States south of and within the influence of the storm center. Instead of snow and ice, we meant fog, mud and rain—exactly the weather, in short, that much of the country has experienced.

What has caused this change and will it be permanent? Are we going to have mosquitoes all the year round? The cause is obscure, but some meteorologists incline to the belief that irrigation of the arid lands in the west has something to do with it. Of cutting off the timber from a country gradually transforms it back to a desert, and permanently changes its climate, then will not artificial irrigation on a large scale change it, too?

Under persistent irrigation in the far west the natural rainfall of the country is already largely increased. New storm centers are now said to develop in the Rocky Mountain regions far south of Manitoba, whence they pass eastward with tremendous force.

In short, is the climate of the eastern half of our country hereafter to be like that of western Europe, with clouds, fog and rain two-thirds of the time? If it is, let us at once begin to remember the compensations. We shall need them. For one thing, our complexions will be vastly improved. For producing a clear and white, nothing is so good as the fogs of London that tamper the sun's rays and fill out with soft moisture the tanned, shriveled American skin. Our strawberries will be much larger and more luscious. So will the gooseberries.

And the men who harvest ice for a living up in Maine? Well, they can go to cultivating orange groves.

THAT HANGING IN EFFIGY

The Insult to Secretary Proctor Debated Again.

GEORGE EULOGIZES JEFF DAVIS

The Mississippi Senator Warmly Praises the Late Southern Leader in the Senate—Senator Spooner's Reply—The Direct Tax Bill Passed—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The senate further debated the Chandler "Mississippi outrage" resolution. The direct tax bill was passed also. A memorial from the Augusta (Me.) board of trade favoring New York as the site for the World's fair was presented and referred; also a memorial by Mr. Chandler for the establishment of a republican form of government in Mississippi. Mr. Morrill introduced the bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion, and asked its reference to the committee on finance, and asked that a bill prepared by Secretary Windom to the same purpose be printed and referred. On motion of Mr. Sherman, senate bill to relieve the treasurer of the United States from the amounts now charged to him and deposited with the several states was taken up from the calendar and passed, the amounts to be charged to an appropriation hereby created for that purpose aggregating $26,101,644.

Vest Stands by Cleveland's Vote.

The direct tax bill was taken up. Mr. Vest expressed his opposition to the bill, as did also Mr. Berry, who asked for the yeas and nays. Mr. Sherman made a brief statement of the history of the tax, and said its passage would remove a bone of contention and repair many wrongs. Mr. Vest said its passage was a foregone conclusion, but he stood by his record of opposition, and especially by President Cleveland's veto of the same bill. He regarded the measure as simply indefensible, unconstitutional, unfraternal, and unwarranted by precedent.

Mr. Vance offered as an amendment a resolution to refund the cotton tax. Rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 29. Messrs. Blair and Call opposed the bill. After further debate the bill passed by a vote of 44 to 14. The negative votes were Messrs. Berry, Blair, Call, Coke, Plumb, Vance and Vest. The bill makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to refund to each state and territory of the United States and District of Columbia a sum equal to all collections from them under the direct tax bill of 1861.

The Aberdeen Affair.

The senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Chandler's resolution regarding the ill treatment of Miss Coleman, of Aberdeen, Miss., and Mr. George argued against it, declaring his belief that its adoption would be a serious infraction of the constitution and a very serious encroachment on the rights of the people of Mississippi. He quoted decisions of the supreme court in support of his position, and said there could be no doubt—if the decisions of the supreme court were to be relied on—that the senate, as a part of the law making power, had no jurisdiction to pass a law to punish the men who had committed the outrages at Aberdeen. Mr. George said that not only did he condemn the hanging in effigy of any respectable officer of the United States under any conditions or provocation, but in the case of Secretary Proctor there was no provocation for the insult. He would never hear from any southern Democrat any other comment on the conduct of Secretary Proptor, for which that indignity had been attempted to be inflicted upon him, except that he had performed a painful and delicate duty with consideration to the feelings—the prejudices even—of the people of the south.

Jefferson Davis Eulogized.

Mr. George said the resolution sought to blacken the name and reputation of the people of Mississippi, whom he eulogized in the highest terms. He referred to Jefferson Davis, who "had never betrayed his trust or failed in the discharge of his duty to any, whether he served the United States or the Confederacy." He claimed, in conclusion, that the pending resolution was not warranted by the constitution that senators had sworn to support.

Spooner Strikes at George.

Mr. Spooner said that so far as the resolution appeared on its face it was not an assumption by the senate to deal with crimes, isolated or general, in the state of Mississippi. There might be circumstances in which jurisdiction would be conferred on congress on courts of the United States to secure a citizen his constitutional rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which the state denied him by force and fraud.

He was glad that the day had come when the United States had an attorney general that would take notice of an outrage on an American citizen. The hanging in effigy of Secretary Proctor brought into the sunlight the indifference to law and decency in the south, of which the country had for many years occasion to complain.

He Regretted the Davis Eulogy.

Mr. Spooner said he regretted that the senator from Mississippi (Mr. George had felt called upon to pronounce an eulogy on Jefferson Davis. It was natural that the people of the south should have shown Davis that respect and honor with which they had followed him to the grave, but to pronounce an eulogy of him in the senate chamber would strike a harsh cord in the breasts of millions of men throughout the north. The people believed that Davis had sat in the senate chamber chiefly that he might violate the highest trust ever reposed in man. But it was not that they execrated his memory, it was because they believed him responsible for the civil war which destroyed property to the extent of $4,000,000,000 and carried in Libby prison, Andersonville, Belle Isle and Salisbury.

Other Hangings in Effigy.

Mr. Gray charged Mr. Spooner with having evaded the issue raised by Mr. George. The hanging of Secretary Proctor in effigy was no greater crime than the senator from Wisconsin would have appear Recently President Harrison has hung in effigy in Indiana. He moved to amendment by adding the words "and also the letter of instruction to the said marshal to which the report of the said marshal was a response and that he be requested to inform the senate whether in the alleged assault on Fabens any right secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States was invaded or violated."

Mr. Butler moved an amendment calling on the attorney general for the papers in the Dudley case. The debate was continued for some length. At its conclusion the first part of Mr. Gray's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Call offered an amendment calling for the particulars of the hanging of President Harrison in effigy in Indiana and the hanging of President Cleveland in effigy in Kansas. No action was taken on these amendments and the whole matter went over.

AGAINST THE FAIR BILL.

Many Protests from New York Real Estate Owners Made at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The senate committee on the World's fair heard arguments upon the World's fair bill. Among those who appeared in opposition to the bill were Dwight Olmstead and William W. Cook. Senator Cantor, in favoring the bill, said that the measure had been very carefully prepared, and that the majority of people favored it. Mr. Cook appeared for Lucy W. Drexel, James J. Goodwin, J. W. Depeyster, Maria K. Olmstead and others owning over $1,000,000 worth of property on Morningside Heights. He argued that the bill was unconstitutional because it authorized New York city to issue bonds for other than city purposes; it authorizes a city to give the use of its property to a private corporation; it is a local bill and it violates the home rule clause. The various provisions which are found in the bill itself; it is unconstitutional to condemn land by power of eminent domain for a republican form of government for other than city purposes; the $10,000,000 in bonds issued would be void and not collectable; the property holders were in favor of a fair and would favor such a fair, but do not want it condemned; such a bill was never presented to any legislature; the act should be amended or repealed. That there is no case that can be cited, and condemnation should be only for the term of years necessary for the proposed World's fair.

Hines A. Decried.

Another large property holder, present, substantially the same reasons, asserting that while every body was anxious to have the fair held in New York they should not be held at the expense of property holders. He spoke for owners of Morningside park in particular, and favored the passing of a constitutional amendment first

Mrs. O'Hara—Pete, Mister Hodgins, yer friend daughter, Katie, is a fine, handsome young woman.

Mr. Hodgins—Indade she is, Mister O'Hara.

Mrs. O'Hara—Would she have gintle'r her cheerful study? Wouldn't ye have her give up or her learnin'?

Mr. Hodgins—Indade she would not. Shure it must be a foine thing intirely for Katie to know everything—Mrs. Hodgins's mother is over two hundred years old.—Chicago Sunday Herald.

On the Ground.

California Sharps—The first interview with a debutant—"You heard talk of 'em, but I wouldn't a believed that a high reckoned lad such head goes behind.—Life.

A Catechist Mixup.

Judge Rollingsworth is unfortunate. The other night, after a hard day's work, he did not go home until the family had eaten supper.

"I won't put you to any trouble, papa," was the reply to ask," he said to his wife. "I'll go and get a bite at a restaurant."

"Don't dine anywhere in the city," Mrs. Rollingsworth called out after him, for the judge was partial bad."

When the judge returned to the sitting room his wife asked:

"Did you put everything away?"

"Yes."

"Did you shut the safe door?"

"Yes."

"Did you shut it tight?"

"Yes."

"What did you do with the lamp?"

"What lamp?"

"The lamp you took with you."

"Didn't I bring it home?"

"No."

"How is out there, I guess."

Then the fire broke out, a bright blaze lighted up a certain part of the town. When the engines arrived the judge was seen standing about in an unusually scarcity of dress. He had left the lamp up in the safe.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Got Him.

A negro boy, while walking along the street, took off his hat and struck at a wasp that had alighted on a tall shrub, hanging over a fence. The boy put on his hat, turned to a man and said:

"I thought I got dat ar ole wasp."

"Didn't you get him?"

"No, sah, but I'—He notched off his hat, elongated his head on the top of his head, squatted, howled and said:

"Blame 'f I didn't git dat ole wasp."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Tricky Negro.

Judge—Jim Webster, you are accused by Sam Skinning of having shot him intoxicatingly with the shot while you were out hunting together.

Webster—No such thing, boss. He shot his self accidentally, and now he lays it on me.

"But it's not likely that he would shoot himself in the back."

"Oh, you don't know dat nigger. Dat's no facility what he ain't capable oh doin'."—Texas Siftings.

Doing Her Best.

White Citizen—Well, Jackson, what are you doing for a living now?

Colored Citizen—Ain't doin' nothin'; de ole woman takes in washin'.

White Citizen—Ain't you ashamed of yourself to allow your wife to support you by washing?

Colored Citizen—Well, boss, my ole woman am a mighty ignerant nigger, an' dosn know how to do nuffin' else.—Munsey's Weekly.

Blessed Herself.

Ella is society girl, to friend—Did you receive yesterday?

Belle—No. I took the money it would have cost for a reception and give myself a sealskin jacket for a New Year's present.

Ella—What made you do that?

Belle—Because, you know, "it is more blessed to give than to receive."—Lawrence American.

For His Wife—Not His Sweetheart.

Customer—I want to get something for a lady for a present.

Clerk—Yes, sir; something in the line of jewelry?

Customer—Yes, but something not very high priced.

Clerk—Something for your wife, eh?—Yankee Blade.

It Might Be Arranged.

Mr Poor (fervently)—Will you be mine?

Miss Rich (not unkindly)—No, no—

Mr. Poor (interrupting)—Do not say that, my darling. Do not—

Miss Rich (interrupting)—No, I cannot be yours; but if you are willing to be mine we might arrange it.—Washington Star.

A Dutiful Heir.

Lawyer—Your uncle makes you his sole heir; but the will stipulates that the sum of $1,000 must be buried with him.

Heir (feelingly)—The old man was eccentric; but his wishes must be respected, of course. I'll write a check for that amount.—Boston Beacon.

Fame's Pinnacle.

Ricks—My dad's a 'squire and gits his name in the papers every day.

Tom (contemptuously)—That's nuthin'! My dad took Jinks' liver pills and got his picter in the papers, and it didn't cost him nuthin', neither.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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10 doz. Ladies' Tea Aprons, slightly soiled, former price 50c. and 65c., reduced to 25c.

6 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered back, 65c.

Undressed Muskrat Gloves, 6 button length, $1.00.

15 doz. Camel's Hair Socks, worth a piece, 15c. a pair

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First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—7:45 a. m. to meet 7:50 a. m. train. Route—Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway to 9th st., to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.27 a. m. train.
3d do	8.45 a. m.	do	8.57 do
4th do	10.00	do	10.37 do
5th do	11.00	do	11.37 do
6th do	11.45	do	12.00 p. m. do
7th do	1.45 p. m.	do	2.25 p. m. do
8th do	2.45 do	To the Post Office.	
9th do	3.30 do	meet 3.51 p. m. train.	
10th do	4.00 do	go to do	
11th do	5.45 do	do do	
12th do	6.45 do	do do	

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues, North Plainfield, according to the above time table, and make same connections.

Stage will make return trips over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.30 a. m. 2.00, 2.30, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 p. m.

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Leave New York at 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night. Sundays at 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night.

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Leave Newark at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sundays at 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

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Leave Somerville at 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sundays at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 8.30, 9.45 a. m., 3.45 p. m. Sunday at 7.30, 9.45 a. m., 4.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND LAKE HOPATCONG.

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ROBERT BURNS' BIRTHDAY.

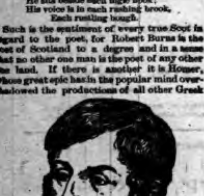
WHY THE POET'S FAME GROWS WITH THE LAPSE OF TIME.

"Why Lives This Day in Fond Remembrance Now? Whence Its Wide Spell That Lights the Weary Heart"—Jan. 25 the Anniversary of His Birth.

I see amid the fields of Ayr
A ploughman who, in foul or fair
Sings at his task
So clear we know not if it is
The laverock's song we hear, or his,
Nor care to ask.

For now he haunts his native land
As an immortal youth; his hand
Guides every plow.
He sits beside each bright nook:
His voice is in each rushing brook,
Each rustling bough.

Such is the sentiment of every true Scot in regard to the poet, for Robert Burns is the poet of Scotland to a degree and in a sense that no other one man in the poet of any other one land. If there is another it is Homer, whose great epic has in the popular mind overshadowed the productions of all other Greek



ROBERT BURNS.

poets. Yet Homer was not a Greek, unless he was born from Scottish ethnic stock, and could be left? Strike the distinctively and emphatically Scotch from Burns, and there is no poet left. Allan Ramsay may be named as a serious rival in the peculiarly local and national line, while Walter Scott is confessedly more classical, but it is Burns that is the poet of Scotland. Burns that makes the world acquainted with Scotland, Burns that by his poems seems to breathe forth the very essence of Scotch feeling, whether of patriotism or superstition, local attachment or the tender passion. It almost seems that with a volume of his poems in hand one might find his way almost blindfolded to Ayr without a guide and recognize at sight the "auld kirk," the bridges and every striking scene upon the Doon.

On the 25th of January, 1759, he was born; on the 21st of July, 1796, he died—only thirty-seven years of life, and nearly all of that spent in rugged toil. In the summer of 1786 the first volume of his poems issued from the obscure press of Kilmarnock, and sprang at once into such popularity that shrewd critics predicted a reaction, for it is a painful fact that, as a rule, the greatest works have grown slowly into public favor, while sudden and universal popularity is often a proof that the product is suited only to the taste in which it appears, that its sparkle and humor pleases because of their apt reference to passing events or harmony with the atmosphere of the day, and will evaporate as that atmosphere is changed. Not thus has it been with Burns. His genius was for all time.

A contemporary, Robert Heron, of the same locality, testifies that "old and young, high and low, learned and ignorant, were alike transported with the pieces, and plowmen and maid servants gladly bestowed their hard earnings to procure the works of Burns." As the first edition was limited to 600 copies it was soon exhausted, and before a second could be issued, so great was the anxiety to obtain it that copies of many of the poems were made in manuscript and handed around from family to family. The volume, indeed, contained matter for all minds—for the lively and sarcastic, for the gay and the thoughtful, for the enthusiast and, above all, for the proper gratification of local pride.

It must be admitted, however, that for this sudden popularity the poems were somewhat indebted to peculiarly favoring circumstances. There had long been a complete dearth of really Scotch writers, while of local lyrics there had practically been none, unless we except the works of Ferguson which appeared in a collected form in 1773. In Edinburgh theology and critical and metaphysical works

THE BRIG O' DOON.

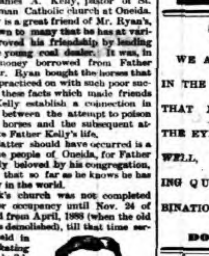
prevailed to an excess. The leading minds of Scotland seemed utterly absorbed in the abstruse, not to speak of the infinitely awful. Theology, if that be the proper name for interminable disputes on the nature and destiny of the soul and God's dealing with man, had apparently dried up all the springs of poetry, and as to eschatology, one can but shudder at the mass of writings and their truly heart-breaking logic.

It must be borne in mind also that this first edition of Burns did not contain those bitter reflections on the poisonic clergy or those semi-political reflections which later made him so many enemies. In the capital (and that not the feeblest) the Scottish intellect had been for a century engaged in hammering out a form of creed, and attacking or defending it. One who has made a careful study of that era estimates that some ten thousand volumes, pamphlets and printed sermons appeared on such questions as whether the elect were but a handful or more out of many billions; whether illumination was of special divine grace or insight be sought as induced by personal endeavor; whether God foreknew only because he had foreordained or because foreknowledge was intolerant in infinite knowledge, and a score of other complicated conundrums in supralapsarian theology.

In the country, however, the Doric muse was struggling for expression through a thousand unlettered peasants. We have abundant proof that it is one of the most curious facts in the nation's development—that about this time the muse of the lower and middle class Scotch had grown weary of dealing with what was to it already apparently the beauty of their country and the poetry of their common life. Rustic incidents and ballads appeared among the gloaming rude, it is true, but valuable indices of a poetic dawn, of a popular longing. To all this feeling Robert Burns suddenly gave voice—he put in tuneful lines what nearly all were vaguely feeling—and was hailed with a wild enthusiasm. Even so it sometimes happens in America that a speaker succeeds in putting into words what the people have begun to feel but have not yet learned to express, and is at once hailed as a great orator, because he has "spoken the people's mind."

A second edition soon appeared (April, 1787), and such was the enthusiasm that 2,800 copies were subscribed for in a few days by 1,500 individuals. Burns had given melodious form to a popular longing; middle class and rural Scotland had found a voice. To understand what followed it is necessary to briefly review the poet's life. Robert Burns was born at Alloway, near Ayr, Jan. 25, 1759, his father being a poor farmer, but a man of sterling worth and intelligence, eager to give his son as good an education as he could afford. It was purely English, except that he studied French for two weeks and took a short course in land surveying; but it was extremely thorough and practical in English. At the early age of eleven he was an acute critic in questions of grammar, and his earliest letters attest his proficiency. As soon as boyish strength was sufficient he was put to hard farm work.

The most generous estimate does not credit the Burns family library with more than a dozen miscellaneous books, among which were Pope's and Allan Ramsay's works, The Spectator, a volume of English songs and some rather tedious histories. With those were some theological works one would think calculated to frighten a boy, but Robert read every one of them and apparently understood them. It was not till he was 28 years old that he had access to anything that might be called a general library, but "A bag of Tuesday, Oct. 8, Father Kelly went into this sacristy to prepare for a special mass. The communion wine stood in a quart bottle on a shelf in the sacristy.



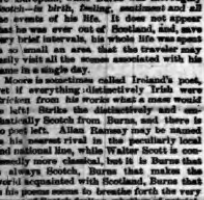
TAM O' SHANTER.

thrown across the stream. About three miles from Ayr is the cottage in which Burns was born, and not far away are the old Alloway Kirk and the poetically famous bridge over the Doon. *In its center the witches succeeded* in tearing off the tail of Tam o' Shanter's mare, but he escaped.

A ranath' stream they dare not cross.

The Burns cottage is a sort of wayside inn, but well preserved and containing several relics. The kirk yard, and once witch haunted kirk of Alloway, is within a few minutes' walk—a roofless and overgrown ruin, but with walls still firm. The stones at the graves of the poet's father, mother and youngest sister still stand with legible inscriptions. Burns was buried at Dumfries, where he died. All the region is redolent of poetry. It is fondly beautiful in itself, and dear to the sentimental for its associations. Over the poet's remains rises a small but beautiful mausoleum, and on the tablet are his striking and appropriate words, written on his first appearance as an author:

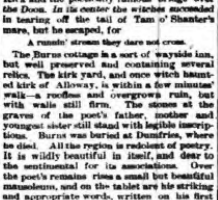
"The poetic genius of my country found me, as the prophetic hard Elijah did Elisha, at the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me."



BURNS' BIRTHPLACE.

From this time forward the lad enjoyed quite a local reputation, but his health was broken in health, Robert was the youngest of seven children, and life for him seemed to grow harder every year. Nevertheless he embraced every opportunity to store his mind with information, and was particularly eager to hear of the old Scottish heroes, but delighted most of all in the old women's stories of witches and warlocks, haunted glens and crags, and mysterious appearances around the old churchyards. A little later he professed some knowledge of the local dialect which attracted wide attention and caused his society to be greatly sought by some persons of means and culture—a result which might have tended to warping his conversational powers, but indeed habits of conviviality and consequent trouble.

In 1781-82 was the darkest period of despondency. He took a small farm in conjunction *with his brother, and lost the little he had* invested. He cast about for methods of improving his fortunes, but failed in all. He was in love and could not marry. The parents of his loved one sternly forbade the union; the lovers met often, however, and the result was that some scandalized, and before a second could be issued, so great was the anxiety to obtain it that copies of many of the poems were made in manuscript and handed around from family to family. The volume, indeed, contained matter for all minds—for the lively and sarcastic, for the gay and the thoughtful, for the enthusiast and, above all, for the proper gratification of local pride.



THE STORM IN ST. LOUIS.

Here are cuts showing something of the wreck wrought by the recent storm in St. Louis, Mo. The first shows the track of the

923 MOUND STREET.

storm through the city and the second the scene of the loss of life at 923 Mound street.

A Dignified Retort.

A little West End girl who was being scolded by her mother about something which she denied having done finally drew herself up with great dignity and remarked:

"Well, mamma, I know nothing whatever about it and care less."—Washington Star.

Sweet Little Somebody.

Somebody crawls into mamma's bed
Just at the break of day,
Snuggles up and whispers loud,
"Somebody's come to stay."

Somebody rushes through the house,
Never once shuts a door,
Scatters her playthings all around
Over the nursery floor.

CLIMB ON THE FENCE AND TEARS HER CLOTHES.

Climbs on the fence and tears her clothes—
Never a bit cares she—
Swings on the gate and makes mud pies—
Who can somebody be?

Somebody looks with roguish eyes
Up through her tangled hair;
"Somebody's come to stay," she says,
"but then
Somebody doesn't care."

TRIED TO KILL A PRIEST.

Mysterious Attempts on the Life of Father Kelly, of Oneida, N. Y.

For several weeks the people of the thriving agricultural village of Oneida in Madison county, New York state, have been greatly excited over a series of mysterious crimes. The first of these was an attempt to poison with arsenic a pair of fine horses belonging to Mr. John F. Ryan, a young coal dealer. The would be poisoner went about his nefarious work by placing in the mangers of the horses apples cut in half and the latter dusted with small twine. The inside of each half was hollowed out and the cavity filled with arsenic. The horses did not eat the apples, and so no harm resulted. Although Mr. Ryan discovered that an attempt had been made to poison his horses, he said nothing about it except to a few friends, and it is improbable the matter would ever have become generally known had subsequent events not given the work of the miscreant a greater importance.

These events were two attempts on the life of Father James A. Kelly, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church at Oneida. Father Kelly is a great friend of Mr. Ryan's, and it is known to many that he has at various times proved his friendship by loaning money to the young coal dealer. It was, in fact, with money borrowed from Father Kelly that Mr. Ryan bought the horses that the poisoner practiced on with such poor success. It was these facts which made friends of Father Kelly establish a connection in their minds between the attempt to poison Mr. Ryan's horses and the subsequent attempts to take Father Kelly's life.

That the latter should have occurred is a surprise to the people of Oneida, for Father Kelly is dearly beloved by his congregation, and he says that so far as he knows he has not an enemy in the world.

St. Patrick's church was not completed and ready for occupancy until Nov. 24 of last year, and from April, 1888 (when the old structure was demolished), till that time services were held in the roller skating rink. In this building, which stands on one of the main streets of the village, a temporary sacristy was fitted up. On Saturday, Oct. 5, Father Kelly went into this sacristy to prepare for a special mass.

REV. JAMES A. KELLY.

A young woman named Mary Terrins had, when services were first held in the rink, voluntarily assumed the duties of keeping it clean and in order. On that October morning she went about her work as usual, and when Father Kelly arrived she had already poured in the wine for the morning's service from the bottle into the glass cruet used on such occasions, and had placed the cruet on a table near the altar, where it would be ready for Father Kelly's hand. Father Kelly noticed, while moving about the sacristy, a small amount of white powder near where the bottle of communion wine had stood. He commented on this to Miss Terrins, who said she had also noticed it, and they thought nothing more about it for the time.

At the offertory, as usual, Father Kelly poured the wine from the cruet into the chalice with an equal amount of water, and, in due course of the mass, drank the mixture about ten minutes later.

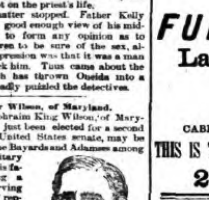
Almost instantly he realized that he had been poisoned. The wine of the sacrament seemed like liquid fire burning out his life. In his own words, "The pain grew more intense each instant, but I persevered in saying the mass through before I had left the altar." As soon as he stepped from the altar he called for help. A druggist and a doctor were summoned, stomach pumps were administered, and the priest's life was saved, although he was sick in bed for several days.

As may be imagined, the matter created great excitement in the village. Investigation showed that the door of the rink could easily be forced and, as no one for a moment suspected Miss Terrins, it was agreed that some one must have gained entrance to the rink and placed the arsenic in the wine bottle. A chemist's analysis of the wine in the bottle showed that it contained enough poison to kill a dozen men. Father Kelly attributed the crime to some "crank," and the matter was allowed to rest there.

On the morning of the first day of the year Father Kelly, who had been at the church (which was then completed) until nearly midnight at an entertainment, took a quarted of wine; two ladies and two gentlemen, all from Utica—who had volunteered to sing for the occasion, to his home to spend the night. About 4 o'clock in the morning they all retired, but Father Kelly did not fall asleep *readily, and at 5 a. m. was reading in bed.*

Suddenly the door bell was rung violently. Father Kelly dressed hurriedly and went to the door. There he found some one who held out a letter. Father Kelly stooped slightly to take the letter. Crash! a blow from a blackjack in the hands of the mysterious visitor struck the priest on the head and arm. This was followed almost instantly by another blow which struck the priest full on the face. He fell, but as he fell he shouted loudly for help. His assailant ran rapidly away just as the guests, roused from their slumbers by the cry of the priest, came out of the house. In the morning a short, thick bar of rusty iron was found on the porch. It was evidently the weapon that had been used in this second attempt on the priest's life.

There the matter stopped. Father Kelly had not had a good enough view of his midnight visitor to form any opinion as to identity or even to be sure of the sex, although his impression was that it was a man who had struck him. Thus came about the mystery which has thrown Oneida into a ferment and badly puzzled the detectives.



SENATOR WILSON, OF MARYLAND.

Senator Wilson, of Maryland.

The Hon. Ephraim King Wilson, of Maryland, who has just been elected for a second term in the United States senate, may be ranked with the big guns and Adamses among our few hereditary legislators. His father was long a lawmaker, serving in the house of representatives of the Twenty-first and Twenty-third congresses, and the son has been almost continuously in office for over forty years. He was born at Snow Hill, Md., where he has always resided. Dec. 22, 1821. After an academy course he entered Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1841. Soon after he was admitted to the bar. In 1847 he was elected to the Maryland legislature, in 1850 was an elector on the Pierce and King ticket, served in the national house for four terms of 1853-73 and has filled other offices. He was chosen to the United States senate in 1885, and is now re-elected for the term to end in 1897.

COAL LUMBER
And Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 B'DWAY

THE MAIN THING

WE ARE AFTER, IN THE REACH OF THAT NOT ONLY THE EYE, BUT THE *WELL, TOGETHER* ING QUALITIES BINATION THAT

IS TO PLACE WITH- PEOPLE, SHOES FIT THE FEET TO POCKET BOOK AS *WITH GOOD* WEAR- MAKING A COM- CANNOT BE BEAT.

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE'S, 29 WEST FRONT ST.

A DROP IN PRICES
ON
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS

GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY IT FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVEN'T THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.

Schwed Brothers,

SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

MY $2.50 SHOE.

Not Since the War Have

Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very beste makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes. Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent.
ON
All Overcoats and Winter Clothing
AT
WERNER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

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Low Prices.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.

CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.35, $1.90, $2.50, $3 AND $5 PER PAIR. BLEDs, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $3.50 AND $5.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.80, $2, $2.60, $3, $7 and $10.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,

NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

MUSIC HALL

1890.

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POWLISON & JONES,

34 West Front St.

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CANNED GOODS

which have an established reputation, Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Soup Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at

Howell's Grocery,

NO. 87 NORTH AVENUE, Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers
AND
METAL WORKERS.
CARNEY BROS.
Dealers in
Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges.
Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST

NEW STYLES
IN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Oil-Cloth and Carpets
GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.
H. A. POPE,
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A. D. COOK & BRO.
LUMBER
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Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield
Cannel Coal
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Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys Cheapest at
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PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
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Park avenue. W. S. SLATER, Manager

FEERLESS SHOE & RUBBER

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB ESTABLISHMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—Reform Club meeting to-night at 7:45 o'clock.

—Remember the Y. M. C. A. members' reception to-night.

—The Crescent League will meet on Wednesday evening next.

—The Borough Council will meet to-morrow night in the parlor of Warren Engine Co., No. 1.

—Services in honor of the Sacred Heart will be held in St. Mary's church to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

—The Board of Directors of the public library will hold their regular monthly meeting next Wednesday evening.

—A cooking class is said to have taken place at Newark last night between birds from Union county and Long Island.

—A number of persons from this city will attend the reception of Company B., in their armory at Somerville to-morrow evening.

—The noon hors of the Westfield Fire Department will elect their Chief and Assistant Engineers on the second Tuesday in February.

—It is reported that John Harkins, the pitcher for the Y. M. C. A. team of Somerville, has been engaged to lead her in one of the Plainfield saloons.

—Ellis, one of the ball players in the Worcester League, has secured a situation in the Pond Tool Works and will probably play on the Crescent nine this season.

—Mr. F. S. Dunn, manager of the Electric Construction and Supply company, has secured the contract to wire Assemblyman Ulrich's new building on North avenue.

—Donata Rose, who was tried and found guilty of atrocious assault in the Somerset County Court last Wednesday, has disappeared. John Fiskeisle is on his bond for $500.

—The Grand Jury of the United States Court at Trenton came in on Saturday and returned nine additional indictments. The jury was discharged. Criminals will be charged next Monday.

—It is reported that a young man from this city hired a livery rig a few nights ago to attend a party. During the evening some one turned out the harness on the horse and disgraced the wagon.

—Paul Spencer, of Cleveland, one of the best well-known amateur pitchers in base-ball circles, is in charge of the Crescent club house, Plainfield, and will play with them this year, as will also his brother Joseph.

—A meeting for the purpose of perfecting the organization a Boys' Club will be held in the parlors of the Unitarian Society to-night at eight o'clock. Everybody interested in the affair is invited to attend the meeting.

—It is said the Pennsylvania railroad will build double-deck ferry boats, so that when bridges are built over Front street at the foot of Cortlandt passengers can step on to the boats without descending stairs. Other ferries will do the same.

—A series of prayer meetings is being held in Vincent chapel this week. Rev. Charles H. Mitchell, pastor of the M. E. church, is conducting the services. The meetings are well attended and much interest is manifested They will conclude to-morrow evening.

—Joe Atkinson, the ex-bearded bangman, is a native of Westfield. He visited his former home one day last week and was the object of much interest, although few of his former associates seemed inclined to shake his hand. Atkinson, however, delights in his calling.

—A very fine almanac is being prepared in connection with the coming great fair of the Bicycle club. It will abound with matter of local interest. Brief historical sketches of the churches and benevolent institution, will be a feature of it. T. S. Burr is in charge of the work and proposes to spare no pains to make it a valuable souvenir.—Central Times.

—Chief of Police Carey of Plainfield has been experimenting on a new treatment for the disease known as "tramp," and the fraternity are likely to give the Chief very little trouble this Winter. He placed four of them in a small cell, with seats for two only. Thus for 24 hours they had to "spell" each other—two sitting and two standing from time to time. Boarding, they were fed on all the cold water they could drink.—Somerville Messenger.

—The week beginning February 24 will be observed as "Christian Endeavor" week by Boards of C. E. societies throughout the United States and other countries. Special prayers will be offered for the C. E. societies every where, the officers of the United Society, and the associate members, and in many societies gifts will be made to the missionary departments of the denominations represented. There are over 6500 societies in the United States and the membership is rapidly ascending to the 500,000 mark.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Wednesday	32	34	27
Thursday	28	36	32
Friday	30	36	30
Saturday	28	36	30
Sunday	28	36	30
Monday	28	36	30
Tuesday	28	36	30
Wednesday	28	36	30
Thursday	28	36	30
Friday	28

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS
A NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:00 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET,
E. W. MORSMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

The new south could ill afford to lose Henry W. Grady.

Russian women telegraphic operators have it tough enough. They are forbidden to marry anybody but a telegrapher; that, too, one employed in the same office with themselves. See what it is to live in a free country!

Still a new use is proposed for electric lights. It has been suggested that they be attached to horses' heads in dark nights and in fogs that carriages may not come in collision.

A yacht has just been built at the Brooklyn navy yard on a somewhat novel plan. The principle of propulsion is that of Water is pumped into the vessel by steam, subjected to great pressure and then suddenly forced out under the water at the stern in rapid jets. This powerful pumping motion is said to drive the vessel forward at a speed much greater than that secured by ordinary steam. The new yacht is called the Riva Ione. Her inventor claims for her that she will develop higher speed than that of ordinary steamers, with less fuel, and that less room will be occupied by machinery, also that she can be more easily steered. If the Evolution proves a success, large ocean steamers will be constructed on the same plan.

Still British gold pours into the country to be invested. There is room for it all here, where so many industries are to be developed. But it is to be hoped our sharp American traders will not try to overreach their British brethren in business deals. This would be disastrous on many accounts. The United States would get such a name for bad faith in Europe that we could not recover from it in a hundred years. Money would quickly stop flowing to us from any part of Europe, and we shall need money for the next half century in the development of our resources. The English have in Europe a reputation for honesty beyond that of any other nation. A reputation for business honesty in the long run is about as valuable a property as one can have.

American Congoans.

Shall we send our negroes to Africa as civiline those original Africans in the Congo Free State? Leopold of Belgium, king of the Congo State, thinks well of the project, believing it would greatly facilitate the peaceful introduction of civilized commerce and industry among his pets. On the principle that it is better to be king among dogs than dog among kings, it might not be a bad thing for the American negroes themselves.

But several points are to be considered before they go. Do the colored citizens want to go to the Congo? They came to America originally without being consulted in the matter, and it is no more than fair that they should be permitted to have their plans about going back.

Again, let us see that each American African knows how to read and write ere he starts on his mission work. Let us also see that the horrid rites and superstitions of Voodooism are stamped out from among the missionaries we send to the Congo. Voodooism is still practiced secretly by thousands of the American negroes.

Until the two matters named are settled, the chances are about even whether the Congo blacks would become civilized or whether the American blacks would lapse into barbarism. Individuals and tribes have gone back from civilization to barbarism before now.

Women on Divorce.

The North American Review contains a collection of papers from well known women with "views" on the divorce question. Some of the ladies seem to have that mysterious feminine reverence for what the law can do, not having yet learned that no law can be enforced till public sentiment is such that it would obey that law without a legal enactment to such effect. They should read Herbert Spencer.

The ladies who have written are Mary A. Livermore, Amelia E. Barr, Rose Terry Cooke, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Jenny June.

All believe in divorce, Rose Terry Cooke and Jenny June for the scriptural cause only. The other three are rather more liberal. Mrs. Livermore, whose own married life is so happy that she can afford to speak her mind, thinks divorce may properly be granted for drunkenness, cruelty, infamous crime, desertion and failure of a husband to provide for his family. She says:

"It is at variance with the best interests of society and lowers the ideal of marriage for such persons to be compelled to live in married relations."

Mrs. Livermore thinks divorced persons should be allowed to remarry.

Jenny June seems to regard marriage at the best as a mild sort of purgatorial discipline, which people, having got into, should make the best of, from a sense of duty, as doing taxes good on general principles.

REPRESENTATIVES RAVE

The West Virginia Election Case Causes a Row.

RECONSTRUCTION DAYS RECALLED

Cries of "Cave" and "Rebel Yell" on the Floor of the House—The New Republic of Brazil Formally Recognized by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The wildest and most tumultuous scene since reconstruction times was enacted in the house over the motion to take up the Smith-Jackson West Virginia election case. After the house had passed a bill relieving the political disabilities of D. C. Smith, of Texas, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, called up the West Virginia contested election case. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, raised the question of consideration, and disturbering at once began. On this the Democrats generally refused to vote. While the roll was being called, Speaker Reed noted the names of those present and not voting. When the vote was announced it was announced that 161 votes were in the affirmative and 2 in the negative.

Speaker Reed's Rose.

Mr. Crisp at once raised the point of "no quorum" and Speaker Reed directed the clerk to record the names, a list of which he had prepared of members not voting but present. A loud shout of approval was raised on the Republican side. Then as the names of the Democrats were read by the speaker members got up to their places and protested against their names being recorded against their will.

Cries of "Cave" and "Rebel Yell."

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, when his name was called, took the floor and denounced the action of the speaker as "revolutionary." With this the Democrats stood up and cheered him, or shouted their protests by cries of "Cave," to which the Republicans responded as the "rebel yell." The scene at this moment on the floor of the house was one of tumult and riot. When quiet was restored Speaker Reed said he did he was simply announcing a fact, not voting for members.

Governor Hill's Action a Precedent.

Mr. Breckenridge made a long statement in justification of his course, quoting precedents to maintain the correctness of his position and citing the action of Governor Hill, of New York, and the presiding officer of the New York state senate, in deciding that three-fifths of the members present were a quorum—although in the latter case refusal to vote—and precisely similar to his decision. Another process, he said, which every old member would recognize, whereby the opinion of the chair is accepted as incontestible evidence of the recognition of the right to record members present as constituting part of a quorum who did not vote, was seen in the last day occurrence at certain stages of the session of the house when votes were announced by the chair containing more than a majority constituting no quorum. Yet if the point was not made the bill was always declared passed, and that could only be on a very distinct basis, and that was that every body present silently agreed to the fact that there was a quorum.

Mr. Reed's Words Used Against Himself.

Mr. Crisp appealed from the decision of the chair, and quoted from Speaker Blaine's rulings to the force bill to the effect that the speaker had not the power to count a quorum, and declared that Speaker Reed's decision just made would be the foundation of the greatest legislative fraud ever committed. He quoted from remarks of Mr. Reed in former years in favor of a fair vote by the house, in which he used these words:

"The constitutional idea of a quorum is not the physical presence of a majority of the members but the presence of a majority of the members present and participating in the business of the house."

"I appeal," Mr. Crisp exclaimed, "from Phillip drunk to Philip sober."

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said the constitution decided the question at issue, and said plainly: "A majority of the whole body shall constitute a quorum to do business," but it did not say that a majority should be required to vote for a measure, a motion or resolution in order to pass it.

Mr. Carlisle Takes the Floor.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, said this decision was not a question of parliamentary law, but of constitutional law. No speaker had ever before decided that less than a quorum could pass any bill or vote in the house. If the ruling was correct, there was no necessity for any provision of the constitution defining what less than a quorum could do. A majority constituted a quorum "to do business," he said. The words were put in the constitution of the state of New York, upon which Lieutenant Governor Hill's decision had been based.

Mr. McKinley took the floor but yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried without division. The matter will come up again today, probably on the question of approving yesterday's journal.

Pennsylvania's "Border Claim."

A commission appointed by the Pennsylvania state legislature appeared before the house committee on war claims in support of the claim involving about $3,000,000 and commonly known as the "border claim." The appointees were Governor Beaver, Governor Beaver, State Senators Penrose, Berry, Williamson and Martin and Representatives H. Hall, Thomas H. Capp, Benjamin M. Nead, and Attorney General Kirkpatrick. Governor Beaver and Attorney General Kirkpatrick addressed the committee in support of the claim.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The feature in the senate was the speech by Mr. Mitchell on the silver coinage question. A communication from the secretary of the navy was presented in the senate today relating to the "policy" report and expressing his belief in the capacity of the country to build the eight battle ships recommended by the department.

The senate adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to debts due by southern states on Indian trust funds and on the direct tax of 1861.

Mr. Mitchell addressed the senate on the bill for the free coinage of silver, in accordance with previous notice. He said the repealing bill was not a demand for the issue of unlimited money, as all agreed that such a policy would be suicidal. He considered the question as one of the most important that had been brought before the country.

It was not a party question. The question was whether the volume of money of the world should be re-established, or whether gold alone should be the monetary standard. Should the American idea on that subject be abandoned, and that of Great Britain adopted? Was the financial ship of America to sail only in the wake of the golden tramps of Great Britain?

It was a contention, in the main, between the rich and the poor; between the creditor class and the debtor class. It involved a gigantic effort, or perhaps the term "conspiracy" might not be inappropriate, on the part of a special class and its allies to depress values in order that the price of the creditors' bond and note and mortgage could gain that increased purchasing power and their power of absorption augmented. It was a bill, however, to provide for a sufficient amount of the circulating medium, which was the largely increasing business of the country, and which would tend to check the alarming decline in the value of farms, farm products and other commodities.

Mr. Mitchell favored the free coinage of silver as the only way to restore and secure national prosperity. He gave silver the debt paying functions of legal tender, and also to provide for the issue of legal tender certificates based upon silver bullion.

The senate confirmed a large number of appointments, among them that of Samuel Bailey, Jr., assistant treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati.

The New Republic Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The completion of the formal recognition of the United States of Brazil occurred at the executive mansion yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Valente, minister resident and consul general of the provisional government, and Mr. Mendonca, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on a special mission to this country, called and presented their credentials to President Harrison. Secretary Blaine accompanied the two representatives of the new Brazilian government, and introduced them to the president. The ceremonies took place in the blue room and were marked by great cordiality. Dr. Valente, upon presenting his credentials, spoke as follows:

Dr. Valente's Speech.

"Mr. President—It is gratifying to me to have the honor of placing in your excellency's hands the letter by which the chief of the provisional government of the United States of Brazil has been pleased to confirm me in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America. Giving full expression to the sentiments and the earnest wishes which animate the people of Brazil, I express all towards this great republic, and following my own impulses as well, I beg to assure you, Mr. President, that I shall omit no effort of any kind to maintain the friendly relations and the cordial understanding that have ever existed between our two countries."

President Harrison's Reply.

President Harrison replied as follows: "Mr. Minister—I receive you as the representative of a new republic—always a grateful duty to the government of the United States. It is especially gratifying to me that has transformed the empire of Brazil into the United States of Brazil has been observed with deep interest by the government and people of this country. It is a source of profound satisfaction to the American people that the provisional government of the Brazilian republic has entered into peaceful possession of power without violence. I trust this circumstance may prove a happy augury of peace, progress and prosperity in the career which now opens for the United States of Brazil. Speaking for the people of this country, it will be my constant aim to cultivate the most friendly relations with your government and to increase the intercourse and to enlarge the commercial exchanges between the two republics. I trust that you will find in this republic a pleasant residence, and I am sure you will receive a warm welcome."

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A caucus of Democratic senators was held for over two hours this morning, presided over by Senator Palmer. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, presided. Several long speeches in favor of the adoption of suitable measures were made, but no action was taken beyond the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consult with the house congressional committee for the purpose of selecting a congressional executive committee to conduct the next campaign and to define questions of party policy. The Aberdeen affair was not alluded to in the conference.

AN ERIE WRECK.

One Man Killed and Four Injured at Owego, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 30.—At midnight the Erie express with Wells Fargo express on the Erie railroad, east bound, dashed into the rear of passenger train No. 12, which was standing at the station at Owego. The rear passenger coach and the engine were wrecked. Three persons are reported killed.

Later—Patrick Maloney, a prominent democratic politician of Owego, was putting his little girl on the train when the collision occurred. He was caught between two cars and killed. Four others were injured.

York State Boxers Meet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The final bouts in the state boxing championship series were fought tonight. The results were: 105 pound class, James Farrell, New York, defeated M. Shields, Pastime; T. Murphy, Pastime, defeated Jim Barlow, National; in the finals Farrell defeated Murphy, and Barlow badly punished. In the 105 pound class, T. Mulroy, National, defeated D. Hagen, Pastime. Both men were severely punished at the close of a rattling fight. The judges disagreed in the 135 pound match between Owen Harney and H. Stevenson, Pastime, and the referee gave the decision to Harney. Stevenson was the favorite of the audience. J. Mullen, West End, was defeated by T. Walsh, Nonpareil, in the 145 pound class. Middleweight, 158 pound class, McAuliffe and Carlson, Bridge club, fought tamely and were missed. McAuliffe got the decision. T. Murphy defeated T. Schneering in the 158 pound class. Schneering knocked Farrell out in the 120 pound special class. Farrell fell bleeding in his second's arms. Owen Harney defeated P. Walsh in the light weight 135 pound class.

Quiet in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The British steamer Advance, from various ports in Brazil, arrived here. Quietness prevailed everywhere in the country. The Advance sailed from Rio and started on her voyage. When the Advance sailed from here in December E. B. Brown, of Brooklyn, was among her saloon passengers. He went to Barbadoes, and while a guest of a hotel there committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He was supposed to have been suffering from temporary insanity. His remains were brought home by the Advance.

The Western Union Must Pay.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—In the United States circuit court Judge Colt rendered a rescript in the case of the attorney general of Massachusetts against the Western Union Telegraph company, being a claim of the state for the payment of taxes disputed by the company. On the basis of the rescript the taxes of 1886-7-8 are to be collected.

Suicide with a Shotgun.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Samuel Hammond, a farmer who lived about four miles south of Virgil Corners, in this county, committed suicide by shooting himself with a double barrel shotgun. Mr. Hammond leaves a wife and three children. No cause seems to be known for the act. He had been ill for a few days.

TO SUE EVERY DESERTER

The Baseball Magnates Seem Full of Fight.

ENCOURAGED BY THE WARD CASE.

An Interesting Session of the National League in New York—The Atlantic Association Delegates Aggrieved at the Decision of the Arbitration Board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—It was long after 3 o'clock before the adjourned meeting of the National league was reopened. The delegates to the convention were as follows: New York, John B. Day, Walter Appleton and Charles T. Dillingham; Brooklyn, F. A. Abel, J. Doyle and C. B. Byrne; Washington, Walter Hewitt; Indianapolis, John T. Brush and J. H. Martin; Boston, A. H. Soden and W. H. Conant; Chicago, A. G. Spaulding; Philadelphia, John I. Rogers, Al Reach and Harry Wright; Pittsburg, W. A. Nimick, Al Saundrth and M. Brown; Cleveland, T. A. Howe, T. Robinson and G. T. Hawley; Cincinnati, H. Stern.

The League's Lawsuits.

After being in session for four hours the League meeting was adjourned for the day. The most interesting business transacted was the reading of the report of the special committee on law.

The committee reported that under their direction suits in equity had been instituted in New York and Philadelphia to restrain certain reserved players from playing with any but their respective clubs during the season of 1890; that in the Philadelphia suits the proceedings were being pushed for final agreement without asking for a preliminary injunction, but in New York a test case had been made with the New York club as plaintiff and John Ward as defendant, and application for a preliminary injunction argued and refused; that in the latter case the judge, while holding that on the face of the record no urgency appeared that would warrant the issuance of a preliminary injunction, and that a regular trial was necessary to dissipate doubts and to substantiate by proofs the right to a perpetual restraining order against Ward, most unequivocally decided the main contention in favor of the League's claim that the eighteenth paragraph of the Players' contract of 1889 gives each club an option on the players' services for the season of 1890.

Every Deserter to Be Sued.

The committee recommend that they be authorized to direct the prosecution of suits in equity in every state and federal court in the United States that may be necessary to obtain proper injunctive relief against players who are bound or reserved by contract with League clubs for 1890 from giving their services to any other club or clubs. This report was adopted by a unanimous vote. The recommendation will be carried out.

Plenty of Applications.

The negotiation committee reported that about 300 applications for positions had been received from players and that a number have been signed by the League's committee. This report also was accepted. This constituted the business of the day.

Meeting of the Arbitration Board.

At the meeting of the board of arbitration to settle disputes between the Atlantic and New England associations and other clubs, the case of M. J. Cody, of the Cleveland club, was decided against the Des Moines club, and the Cleveland club can retain him.

The Atlantic-New England Dispute.

The dispute between the New England league and the Atlantic association was settled by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the New England league, of Lowell, Worcester, Springfield and Hartford clubs be admitted to the protection of the qualified articles of agreement upon the tendering of resignations to the Atlantic association by the Lowell, Worcester and Hartford clubs."

The question of the admission of the Providence club to the New England league was held in abeyance, pending inquiry into the status of the Providence club, recently admitted to the Atlantic association.

Several players from players were received and disposed of. Tim O'Rourke wrote players reported killed.

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CHICAGO FOLLOWS SUIT.

She Increases Her World's Fair Fund to $10,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—At a prolonged meeting of the executive committee of the Chicago World's exposition Mayor Creiger was instructed, after the passage of a resolution, to send the following telegram to George Davis at Washington:

"By action of the executive committee of the Chicago's World's exposition, it is proposed to increase the fund to $10,000,000 by the issuance of $5,000,000 in bonds.

"D. C. CREIGER, Chairman."

This matter has been in contemplation for some time, and in view of the satisfactory condition of the finances and the liberality and public spirit displayed by the people of Chicago and the north west generally, it was deemed best to increase the fund to $10,000,000 in order to assure congress that Chicago will do her share towards making the exposition the greatest success possible.

Mr. Otis Cary, in offering the resolution providing for the issuance of $5,000,000 in bonds in addition to the $5,000,000 guarantee fund already subscribed, said it was "now or never" with Chicago. She would do more or as much as any other city competing for the exposition.

Mr. Young added to the enthusiasm of the meeting by volunteering to take $100,000 worth of the bonds.

A HORRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Three Men Mangled and Killed by a Bursting Boiler.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch to The Times from Fairmont, W. Va., says: A horrible boiler explosion has just occurred at the saw mill of A. B. Loech, on Falling Rock creek, twenty-five miles from here, which killed three men. The mill had stopped to tighten a loose belt. Eight men were working in and near the mill, when a few minutes before 12 o'clock the explosion occurred, demolishing the mill and machinery. Joseph Wright, aged 25 years, was flying a saw when the explosion occurred. The saw was broken in pieces, one of which cut off Wright's throat from ear to ear. He leaves a widow and child at Wellston, O. Morgan Hoover was blown a hundred yards distant and driven into the ground to his hollow top up to his waist, horribly torn and mangled and killed instantly. He leaves a widow and seven children. Burl Mullins, aged 20 years, single, had his skull crushed in and cut in abdomen, eyes and face scalded. He lived but a few hours.

The cause of the explosion is not known. The engineer says there was plenty of water in the boiler. The mill only started operations Monday after a shut down for repairs.

Death in the Blockade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The rotary plow which has been making a big fight in the Sierra Nevada mountains in the blockade on the Central Pacific road broke down in the final drift remaining near Cascade when only 300 yards of snow had remained. An army of shovelers remained at work all night to clear away the remaining snow obstructing five cars of delayed mail, which were sent east from Cascade. The mail will be the first train through. John Coughlin, telegraph operator at Cisco, died at his lonely station four days ago of pneumonia. The nearest help, including doctor, was unable to aid on snowshoes, but arrived too late to save his life and he was buried in a snow drift. Mr. McVoy, of Sergeant & C. McVean, of Jefferson barracks, died at Truckee, Monday, of diphtheria, while on one of the westbound trains. Lucia Zaretta, the "Mexican midget," said to be the smallest human being in the world, a passenger on the same train, died at Truckee from gastric fever.

They Will Resist Taxation.

DENISON, Tex., Jan. 30.—Serious trouble is anticipated here. The collection of the state tax approaches for the collection of the per capita tax of $5 levied on white residents for the privilege of performing manual labor. The law is the source of much contention, and on a number of occasions has well nigh precipitated an armed conflict. There are fully 30,000 whites in the state who are ripe for revolt because of the action of the legislature in disfranchising them after having enjoyed the rights of citizenship for so many years, and it believed that a resistance to payment of the tax will be encouraged, in which case serious results are apprehended.

Persistent Train Wreckers.

AVON, Mass., Jan. 30.—Attempts were made to wreck two trains near here yesterday. A rail was found spiked to the track upon the tracks were discovered in time to prevent damage. Just before the Boston 2 p.m. train was due several logs and an old switch were found directly across the rails on a curve south of this city. Later in the day sleepers were found on the track a short distance from the city. The logs were removed just in time to prevent the wrecking of a passenger train. This is the fourth attempt made to wreck trains near here within a short time.

Governor Abbett Talks to Jersey Farmers.

TRENTON, Jan. 30.—The New Jersey state board of agriculture met today at the state house in this city yesterday. The report of the executive committee showed that the past year has been a very poor one for farmers, owing to unusual rains and discriminative freight rates. Governor Abbett appeared before the board and promised to aid them in right of the latter. He suggested the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the regular legislative committee.

The Annexation Spirit Decreasing.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—The house of commons has adopted unanimously the Mulock loyalty address to the queen, with a few amendments. The address will be engrossed and transmitted through Lord Stanley and Premier Salisbury to her majesty. It is generally conceded that the unanimous action shows beyond doubt that the feeling in favor of annexation has died out instead of increasing.

Dr. Bradley's Sentence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Dr. William H. Bradley, who was arrested in charge of the weekly edition of The Philadelphia Press, has been sentenced to five years and six months in the penitentiary for embezzling money which belonged to the paper.

Sullivan Sees Jackson Spar.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Peter Jackson and Jack Ashton sparred at an exhibition under the auspices of the Union Athletic club last night in Music hall. They had four three minute rounds. Jackson won. Sullivan was among the 2,500 spectators.

Death of Mrs. Anna W. Perkins.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Anna W. Perkins, daughter of the late Hon. H. F. Haven, died at her home in this city, Jan. 29, of the grip. Mrs. Perkins was wealthy and was noted for her acts of charity.

A Missing Cashier.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—No news has been received of Mr. Burd, the missing cashier of the Canard office. His accounts are all right, and his friends think that he has met with an accident.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

Mrs. Warnicke Emulates Mrs Southworth at Troy.

SHE SHOT HER BETRAYER DOWN.

Details of a Sensational Tragedy at Troy, N. Y.—Edwin Firth, an Inventor of Note, Seriously Wounded in the Head. The Woman's Pitiful Story.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The late Hanna Southworth has an emulator in this city. Mrs. Southworth fatally shot Stephen L. Fetus in broad daylight in the streets of New York, and yesterday afternoon Minnie Warnicke, a pretty girl, sent a bullet into the head of Edwin Firth, on Broadway, near the Union depot. Mrs. Warnicke came here from Chicago several days ago and visited several lawyers, to whom she said that she had been betrayed by Firth, and who she wanted to sue him for $100,000 damages for seduction under promise of marriage. The lawyers did not seem to take kindly to her proposition, and then she visited the superintendent of police, who suggested that she procure a criminal warrant against Firth. This she declined to do and left.

The Revengeful Shot.

In the morning she wrote two letters to Firth. One of them, requesting that he call at 340 River street, she did not send. The other, asking an appointment for a meeting on Congress street, was forwarded, and Firth, who was on his way to the depot, met the woman on the corner of Fifth avenue and Congress street. They had a short conversation and walked along Fifth avenue. When nearing Broadway Firth hurried ahead, followed by the woman. Suddenly she drew a revolver from under her ulster, and, rapidly approaching Firth, she placed the pistol at his head and fired. Firth staggered and grasped the railing in front of the adjacent house. Pedestrians hurried to the report of the weapon attracted several persons to Firth's assistance, who carried him into Dr. Finder's office.

A Cool Murderess.

Meanwhile the woman coolly turned upon her heel, placed the still smoking revolver under her ulster, and walked down Fifth avenue. She followed by several boys who had seen the shooting. One of the boys notified Policeman Thomas McManus, who intercepted Mrs. Warnicke, and, as she admitted the shooting, took her to the police office, where Firth identified her as his assailant. The woman was then taken to police headquarters, where Superintendent Willard at once recognized his caller of a few days ago.

The Woman's Story.

The woman made this statement: "Firth wronged me. I made his acquaintance in Chicago about two years ago. Then I was a virtuous woman. I am not one now, and it is his fault. He told me that he was a mechanist, and said that he had invented a machine in Troy to make shirt bosoms. According to his statements great sums of money had been offered to him in Troy for the machine, and he was daily receiving offers from parties in Chicago, and that he would soon be a very rich man.

"He professed great affection for me and promised marriage. When he said for personal reasons would have to be postponed for a while. I was weak enough to yield to his solicitations about six months ago. Soon afterward he proved boys who had heard of his return to Troy and wrote to him, but he paid no attention to my letter.

Crazed by the Discovery.

"Last week I learned that he was a married man. The discovery made me crazy. I did not know what I was about for hours afterward. When I came to myself I determined to see him once more. I procured money to pay my fare to Troy. I came on here and found that he was living with his wife and children in this city.

"I bought a revolver and shot him as he was walking away from me. I am a widow. My husband died five years ago. I have three small children. Will help them! Oh, how will they bear this disgrace!"

An Inventor of Note.

Firth admits all of the woman's story except that he promised to marry her. He is about 40 years of age, married and has three children. He is the inventor of an axle for carriages that in a year or two has made him rich. He also invented a horseshoe machine and rifle pipe. The latter is being made by the United States government at the Watervliet arsenal. It is probable that Firth may recover.

MORE TROUBLE FOR IVES.

The Young Napoleon's Firm Has Been Sued in Tort.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Mineral Range Railroad company of Michigan, by O'Neill, complaint with the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York against Henry S. Ives, George H. Stayner and Frederick Ives, individually and as members of the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., and William N. Cromwell, assignee of that firm. The bill charges that the complainant on Jan. 27, 1890, obtained judgment in the supreme court of Kings county against H. S. Ives & Co. for the sum of $450,984 27, and that execution thereon has been returned unsatisfied. The bill alleges that the assignment made by Ives & Co. on Aug. 11, 1887, was made with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the said firm, and the complainant therefore prays that the assignment be declared null and void; that a receiver be appointed, and that a writ of injunction issue prohibiting the defendants from parting with or in any way disposing of any of the property of the firm.

New York's Fair Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The senate has passed the World's fair bill, but with the following commission the following names: Samuel Sloan, Herman Armour, W. H. Webb, W. P. Clyde, William Dowd, Darius Ogden Mills, Russell, Christopher C. Baldwin, Edward Mitchell, Albert B. Boardman, Louis F. Payn, Erastus Corning, Sidney Dillon, Noah Davis, Henry Hilton, Frederick Cook, John T. Plummer, Albert M. Palmer, James M. Varnum, R. A. McCurdy, Charles Peabody, Ellis H. Roberts and Hiram Hitchcock.

Jersey Can Build Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The naval board appointed to examine the works of Moore & Sons, at Rilanebthport, N. J., have reported to Secretary Tracy that the firm will be able in three months to commence work on the proposed two new gunboats should the contract be awarded. Moore & Sons were the lowest bidders for the gunboats, the contracts for which have not yet been awarded.

Thieves Use Pepper on a Cashier.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—Thieves entered the office of a navigation company while the cashier was busy with his accounts and threw a quantity of pepper into the cashier's eyes, and, seizing a sum of money, made their escape.

THE DAIRY,
69 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,
are offering special inducements in
Gilt Edged Butter
Call and see them.
Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Buttermilk, Cream, Buttermilk and Cottage Cheese (Fresh every day).
Get our Prices on Canned Goods, Fine Preserves, Pickles, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.
DELICATESSEN
Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Mustard, Pickles, Lyres, Sauerkraut, Rolled Mops, Beef and Fish Sardines. All kinds of Fancy Crackers and Salads, Swiss, Roman, Sweet Brie, Neufchatel, Pineapple, Head Cheese, Limburger Cheese.
W. C. TUBB, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

LICENSED
PAWNBROKER
Samuel Dreier,
Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property.
COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET.
UPSTAIRS,
Plainfield, New Jersey. 121-19-tuf

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
18 North Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DRINK THE THREE B. TEA.

Wm. J. Stephenson,
CATERER
and
Ice Cream Dealer,
18 NORTH AVENUE

FURNITURE
and
BEDDING,
Bedroom Suites,
Parlor Suites,
Tables and
Chairs.
R. R. Fairchild.
21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.
Orders below Post-Office.
SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

INFLUENZA
Now so Prevalent and Known in Europe as
LA GRIPPE
Speedily and Permanently Cured by the Use of that well-known Remedy, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest, Side and Back, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. 50 cts. and $1 a Bottle. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

USE SCATTER-CORNS
Scatter-Corns Killer or Exterminator removes Hard or Soft Corns, Callouses or Bunions painlessly and permanently. Scatter-Corns Ointment, a positive cure for Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Feet, Tender Corns, &c. Ointment, 25 cts. Killer, 50 cts. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Scatter-Corns, 32 Arcadia Street, Newark, N. J. W. H. HISCOX & CO., Newark, N. J.

Holly Grove Dairy!
Gold Medal Prize Butter,
in pound rolls, 35 cents. Pure Jersey Milk and Cream, 6c.; buttermilk, 5c., in specially sealed quart bottles, delivered daily. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. Entire herd contagious tuberculosis. A. J. C. Jersey cows. Lock box 624, Plainfield, or Geo. A. Moore's, 14 North avenue. 7-11-1m

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle,
27 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper hangers
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

THE MULE STRUCK OUT.

That Is Why Headless Chickens Were Picked Up in Virginia.

There has been considerable gold found recently several miles north of the District line, and several shafts have been sunk on various properties, all of which, to use the usual language of the miners, "exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners." Several fortunes have since the seat of disturbance have been turning considerable money hauling ore from the shaft to Senator Stewart's stamp mill, down in the valley, and shafts are sunk and the ore extracted by the usual methods of drilling and blasting. For the latter purpose nitro-glycerine is used.

One of the shooters put several quarts nitro-glycerine cans in his cart, and took them to his home, near Tuscora Park, last week, intending to clean them up and make pails of them. He let them drop in the barn yard while he was putting up the mules. A half grown hog saw the cans, walked up and smelled them around. About a gill of the stuff had collected in the bottom of each, and the pig licked it down. It has a sweet flavor and is medicinal. Then the fellow came out, picked up the cans and took them into the house. The pig chewed up a stray ear of corn, a dead rat, some corn husks and two or three other delicacies and ambled into the barn. Perhaps nothing would have happened if the razor back had been gifted with ordinary intelligence, but what would possess him, except the circumstance to go and scratch his back against the post of the off mule's stall is past understanding. Now, mules are only human; they are not exempt from the whims and foibles of mankind.

When things go wrong with them they make the welkin ring with their wild Hosanna "Haw-ee! haw-ee! haw-ee!" and then bite like a Queen Anne mudsill. So when the off mule looked around and saw the pig scratching his back six inches from his hock he straightened his neck, closed his eyes in brief and silent prayer, swung his sinister limb up over his shoulder and then struck out like Kelly at the bat. The pig described a beautiful parabola, somewhat on the three fifty-300 pound shell from one of Admiral Porter's mortars, sailed out through the barn doors on a flat trajectory and struck on top of the barn house.

Then came a clap of thunder sound; the pig, O, where was he? Ask of the winds which whistled round the heavens and the seas. The nitro-glycerine had exploded. The big pig, his house and poultry into the middle of Ballyhack. There hasn't a piece of that pig been found big enough to hold an inquest on, nor a piece of the house big enough for a hen to pick her teeth on, and a colored man was arrested on Long bridge the other day for having in his bag some headless chickens, which he confessed he picked up over in Virginia.—Washington Post.

Shocking Depravity.

Benevolent Old Lady (to little girl)—My little dear, do you wash your face and hands every morning?

"No, mam."

"Good gracious! That's perfectly dreadful. Do you wash your face in the middle of the day?"

"No, ma'am."

"Dear me! When do you wash yourself?"

"I never washes."

"Horrible! It is shocking how depraved the lower classes are! I must organize a society do see that children are properly washed. Tell me, little one, do you really never wash yourself?"

"No, mum, mamma washes me every morning."—Texas Siftings.

An Excuse That Excused.

Miss Elder—Why were you not at my birthday reception yesterday, Mr. Smithers? Didn't you receive your card?

Mr. Smithers—Yes, but I mislaid it.

Miss Elder—But didn't you remember the day?

Mr. Smithers (without malice)—I thought I did until I heard a gentleman say that you were not born yesterday.—Life.

Love's Madness.

Madeleine (fondly)—George, dearest, I could not make out your last love letter at all. It was full of the queerest marks.

George (a very young M. D.)—Good heavens! I have sent you a prescription and have given your letter to the prescription clerk! And the patient died.

(Falls in convulsions.)—Pittsburg Bulletin.

No One's Death Desired.

Landlord (to departing guest)—I trust I may rely upon your recommending my establishment?

Guest—I don't happen to have at this moment a mortal enemy in the world!—Humoristische Blaetter.

Nothing Queer About It.

Mary—Jack says that when he came over his ship "spoke" another. Isn't that a queer form of expression?

Amy—Not at all. I've seen a ship's pony myself.—Yenowine's News.

High Up.

Hollis Holworthy—Yes, I've been looking up some of my ancestors, and—

Miss Beacon—I guess you found a good many of them up a tree, didn't you!—Harvard Lampoon.

A Japanese Version.
Taimay hata litti ism.
Hittius whita suo.
Aren't all whenar Taimay cost
Zelam hopher tiggo.

Hittio ther tastenal ooda
Ittwa secunast senul
Ittmad ooa shaldeth ish pla
Tushes solassa achul.

Astso notatcher turuim ost
Boiitl hel iggar nea
Antvagg iggra tigs lassa
Til Taimay dida pear.

Wha makal am iof Taimay soo
Zogue children are iry
Ous Taimay ish Jehovoo
Zetotcher didre pli.

—Judge.

A Financial Disaster—for Jones.

Smith—Well, Jones, how are you getting on, old fellow?

Jones—Poorly; lost $50,000 yesterday.

"How was that?"

"By Mrs. Marie's father fired me."—Merchant Traveler.

THE BEE HIVE

Woolen Goods Must Go!

Children's Tobogganing Caps, 15c. and 25c. Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size 25c.

Children's Mitts, 10c.
Ladies' All Wool Mitts, reduced to 25c.
Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 35c.
10 doz. Ladies' Tan, Agrene, eighteen rolled, fancy prique tops, and 50c., reduced to 19c.
5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered back, 69c.
Undressed Mousquetaire, 8 button length, 98c.
15 doz. Camel's Hair Socks, worth c. 15c. a pair

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First trip from Hillside ave. and Broadway—Fall a. m. to meet 7:58 a. m. train. Route—Hillside ave. and Broadway, Broadway to 9th st.; to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.32 a. m. train.
3d	do 9.15	do	9.32 do
4th	do 10.15	do	10.37 do
5th	do 11.03	do	11.18 do
6th	do 12.00	do	12.17 p. m. do
7th	do 1.46 p. m.	do	2.15 & 2.35 p. m.
8th	do 2.45	To the Post Office.	
9th	do 3.40	do meet	3.51 p. m. train.
10th	do 4.30	do	4.39 do
11th	do 5.45	do	6.07 do
12th	do 6.40	do	7.05 do

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Mercer avenues North Plainfield, according to the above time table, and make same connections.

Stage will make return trips over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 8.07, 9.07, 10.07, 11.30 a. m. 2.58, 3.36, 3.48, 5.30, 6.30 p. m.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

EVERY HOUSEWIFE SHOULD HAVE A WEEKLY MENDING DAY.

How Jenny Lind Won Grid—Imaginary Ailments of Women—A Lighthouse Heroine—Women as Preachers—Female Tenacity of Life—Recipes for Beauty.

Every housewife should set apart one day in each week for a mending day—its duties should be as religiously performed as her daily duties. Says a writer in Good Housekeeping. Which day it shall be depends upon the usual time of getting the clothes in from the wash. If that disagreeable work is done at home, it should be so early in the week as practicable; the flannels should be washed out and dried quickly, so as to shrink as little as possible, and to allow plenty of time to air them, for nothing is more ruinous to the health than damp flannels.

If the clothes are all in by Thursday evening, then Friday would be a nice opportunity to lay out every garment and put it through a rigorous examination. It is well to have a special stocking basket, in which all the socks and stockings are placed ready for inspection. It should be furnished with suitable needles, darning cotton of all colors to suit the fancy of every, a pair of thick gloves, etc., so that it can be picked up at any of those odd moments which so often come to a housekeeper when she is not ready to settle down to work which needs cutting out or sewing. After the holes are mended, thin places should be neatly darned, for then they present a strong, even surface which is more comfortable than the hole when darned together later.

The garments which need mending should be placed in another basket. Every button should be examined, and if they are pulling out by the roots, as children's buttons always do, a double bit of cotton, or matched thread, should be run in and out on the wrong side, the edge of the hole beaued down on it, and the button replaced, concealing the hole entirely. It takes but a few moments to sew on a button higher or lower to gain a firm foundation.

Brings have a way of wearing half off their waists when they are sewed on. They should be cut, the old piece ripped off and a new sewing taken up, or else new strings. Little slits in underclothing should have a strong piece of muslin laid under, much larger than the slit; when that is darned down with a few neat stitches it will hold much longer than if the slit is darned alone.

Boys' clothing should be furnished with good strong pockets, for the joy of a little chap's first pantaloons pales before "lots of pockets, and just everything."

Little girls enjoy pockets, too; a moderate sized one, in the seam of a calico or gingham dress, is very handy; handkerchief, thimble and other necessary things which would otherwise be left lying around and lost.

I find that a child's habit of neatness largely depends upon the condition of the clothing put upon her from infancy. If she is accustomed to whole clothes, she will enjoy them, find that them a necessity, and finally learn to love and loathe tidiness.

The poor little children who dive into bureau drawers, pulling out buttonless bodies, torn aprons and ragged dresses, which they care about until they draw these wearable garments, are greatly to be pitied; nor are they to be blamed if they grow up into careless, untidy women. Let the mother who never wins to buy just enough material for a child's dress, with nothing left for mending. The sleeves always rub out first, and if there is a little piece left over for new sleeves, and she will be all "washed alike," for nearly all colored goods will fade in time.

Jenny Lind and Grid.

I have read somewhere a little ballad that tells a pretty story of the famous songstress, Jenny Lind. Many days, months, and years have quite obliterated the two verses my memory, leaving only the skeleton of the story to flutter in my brain like an autumn leaf which the summer's winds had ridiculed and robbed of its green. But I shall try to repair the injured leaf with the poor thread of my simple pros. Somewhere in the '40s Grid and Jenny Lind were singing in different places in London. Those who went into ecstacies over Grid's "Norma," were the next evening enraptured with Lind's "Casta Diva." Who were the rivals between them.

Finally Queen Victoria, deeming it a shame that two such gifted women should be separated by a moan, unworthy jealousy, requested both to appear at a court concert. Of course they both came. The queen warmly welcomed them together for the first time. Jenny Lind was the signal for the concert to begin. Jenny Lind was the younger, and it was arranged that she should sing first. With perfect confidence in her powers she stepped forward. But when she looked at Grid and saw the southern woman's malignant gaze fixed on her. The fierce look almost frightened her. Then her tongue left her, her voice trembled, everything grew black before her and she almost fell. By the greatest exertion of her will, however, she managed to finish the song, but the silence following at its conclusion—a silence that told her of her failure. She caught a triumphant expression of Grid's face.

Despite the clearness of her senses she quickly realized that failure meant lost glory, disappointed hope, the destruction of happiness, grief and mortification to her family and her friends. Suddenly a soft voice that seemed to come from heaven whispered to her, "Sing one of your old songs in your native language." The signal for the concert to begin. Jenny Lind was the younger, and it was arranged that she should sing first. With perfect confidence in her powers she stepped forward. But when she looked at Grid and saw the southern woman's malignant gaze fixed on her. The fierce look almost frightened her. Then her tongue left her, her voice trembled, everything grew black before her and she almost fell. By the greatest exertion of her will, however, she managed to finish the song, but the silence following at its conclusion—a silence that told her of her failure. She caught a triumphant expression of Grid's face.

No one present understood a word of the prayer. Softly at first the plaintive notes floated on the air, growing stronger and richer every moment. The singer seemed to throw her whole soul into that word, thrilling, plaintive "prayer." Gradually the song died away and ended in a soft sob. Again was there silence—the silence of admiring wonder. The audience sat spellbound. Jenny Lind was the first to speak. She rose to her feet and the scornful face that had so distressed her at first! There was no harsh expression now; instead, a teardrop glistened on the long black lashes. After a moment, with the impulsiveness of a child of the tropics, Grid crossed to Jenny Lind's side, placed her arm about her and kissed her warmly, silently regardless of the admiring audience.—Baltimore Wholesale.

Imaginary Ailments of Women.

There is a large class of women in constant trouble about their health, although the true amount of strength as a general we-ful would be taken as doubtless. You ear to accost her with, "How are you to-day?" for that would be the signal of a shower of complaints. She is always getting a lump on her side, an enlargement of the heart or a curve in the spine. If some of these disorders did not actually come, she would be sick all the same—sick of disappointment. If you should find her memorandum book, you would discover in it recipes for the cure of all styles of ailments, from softening of the brain in a woman, down to the hots in a horse. Her bedroom shelf is an apothecary infirmary, where medicines of all kinds may be found, from large bottles full of head wash for diseased craniums, down to the minute vial for the removing of corns from the feet. Thousands of women are literally destroyed by this constant suspicion of their health.

Others settle down into a gloomy state from forebodings of trouble to come. They do not know why it is, but they are always expecting that something will happen. They imagine about one premonitory a week. A bird flies into the window, or a salt cellar upsets on the table, or a cricket chirps on the hearth, and they shiver all over, and expect a messenger speedily to come in hot haste to the front door and rush in with evil tidings.

Oh, do away with all forebodings as to the future. Cheer up, disconsolate ones! Go forth and meet nature. Look up toward the heavens insufferably bright by day, or at night when the sky is merry with ten thousand stars, joining hands of light, with the earth in the ring going round and round with gleam and dance and song, making old Night feel young again. Go to the forest where the branches act as rings on the trees and the solitude is broken by the call of the woodpecker and the chewink starting up from among the huckleberry bushes. Go to where the creams dance and leap off the rocks and their crystal beds clatter over the white pebbles. Go to where the wild flowers stand drinking out of the morning brook, and nodding on the grass, look as if all the crowds had cast their crowns at the foot of the steep. Hark to the fluting of the winds in the tall branches of the shudder! Look at the Morning coming down the mountains, and Evening drawing sable the curtain from heaven to veil it from the sunshine, and the button replaced, concealing the hole entirely. It takes but a few moments to sew on a button higher or lower to gain a firm foundation.

A Lighthouse Heroine.

A woman who is now assistant keeper at White Head light could enlighten those who like to hear stories of the every-day experience of lighthouse keepers. In 1856 this woman lived at Matinicus rock, twenty-five miles from the mainland, and inaccessible except in extraordinary weather. Her husband, Samuel Burgess, was the keeper at this light, and his family consisted of an invalid wife and five children, one daughter, Abbie, being 17 years old. At the time of the memorable gale that swept Minot's light into the sea, the keeper happened to be away. The heavy seas broke over the rock, carrying off every movable thing away until of the dwelling not a stone remained. The little ones hurried the mother to the tower and then crept in themselves, as the sea carried the rock of all save the old lighthouse. For four weeks they lived there alone, for no human being could go to their rescue, but night after night Abbie lighted the beacon, and it never failed to shine through the gale.

One day in 1867 Mr. Burgess left the rock to obtain his salary and to secure provisions. A gale prevented his return, and the family ran short of food. Abbie fashioned a mill, and her brother, who happened to be at home, ground a small ration of corn for each day. At twenty-one days the family lived on a cup of cornmeal and an egg each per day, for the sea was not heard from until the twenty-second day, and with it a brisk trade, was the suspense as to the fate of their father and brother, for, were they drowned, the family would have starved on the desolate rock.

During all this time, at the end of which the father returned, Abbie cared for the sick mother, comforted the children and kept the bright light burning to save the passing ships from dashing on Matinicus rock. Today her husband is keeper at White Head light and she is the assistant, and a braver woman never lived.—Lewiston Journal.

Women Preachers.

There are in the United States, it is said, fully one hundred clergywomen, mostly outside of orthodox churches and the larger towns. The number, by report, is steadily increasing, too, in face of the determined opposition of the evangelical generally to women as preachers. This opposition seems rather unfair, when it is remembered how very large and prominent a part the sex play in all ecclesiastical organizations the world over. It has been said that but for them churches of all denominations would come poorly off. They form the bulk of the congregation, and through their influence indoor faithless husbands, fathers and brothers are induced to begin thither. Without woman worshipers would be exceedingly few in Europe or here, and church machinery would be very apt to creak, rust and finally get hopelessly out of order.

Besides, who so administers to the ease, comfort, self love, spiritual well being of the whole fraternity of priests as the humble and fervently admiring women? Do they not, in the way of reciprocity, therefore, owe it to women, at least, not to throw obstacles in their path to pulpit honors? If more women were preachers, would they not draw more men to the churches, as well as spread and strengthen religious influence where it is most needed. There would seem to be a few callings to which women are better fitted by nature, sympathy and aspiration than the clerical calling. If they want to preach, speaking as laymen, is it not their right and privilege to do so?—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Village Life on the Upper Congo.

Many of the villages on the upper Congo consist merely of fifty to sixty log huts, two-thirds of the population being generally women. In many districts women are considered as currency, their value depending as they maintain a greater degree of corpulency. Each woman has as many metal ornaments as she can wear, some composed of iron, others of brass and copper. These metals are the money of the country, so that the more a woman can heap upon herself the greater become her value.

Each chief has as many wives as he can afford to buy or marry, which is only another form of purchase. Early in the morning few of these women are to be found in the villages, as they start off at daybreak to work in their plantations, and do not return until about noon. Of course, a few always have to remain to attend to the necessary domestic items of life, such as cooking and their toilet. These central Africans are very particular in all items in connection with their toilet, which consists of plaiting their hair, shaving off the eyebrows, pulling out the eyelashes, filing their nails right down to the quick, and besmearing their bodies with a mixture of palm-oil and camwood.—Herbert Ward in Scribner.

Female Tenacity of Life.

It appears from the gathered statistics of the world that women have a greater tenacity of life than men. Nature worships the female in all its varieties. Among insects the male perishes at a relatively earlier period. In plants the seminate blossoms die earliest and are produced on the weaker limbs. Female quadrupeds have more endurance than males, in the human race, despite the intellectual and physical strength of the man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strong man succumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than females.

Deverga asserts that the proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men; 1,080 men in the United States in 1870 committed suicide to 345 women. Intemperance, apoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affections of the heart and liver, scrofula and paralysis are far more fatal to males than females. Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter. Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries are disturbed by immigration have a great majority of females in the population. In royal families the statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew woman is exceptionally long lived; the colored man is exceptionally short lived. The married state is favorable to prolongation of life among women. Dr. Hugh proclaims that there are from 2 to 6 per cent. more males, born than females in the living population.—New York Ledger.

Recipes for Beauty.

Nowadays, when a woman's well kept dressing case abounds in silver corked bottles containing rose water, glycerine, camphor, scented powders and creams, and—if she "corrects" her face still further—in a porcelain pot of some well advertised patented rouge, it is curious to read the following, as given in a western paper, describing some of the recipes for obtaining beauty very much prized by the belles of three centuries ago. They were formulated by a certain shrewd Master Alexis, who lived in the early part of the Seventeenth century. The following is supposed to keep off wrinkles:

"Take rock salt and break it into small pieces and get the freshest laid egg possible. Put both into a dish over the fire and when it begins to boil stir with a stick. A preventive for wrinkles reads: "Take a couple of calves' feet and boil in river water until half consumed, a pound of rice and boil with crumbs of fine bread, two pounds of fresh butter and the whites of ten fresh eggs." Here is another suggestion, recommended at least: "Take flowers of rosemary and boil them in white wine, then wash your face with it. Afterward use it for drink—then you make your face fair and your breath sweet." Of course, we understand the amazing credulity of women, but if they followed his advice how direful the results must have been, and how sweet and good Master Alexis had to answer for.—New York Herald.

A Lesson in Roasting.

And now for the lesson in roasting. Suppose we have a fowl, and make a dish which for economy and delicacy is not half well enough known, although it will be after a few hundred more girls have learned how to prepare it. You must wash the fowl thoroughly in cold water, to remove the blood, and cut out the veins and arteries, as one, carved the neck of all we have in every one, still it is no more unpleasant than preparing fowls or game. Make a stuffing with one tablespoonful of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of chopped suet, one salspoonful of powdered sage, one-half a salspoonful of salt, and a tiny bit of pepper. This you may moisten with milk or water.

After it is prepared put it into the cavity caused by the removal of the arteries, and sew the edges together. Slice an onion and brown it in a little butter for the gravy. Frying; skim out the pieces of onion, reserving them for use, brown the heart in the seasoned fat, then put it with the onion in a deep dish and half cover with boiling water. Bake in a hot oven one hour, basting every ten minutes, add more water if necessary. When the heart is done you may make a gravy by thickening the water that is left in the dish with a little flour wet in cold water, just as you did in the mutton gravy. You will find this a very nice economical dish for dinner, and a very inexpensive one.—Wide Awake.

Oddity in Furniture.

Here is an oddity in furniture that to my mind would be most appropriate for either a smoking room or an artist's studio, says a writer in Table Talk. It is a set upholstered mainly in palm leaf fans. A single wall formed, widespread fan forms the seat of a chair, surrounded with a tufting of velvet or plush; a second, likewise framed, forms the back. Even the tabletops are stout mahogany legs, was formed of these leaf fans, gracefully spread, and the sofas and "tete-a-tete" are made in similarly simple, compound, and, despite the fan like aspect, did not show a suggestion of coolness.

Home Made Picture Frames.

The home decorator finds a good field in which to display her tastes in picture frames. A novelty for woodland scenes is to have a frame of natural twigs and branches stained as the corners are placed natural twigs and leaves, laid in graceful position and gilded or silvered to match the color scheme. Frames for marine views are easily made by surrounding a pine wood frame with heavy rope; sailor knots ornament the corners and the outer edge is finished with a small cord; the whole may be gilded and bronzed or otherwise colored.

At a Woman's College.

At the new woman's college in Baltimore, each applicant for a degree will be obliged to undergo a rigid examination one hour one day in each week. The students will also attend an elementary course of lectures on human anatomy, physiology and hygiene, by Dr. Allen T. Bird, the object being to give a practical knowledge of the structure, functions and relations of the different systems of the body, and of the best methods of securing and maintaining sound health.—Woman's Journal.

Mrs. Morton's Park Gowns.

It is easy to tell why Mrs. Morton used give no thought to her costumes, as M. Worth is their composer. Take a complete tailor afloat that she has twenty that have never been taken from their wrappings, ten for carriage and day wear and ten regal receptions and balls. It is said the bill Worth rendered was $20,000, as he selected, planned and made every one of them. One thousand dollars per gown places distance all competition in modest Washington.—Chicago Herald.

The Woman's Cycle suggests that for enterprising women it would be worth while to let the public know that they are engaged in a useful business. There is an opening of which they could not have a veiled herself, in mending locks, trunks, bags, window fastenings, and the like—an easy and not unprofitable business, which is almost altogether in the hands of rough characters. Women would greatly prefer employing women for such work.

Mrs. Albert Evans, of British Columbia, is said to be the one woman in that region who does not smoke a pipe. She fights with lead and not with gold, however, and the winning so far has been on her side. The last tiger that she fought weighed 150 pounds.

A woman's magazine in the Bengali language has been issued monthly for several years. Mrs. Ghosal, a wealthy Hindoo lady, is its editor and proprietor.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS THAT ARE APPROVED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Description of Some of the Purses in Which New York Ladies Carry Their Pin Money—Attractive Styles in the Lucky Moonstone Jewelry.

The fashionable lady's purse nowadays means more than a mere receptacle for bills and loose change. It is a thing of beauty, an intricate piece of work in which exceeds the value of the money contained within. Imagine a purse of fine gold network. This is hung on two gold bars which are tipped with large pearls consisting of circles of small diamonds. The purse is closed by a large ring set with diamonds. So exquisite is the workmanship that the network is as flexible as silk. Smaller gold net purses are intended for gold coin, and are without jewels.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S PURSE.

The purse depicted in the cut appeared in the various jewelry stores, at the holidays in the gold and silver combination. As will be seen on referring to the illustration, this novelty consists of a knitted silk top set into a leather half of silver or gold, richly chased in elaborate patterns. The top is drawn together with ribbon cords that terminate in silver or gold beaded tassels.

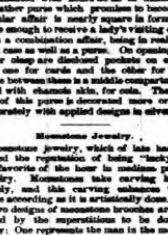
Another purse consists of old fashioned pale blue and pink brocades sewn with pearls and mounted in gold. Other purses are of suede, with gold mounts and without pearls.

Card cases and purses of leather are only less sumptuous than those of precious metal. One, made of fine Russia leather, is ornamented with fleurs-de-lis in diamonds. A leather purse which promises to become a popular affair is nearly square in form and large enough to receive a lady's visiting card. It is a combination affair, being in reality a card case as well as a purse. On opening the silver clasp are disclosed pockets on either side, one for bills, the other for bills, while between these is a middle compartment, lined with chamois skin, for coin. The outside of this purse is decorated more or less elaborately with applied designs in silver.

Moonstone Jewelry.

Moonstone jewelry, which of late has acquired the reputation of being "lucky," is a favorite of the hour in the middle-class jewelry. Moonstones take exceedingly well cut, and this carving enhances their value also according as it is artistically done.

Two designs of moonstone brooches are believed by the superstitious to be doubly lucky: One represents the man in the moon's face in the stone, the other for bills, while between these is a middle compartment, lined with chamois skin, for coin. The outside of this purse is decorated more or less elaborately with applied designs in silver.



Not Since the War Have

Shoes and Rubbers, been so cheap. It is poor economy to buy the cheap, shoddy goods sold by some houses, when you can buy the very best of solid leather goods so low. We deal only in first class goods and warranted.

We have made great preparations for a large Fall and Winter trade, having a large stock. Our shelves and drawers are crowded with the very best makes of Gents' Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes. Call and examine our goods.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Corner of Front Street and Park avenue.

MY $2.50 SHOE.

Moonstone and opal brooches seen have a mermaid as the upright, the head and body of the figure being cut out of moonstone and the tail like appendage set with opals. Diamonds closely set form the rest of the frame, which represents one-half of an anchor caught in the folds of the tail.

POPULAR MOONSTONE BROOCHES.

Three lovely little cherub heads of moonstone, with gold flattened wings, and set on a curved bar, form a unique lace pin that is much admired. The soft radiance of the moonstone is a favorite effect in round brooches. A pleasing design is in radiating pear shaped form. Florentine designs in silver are also much in favor with them. The forms, which are rich in themselves, are elegantly chased. Occasional diamonds set at the points of continuity in design add to its beauty.

Fashionable Petticoats.

Black moire petticoats, lined with red flannel, are fashionable this winter. They are plain, with all the fullness concentrated at the back, and take about five yards to make. They can also be had in dark red, navy blue, or in light colors, for evening wear; but the black ones are the most chic.

Among petticoats recently made for a bride was one of rich black moire, satin waddled and scented, the perfume being introduced between the linings. It was finished with a pale green border, with a ribbon sash to match.

Colored flannel petticoats are also more popular than white ones. Some have embroidered frills, others insertions of coarse lace, and others tucks.

Fancies of the Season.

A favorite ball dress is of transparent gauze like muaresal over an accordeon plaited silk skirt.

There is a fad for dressing from head to foot in color and shade to match one's hair.

Velvet sleeves in leg-o'-mutton style are popular for cloth dresses and jackets.

The wired veil is a convenient novelty. The material of the veil is gathered on fine wire, which can be adjusted to bonnet or hat of any shape and stays securely without pinning.

Gay striped or plaided silk is used for cuffs, collar and pansie on the skirt of black dresses for house wear.

Gloves of white undressed kid are worn with colored gowns, as well as with white evening toilets. White satin slippers are worn with white gloves.

The finger nail worn in the French style is fastened in the English style rounded. The fashionable length of the little finger nail in pointed style is about a quarter of an inch.

Muffs, whether of fur or velvet, are made much larger and trimmed a good deal with ribbon and passementerie. They are not made round like a tube, but are flatter and carved—something in the shape of a bean or a prolonged half circle.

COAL LUMBER And Builders Supplies
LOOMIS & RICE
49 B'DWAY

THE MAIN THING

WE ARE AFTER. IN THE REACH OF THAT NOT ONLY THE EYE, BUT THE WELL, TOGETHER ING QUALITIES BINATION THAT

IS TO PLACE WITH- PEOPLE, SHOES FIT THE FEET TO POCKET BOOK AS WITH GOOD WEAR- MAKING A COM- CANNOT BE BEAT.

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE'S, 29 WEST FRONT ST.

A DROP IN PRICES
ON
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS
GET ONE NOW IF YOU NEED ONE AT ALL. IT WILL PAY TO BUY FOR NEXT SEASON. WE HAVENT THE ROOM TO CARRY THEM OVER.
Schwed Brothers,
SUITS OR PANTALOONS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH.

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent.
ON
All Overcoats and Winter Clothing
AT
WERNER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,
NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET.

MUSIC ROOMS, 17 EAST FRONT STREET.
THOMPSON PARK, PROPRIETOR.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
BRADBURY, BAUS, AND JACOB BROTHERS.
Sought, Rented and Exchanged.
Sold on easy terms. Rent to apply on purchase
The Celebrated NEWMAN Brothers, Of CHICAGO, Illinois.
CHAPEL and PARLOR.
Repaired and Polished.
MR. PARK will give his personal attention to TUNING. All orders will be filled promptly and work Guaranteed. YOU are all cordially invited to call and INSPECT our STOCK. No trouble to show INSTRUMENTS.

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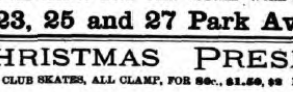
FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
Large Assortment,
Reliable Goods,
Low Prices.
CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR SPECIAL WORK DONE PROMPTLY.
23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CLUB SKATES, ALL CLAMP, FOR 80c., $1.50, $2 PER PAIR.



CARVERS—STAG HANDLE, CELLULOID, ETC., $1.25, $1.90, $2.50, $4 AND $6 PER PAIR. BLADES, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 and $1.50 EACH. TOOL CHESTS, 60c., 90c., $1.20, $1.50, $2.75. BRACKET SAWS, $2.50, $2.50 AND $3.50. LAMPS, HANGING, $1.50, $3, $3.60, $3, $7, and $10.
J. C. PIERSON, Jr.,
NO. 42 WEST FRONT STREET. TELEPHONE 196.

MUSIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE
POWLISON & JONES,
34 West Front St.
1890.

READER KNOW
That I have secured the exclusive sale in this section for the sale of the Grit PEAR FARIN
CANNED GOODS
which have an established reputation. Asparagus, Asparagus Tips, Tomatoes, Soup Beans, and Tomato Catsup, in stock at
Howell's Grocery,
NO. 97 NORTH AVENUE,
Opposite depot, the headquarters for fine groceries.

Sanitary Plumbers
AND
METAL WORKERS.
CARNEY BROS.
Dealers in
Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves and Ranges.
Nos. 7 and 9 SOMERSET ST

NEW STYLES
IN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Oil-Cloth and Carpets
GOODS ARE GOOD AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.
H. A. POPE,
corner of Front and Somerset streets.

ALFRED D. COOK. ROBERT H. COOK.
A. D. COOK & BRO.
LUMBER and COAL,
Corner of Park Ave. and Railroad, Plainfield.
Cannel Coal
a specialty. Lumber and coal at sash cover. Telephone No. 28.

FUR CAPS,
Silk Umbrellas, Gold Head Canes, Mufflers and Gloves, Rubber Coats for men and boys Cheapest at
U. B. CRANE'S,
128 PARK AVENUE

FOR
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PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue
2d and 3d floors. Box 1295.

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PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
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Park avenue. W. S. SLATER, Manager.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, FROM A SMALL VISITING CARD TO THE LARGEST POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES OF THE ART, PROMPTLY AND REASONABLY, AT THE NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT.

JOTTINGS.

—The work of rebuilding the Fairville dam is progressing finely.

—There is some talk of re-organizing the boys' brigade at Hope chapel.

—The North Plainfield Township Committee will hold a meeting to-night.

—A sociable was held at the residence of Mr. Joyce at Dunellen last night.

—The Street Commissioner is having the surface mud scraped off Front street.

—The Crescent league amateur minstrels will hold their second rehearsal to-night.

—The work on Prentiss' new carriage manufactory is being rapidly pushed forward.

—Prof. Harper speaks to-night at the Crescent avenue church. Don't miss him.

—St. Mary's T. A. B. society will hold an evening sociable in T. A. B. Hall on the 6th prox.

—The Borough Council will meet next week Friday night and not to-night as previously reported.

—A report that a train was wrecked at Fanwood early this morning is denied by the railroad officials here.

—The new gymnasium at the Bicycle club house is now enclosed and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

—The Middlesex County Gun club are arranging for a "shoot" on their grounds at Dunellen on Washington's birth day.

—Nearly all the members of the Plainfield Baseball club will attend the annual reception of Company H in the armory at Somerville.

—The meeting of the Plainfield Reform Club was well attended last evening. Addresses were made by several members of the club.

—The members of the Elizabeth Athletic Club are very proud of their victory over the other clubs in the County League bowling contest.

—Mr. Hall's paper on "The Art of Conversation" will be read at the Seminary on the afternoon of Friday, February 4th, at half-past three.

—The committee appointed by the various Catholic societies in this city to make arrangements for a banquet on St. Patrick's Day will hold a meeting to-night.

—Mr. William Grogan, formerly of this city, recently purchased the John Wahl property on North avenue, Westfield. He will remodel and use it for hotel purposes.

—Colonel Trenchard Thomas visited the Washington school this morning and addressed a few words of encouragement to the children who were assembled in the chapel.

—Engine Co. No. 2 took their apparatus out for a "wash" last evening. They located on Grove street bridge. The steamer was found to be in good working order.

—At the next meeting of the Borough Common Council, Chief Engineer Martin, it is said, will urge upon that body the necessity of establishing a better fire alarm system.

—The young ladies connected with the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will enjoy a collation in their rooms tomorrow previous to their departure for Buffalo.

—The lecture of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, which was to have occurred at the Seminary on the evening of February 4th is postponed, by her request, to the afternoon of February 18th, at half-past three.

—Taxes in the borough and township of North Plainfield not paid to-day will be returned to the County Clerk for record as a first lien upon the property of the delinquent, and the names of all delinquents will be published.

—The Gospel Temperance meetings which were held last week in the W. C. T. U. rooms at Westfield are being continued this week. There is a large attendance every evening. It is expected that Mrs. J. T. Ellis, of New York, will have charge of the meetings again next week.

—The U. S. Senate has passed the direct tax bill, and it is not at all improbable that the house will do the same. This will return to New Jersey over $300,000 paid to the government during the war. It will come in excellent time to wipe out the greater part of our State debt.

The Two Sisters.

The first act is a ha ! ha ! of merriment, the second act a short melo-drama in a rare picture representing a part of Central Park, warm with the Summer sunshine; the third act a novel and a prettier kind of a love-making scene, and the last act a pathetic human little comedy drama. Tears, laughter and applause cannot but get intermingled before such a wholesome complete exhibition of the tenderest and most natural bond of human sympathy.—The Standard-Union.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

January, 1890.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Wednesday	32	34	32
Thursday	32	36	32
Friday	32	36	32
Saturday	32	36	32
Sunday	32	36	32
Monday	32	36	32
Tuesday	32	36	32
Wednesday	32	36

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.
NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 2 SOMERSET STREET,
W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TO BE DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $4.50 PER YEAR.

Our Gold and Silver.

Jan. 19, 1848, forty-two years ago, Capt. Sutter, a California miller, discovered a shining substance in his mill race. The shining substance proved to be gold, and then began the western gold fever, which has lasted intermittently until the present day.

The United States mint was established in 1792. From 1792 till 1848 the total gold product of the country was less than half a million a year. Then there was a great jump in gold. In 1849 there was produced $40,000,000 in gold, fifteen and one-half millions more than the entire output of the country for fifty-six years previous to the California discovery.

The California gold discovery marked a new era in the industrial development of the world. The Australian gold fields were found some years afterwards, and this was followed again by the opening of the African gold mines. These have not yet been fully developed.

The California gold mines increased their output steadily till 1853. That year marked the high tide of gold production in the United States, with $65,000,000. In the last ten years mines throughout the Union have yielded $20,000,000 to $26,000,000 annually. California now produces a third of the gold of the country. The second gold producing state is Montana; the third, Colorado; the fourth, Nevada.

Not till 1858, ten years later than gold, did our silver production take a great swing forward. Then it suddenly jumped from $50,000 a year to half a million. Since then it has increased steadily. Silver mines throughout the country yielded in 1885, $59,150,000. In 1888 the combined product of the two precious metals amounted to $92,870,000. This has never been exceeded except in one year, 1878, when the amount was $96,000,000.

The silver state of the Union is Colorado, which comes in with a yield of $29,000,000 in 1888. Montana produced $27,000,000 the same year. This new state is the second in the Union in the production of both gold and silver. From United States mines comes one-third of all the gold and silver of the world.

An American Order of Merit.

We have not a single one in the United States. France has her ribbon and cross of the Legion of Honor for both men and women who have greatly distinguished themselves, and a Frenchman would think his life joyfully for a chance of this coveted prize. It has filled with new light the glazing eyes of many a dying man. Great Britain has a number of orders of merit; so has Germany; so have most other civilized nations.

The United States has nothing, absolutely nothing, beyond a sort of honorable mention for private soldiers who have distinguished themselves. Congress can give a vote of thanks to one who has done a service to his country, or it can bestow a sum of money on his widow and children. But a ribbon, a star, a cross, something that would be a lasting symbol of the country's appreciation of service loyally done, we have not for anybody.

Congress ought to supply this want, for it is a want. There is nothing snobbish, nothing that savors of aristocracy and effete despotism in the idea. The United States ought to have a government order of merit of some kind to be bestowed for distinguished services in science, in art, philanthropy, or war. The emblem of such order would be preserved with pride among the descendants of those who had won it. It would be in all time an incentive to great deeds.

Every year millions of pounds of meteorites and star dust fall upon our earth's surface as it whirls through space. This does not make much of a showing in one year or in one lifetime, but in the course of a thousand years the planet would be visibly the gainer in bulk. The larger it is, too, the faster it grows, since it gains constantly power to attract more and more meteors. So it seems plain the world is steadily growing larger and heavier.

The Cannemer breach of promise case in New York may become as celebrated as the Baby Bowling affair. Miss Cannemer sues Mr. Clemens Muller for $100,000, valuing her wasted affections at that sum. Her lawyer is the eloquent and famous Daniel Dougherty, while his is the still more famous and eloquent Col. Robert Ingersoll. There will be some fun before this case is settled.

An inboard of thing will happen in Washington during the present social season. "The wife of the Chinese minister will step out from her veiled seclusion and receive calls, and make them, too, like white women. Who shall say he world does not move?

Between the large number of persons who had the grippe and the still larger number who imagined they had it, the judges have had a profitable season.

BANK WRECKERS' WORK.

Two New York Institutions Have Been Closed.

"ANOTHER IVES-STAYNER CASE."

The Sixth National and Lenox Hill Banks Ruined by Alleged Dishonest Practices.

Nearly Half a Million Missing—Who Has the Money?

New York, Jan. 31.—A most startling condition of affairs has been brought to light by United States Bank Commissioner A. B. Hepburn, who took possession of the Sixth National bank at Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, and was busy examining its accounts all day. It has been discovered that the president of the bank, P. J. Clausen, who went into office only two days ago, has since attempted to dispose of $622,000 of the bank's securities, consisting of gilt edged bonds of a market value of over $600,000. All of these bonds would have been sold, and where the money has gone is yet unknown. Mr. Clausen represents the syndicate which last week bought out the interest of Charles H. Leland, the former president of the bank, and assumed control on Tuesday.

A Significant Notice.

In the morning the bank was closed and the following notice written on a sheet of note paper was tacked to the door:

"I have been appointed agent of this bank as United States bank examiner in behalf of the controller of the currency at Washington, D. C., who will give public information in regard to the affairs of said association in being made of the assets and liabilities.
A. B. HEPBURN,
United States Bank Commissioner."

The doors of the bank were surrounded by a crowd of panic stricken depositors all the morning, and very little information could be obtained from the bank commissioner and his assistants, who were at work inside, as to the actual situation. At 11:30 o'clock Commissioner Hepburn issued the following preliminary statement:

Examiner Hepburn's Statement.

"Mr. Leland sold 1,625 shares of stock, a controlling interest, to the parties at present in control of the bank at $65,000, and gave them possession Jan. 22. On Jan. 29, $622,000 par value of high priced bonds belonging to the trust were delivered to Pell, Wallace & Co., and a receipt taken reading as follows:

"'Received, New York, Jan. 29, 1890, of the Sixth National bank of New York, the following securities to be held and for account of said bank and accounted for to its president as he may demand.'

"There was no entry on the books of the bank to show the disposition of the bonds. The stock book called for the original amount. I found the $622,000 bonds gone and substituted the receipt, or I ought to represent their market value. I went with the president, P. J. Clausen, to Pell, Wallace & Co., who said that about $400,000 of the bonds were sold and checks sent to the bank, and that the remaining bonds were with different brokers for sale, and that they would get and return them.

Shipped to the West.

"They brought to me $301,000 of the bonds. The checks offered for the balance could not be accepted. The above, together with other matters, induced the bank, rendered the temporary closing of the bank imperative. If the gentlemen in charge carry out the proposition made to me as the controller will undoubtedly reopen the bank. I do not think depositors will lose anything. The object in taking possession was to insure the institution, that is all."

In addition to this Mr. Hepburn stated that the situation was further complicated by the fact that when the new directory had yet qualified by taking the oath of office as required by law.

History of the Bank.

The Sixth National bank was organized in 1864, and last week Mr. Leland, the president, disposed of his interest to the syndicate which has been in control for the last few days. The new board consists of P. J. Clausen, a stock broker, of No. 45 Broadway; D. M. Ripley, president of the Kings County Gas company; J. Kennedy Wagstaff and H. T. Cutter, who recently bought out the drug store of Alexander Hudnut in Broadway. The bank was regarded as one of the soundest financial concerns in the city, and had a very large surplus, according to its last report. Its stock very recently sold as high as $350 a share in the market.

Discovered by the Cashier.

Andrew D. Colean, who has been cashier of the bank for twenty-two years, was the first to discover that any irregularities had been going on, his suspicions being aroused by seeing the receipt which is mentioned in Commissioner Hepburn's statement. He at once notified the commissioner.

They Were Audacious Bank Wreckers.

Commissioner Hepburn stated last night that the assets, mainly bonds, par value $621,000, market value $492,660, are still missing. There are loans of $180,000, for which the security on hand is very dubious. There are $90,000 of personal notes of Broker George H. Pell, who is said by some to have achemed the whole transaction. The other assets seem to be all right. Mr. Hepburn's report to the controller of the currency will be ready to-night, and the appointment of a receiver will speedily follow. It is the first bank to close its doors because of bank wrecking in the history of this city.

The Lenox Hill Bank Falls.

The new directory of the Sixth National bank succeeded to the Lenox Hill bank at 1,265 Third avenue. In consequence of the trouble at the former bank the Lenox Hill bank at Third avenue closed its doors. The assets, mainly bonds, par value $621,000, market value $492,660, are still missing. There are loans of $180,000, for which the security on hand is very dubious. There are $90,000 of personal notes of Broker George H. Pell, who is said by some to have achemed the whole transaction. The other assets seem to be all right. Mr. Hepburn's report to the controller of the currency will be ready to-night, and the appointment of a receiver will speedily follow. It is the first bank to close its doors because of bank wrecking in the history of this city.

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Pell Under Arrest.

George H. Pell was arrested at his home last evening and taken to Jefferson street jail, where he was locked up. A warrant is also out for Clausen.

MILK PRODUCERS MEET.

Business of the First Annual Convention Held in New York.

New York, Jan. 31.—The first annual meeting of the Milk Producers' union was held at Adelphi hall. Of the 175 sections in the union 108, and 14 delegates present, have came from the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In all there were 500 delegates present. Col. George D. Wheeler, of Depeyster, N. Y., vice president, presided. President Minor being absent. Committees on resolutions and on constitution were appointed. The secretary's annual report showed annual receipts, $2,358; expenditures, $1,571.

Mr. Maple, of Paterson, offered the following:

"Whereas, It is a notorious fact that a large number of milk exchange creameries are in the habit of shipping to New York milk that is largely adulterated by having its cream removed and skim milk added, and

"Whereas, This fraud has been often called to the attention of the dairy commissioner who has taken no effective means to suppress it; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Union of Milk Producers for the supply of the city of New York, demand a better administration of the office, and a more rigid discharge of its duties."

After a lively discussion the resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The report of the plan committee was then read. It is an amplification of the New England plan. After recess a resolution was adopted demanding more stringent laws to punish adulterations.

E. H. Seeley, of Roxbury, Conn., was elected president; J. N. Pidcock, of Hunting don county, N. J., first vice president; C. C. Shafer, of Middletown, N. Y., secretary; E. M. W. Howell, of Washingtonville, N. Y., treasurer.

An advisory committee was appointed, in which all roads carrying roads are represented in proportion to the milk traffic of each. Adjourned.

A $10,000 Suit for Slander.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Ex-Assemblyman Samuel Willis, of Tulley, has brought a $10,000 slander suit against Frederick R. Lyman, of New Albany. He is alleged to have charged him with selling adulterated milk. Seiter was arrested on a supreme court order and held in $2,500.

Lieutenant Governor Campbell's Address.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31.—The Ontario legislature was opened this afternoon by Lieutenant Governor Campbell, who read his address, which says: "The agricultural industry, the most important in the province, is in a depressed condition owing to the unfavorable climatic conditions, and this, together with low prices of cereals, has worked much hardship among farmers. The manufacture of cheese, however, has increased to such an extent that the value of exports of that staple now exceeds the aggregate value of all the other agricultural products of the dominion. The immense deposits of silver iron, copper and nickel recently discovered in the north have attracted the attention of capitalists and have given an impetus to the mode in developing our mineral resources. Measures relating to the sale of mining locations and the operations of mining companies will be introduced at this session." The remainder of the address relates to purely local affairs.

Fraud in an Iron Works.

Brillianat, O., Jan. 31.—John McFeely of Steubenville, has been appointed receiver and took charge of the Spaulding Iron works here. His appointment was the result of a suit brought by Thomas R. Nye and others holding thirty-seven $500 shares of stock. They claim that General Manager and Secretary Charles Spaulding, from the organization of the company in 1882 until 1889, has not paid the plant cost $280,000 when it did not exceed $150,000; also that the Spaulding estate owes for $80,000 for which they never paid, and other dishonest dealings are charged. It is doubted whether there will be much left for the stockholders, as there is an interest bearing debt of $54,000.

Lounsbery's Bondsmen Will Settle.

New York, Jan. 31.—The bondsmen who were on Postoffice Cashier Lounsbery's bond decided to make no contest over the payment of the obligation of the bond After long conferences with the relations of the defaulter they decided to make up between them the sum and to turn it over to the post office authorities. The bondsmen figure the amount at about $40,000. After consultation with counsel it was decided that Lounsbery's estate could be turned over to the bondsmen, and an estimate of the estate made it up to just the amount of the defalcation.

The Pennsylvania's Novel Scheme.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company today originated on its limited a feature absolutely novel and entirely unique. Stenographers and typewriters were placed on the limited between New York and Pittsburg, to take the detailed correspondence of business men, transcribe and deliver the same from the train. No regular railroad train in the world affords any parallel to the completeness of the limited.

A Society Woman Killed.

Baltimore, Jan. 31.—The Sun's special from Lynchburg, Va., says: Mrs. Meade Paine, who was thrown from her carriage, died from the effects of her injuries. Mrs Paine was 32 years of age. She was one of the most prominent society women in southern Virginia.

Jem Smith's Backer Must Resign.

London, Jan. 31.—The Pelican club has requested Mr. Abington Baird, the backer of Jem Smith in his fight with Slavin, to resign his membership in that organization.

WARFARE IN THE HOUSE.

Another Lively Wrangle Over the Speaker's Action.

PANDEMONIUM REIGNED SUPREME

Speaker Reed Again Counted the Democrats Who Refused to Vote, and His Decision Was Sustained by the House After a Very Warm Contest.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The battle in the house over Speaker Reed's count of the quorum was renewed with bitter spirit when the journal was read and the clerk omitted the names of those not voting on the question of consideration Wednesday. The names were ordered recorded. Mr. McKinley moved that the journal be approved and demanded the previous question. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, called on the top of his voice, so as to be heard above the hubbub that began, said he rose to a question of privilege. The speaker refused to recognize him and put the question on the approval of the journal, amid shouts of disapproval from the Democrats. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, one of the Democratic leaders, managed to make himself heard before the speaker made his decision on the vote. He said that he moved that the house adjourn before Mr. McKinley's motion was put, and the speaker refused to entertain the motion of adjournment to the house. Mr. Bland calling, "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker," in stentorian tones, demanded recognition. A dozen other Democrats were shouting for the same purpose.

Bland Shakes His Fist.

Finding that he was not recognized, Mr. Bland cried out that he wished to make a correction in the journal, a right that every representative had. The speaker's further refusal to recognize Mr. Bland called forth shouts loud and long from the Democrats, and Mr. Bland, shaking his fist in the direction of the speaker's desk, made some unintelligible remarks at the top of his voice that were clearly uncomplimentary to Mr. Reed. It is understood that what Mr. Bland said was: "You are the most corrupt tyrant that ever presided over a legislative body, and I denounce you."

Reed Declares a Quorum Present.

After the confusion had become less intense the speaker put Mr. Springer's motion for adjournment. Mr. McKinley demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The roll call disclosed a strict party vote, and the motion was defeated by 169 nays against 142 yeas. Mr. McKinley demanded the previous question on the approval of the journal, and the yeas and nays were ordered on demand of Mr. Carlisle.

When the roll call was finished it was evident that a quorum had not voted. The speaker then followed his proceeding of Wednesday by reading a list of names of Democrats present who had not voted, and declared that a quorum was in the house and that the previous question was seconded. Loud and prolonged cheers from the Democrats; cheers and hand clapping from the Republicans

The Journal Adopted.

Mr. Springer rose to a question of privilege, but the speaker refused to recognize him because the clerk had already begun to call the roll on the motion of Mr. McKinley to approve the journal. All the time the roll call was going on, and the Democrats received the proceeding by shouting "Question! Question!"

Mr. Reed stated that the question was on the adoption of Mr. McKinley's motion to approve the journal, and the roll call was proceeded with, the Democrats generally abstaining from voting. At the conclusion of the roll call the speaker announced that a number of Democrats were in their seats, giving them the name, and declared a quorum present. The yeas announced were 16., the nays 1. He declared the journal adopted.

Springer Contradicts the Speaker.

"I appeal from that decision," cried Mr. Springer. The speaker refused to recognize him, and Mr. McKinley arose and proceeded to speak. Without minding Mr. McKinley, Mr. Springer continued to speak at the top of his voice.

"The gentleman from Illinois is not in order," said the speaker.

"I am in order," cried Mr. Springer.

"The gentleman will take his seat," said the speaker.

"I will not take my seat," said Mr. Springer. "There are no rules to make me take my seat."

Every One Talks at Once.

Shout after shout greeted this sally, and then a scene that rivaled any of those enacted Wednesday began. Mr. McKinley continued to speak on the question raised about the power of the speaker to count members as present who refused to vote in order to secure a quorum. Mr. Springer, in quick, sharp tones, continued to bring that he was out of order. He was cheered by the Democrats and the galleries. A lull enabled Mr. Bland, of Missouri, to rise to protest against the non recognition of Mr. Springer. He was declared out of order by the speaker "I am in order," cried Mr. Bland, excitedly, amid admiring cheers from his colleagues.

Things began to quiet down when Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, demanded recognition, and proceeded to make order out of chaos by explaining how matters stood and asking that Mr. Springer be recognized This request the speaker granted, and Mr. Springer demanded a correction of the record. The appeal was sustained Mr. Springer and the latter sat down.

McKinley Defends the Speaker.

Mr. McKinley then continued his remarks. He denied that Mr. Reed had counted in any of the members who had refused to vote and said no violation of parliamentary law had been made. All that was involved in the appeal was simply a question of fact. Was not the speaker's count correct? The constitution did not declare that a majority of the members who answered to their name should constitute a quorum. It was not decided how the question of majority should be determined. He thought it right that it should be strictly unique. Stenographers and typewriters were placed on the limited between New York and Pittsburg, to take the detailed correspondence of business men, transcribe and deliver the same from the train. No regular railroad train in the world affords any parallel to the completeness of the limited.

Democrats Argue the Point.

Mr. Crisp interrupted Mr. McKinley to say that Mr. Blaine had denied the right of any one to say that a member was present.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, said in reply to Mr. McKinley that if the wild view presented here was once grafted on the practice of the house it would inaugurate a reign of anarchy and profligacy unprecedented in the annals of the country. He accused the Republicans of having changed their views on this question to suit a present emergency. Mr. Reed, in his speech at Woodstock, had said that filibustering was a dishonest, unpatriotic practice. He denied the right of the speaker to note those as present and not voting who in holding him up to the country as dishonest and unpatriotic. The speaker had no more control over the minutes than he had.

Further debate on the question was partly settled in by Messrs. Carlisle and Butterworth.

At the close of Mr. Butterworth's speech Mr. McKinley moved to lay on the table the appeal from the speaker's decision. Mr. Springer moved to adjourn. The motion was defeated. The roll call was proceeded with, and the motion to lay the appeal on the table was carried. Yeas, 162; nays, none. No Democrat responded, and most of them left their seats during the call of the roll. Speaker Reed again noted down the names of the Democrats present and not voting. The house then, at 6:35, adjourned, the Republicans feeling jubilant over the result and the Democrats feeling correspondingly depressed.

WORK OF THE MAGNATES.

Closing Day of the Annual Meeting. Buffalo Players for Sale.

New York, Jan. 31.—The National baseball league did not start in to finish up the business of the annual meeting until noon. After the transaction of a brief routine the convention came to a close. The delegates held an informal discussion on the proposition of increasing the league membership by admitting Detroit and Baltimore. The idea did not meet with favor and the matter was dropped without any final action being taken. Representatives of the Detroit club and Harry Van der Host, of the Baltimores, were present and took part in the talk. A communication was received from the president of the Buffalo National Buffalo club, stating that he was authorized to negotiate with the League for the release of W. H. Lehane for $1,000, Jas. Galvin for $1,000, J. J. Ryan for $350, E. J. Flynn for $200, W. W. Andrus for $250, C. Hamburg for $200, A. Shepard for $250, and F. E. Dealy for $200. This communication was referred to the negotiations committee.

A resolution was adopted declaring that while playing on the home grounds clubs belonging to the league shall keep from home they may wear any other color.

The question of how many persons each club should be allowed to grant free admission to games was discussed at length and the matter referred to the schedule committee with instructions to report at the schedule meeting at Chicago on March 3 and 4. When the convention adjourned it was resolved that the next gathering should be a renowned annual meeting, and this action was taken that the league might be free to transacted at the schedule meeting instead of matters being confined to committee work.

Lowell Players Signing.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 31.—The Lowell players are beginning to sign for 1890. Ed. Cuff plays with the Mackinaws, of the Northwestern league. Will Gleason, nephew of Dick, and Frank Thrase have signed with the McKeesport (Pa.) club. The dispute between Detroit and Lowell over Frank Day has been settled by Lowell releasing Day.

The Federation and Ballot Reform.

Albany, Jan. 31.—The state Federation of Labor committee on ballot reform met. It was settled by adopting a resolution indorsing the Massachusetts ballot reform bill and recommending it to the legislature. Among the resolutions presented and not then adopted were: To amend the mechanics' lien law so that a lien cannot be bonded; to request more school facilities in New York city; to recommend to New York city as the place for holding the World's fair; to request the legislature to make it a penal offense to create trusts; to boycott trusts; to unionists of Syracuse; to prevent gambling in grain. A resolution asking for the employment of union men on the Albany and other state capitol buildings, and the Ives ballot bill and the Trades assembly bill increasing the number of factory inspectors and additional women were read with the request measure with a few amendments was adopted.

A Fight in Court.

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The sensational Frost affair in the supreme court today looked for incident last night. As Judge Churchill stepped off the bench after delivering his charge to the jury, W. J. Dempsey, who is one of the counsel for Frost, in error in open court for reflecting on the character of his suter, again made a savage attempt to assault the lawyer. Mrs. Frost, the plaintiff, interfered and a lively scuffle ensued. Women screamed, the crowd pressed forward, and an ugly row seemed imminent until deputy sheriffs separated the belligerents and hustled Dempsey from the court room. Dempsey says he will chastise Lamoree on sight.

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A Serious Race Riot.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 31.—A race riot occurred at Morgan, Calhoun county, during which one white man was killed outright and three others seriously wounded. A number of negroes were also shot, but none killed. The row started by a fully drunk negro striking a white child and the subsequent attempts of officers to arrest him. The town was full of negroes who had come from all parts of the county to witness the execution of Polk Newton, a negro murderer.

Mr. Powderly's Denial.

Pittsburg, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch from Scranton, Pa., to The Times says: General Master Workman Powderly published a letter in The Truth last evening denying the correctness of the interview in which he was reported to have sought the candidacy for governor on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Powderly says he has not denied being a candidate, but he did not intend saying anything on the subject just yet.

A Rushing Coke Trade.

Connellsville, Pa., Jan. 31.—The Courier says: Nervous apprehension of a coke strike and care in abundance serves to make a rushing coke trade. Furnace men are ordering coke beyond their need. There are 13,920 active, and 621 idle ovens. The total tonnage is 14,541 tons. The shipments reached the grand total of 7,710 cars. No change in price is probable.

Pendleton's Nephew Honored.

Columbus, O., Jan. 31.—Governor Campbell has appointed Hon. Samuel F. Hunt to be a judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, vice Judge William R. Taft, resigned to accept the solicitor generalship tendered him by President Harrison. Judge Hunt is a ripe scholar, a distinguished lawyer and orator. He is a nephew of the late Hon. George H. Pendleton.

Ex-Secretary Bayard Is President.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 31.—The Sons of the American Revolution have organized a society here, with ex-Secretary of State Bayard as president. In proportion to the size of the state this promises to be one of the most flourishing of the state societies that are members of the National Society of the Sons of American Revolution

THE BEE HIVE
Woolen Goods Must Go!
Children's Toboggan Caps, 15c. and 19c. Ladies' Hand Made Fascinators, large size 50c.
Children's Mitts, 10c.
Ladies' All Wool Leggings, reduced to 25c.
10 doz. Ladies' Ties, A press, slightly soiled, former price 25c. and 50c., reduced to 10c.
5 Button Kid Gloves in Tans, Slates and Browns, embroidered back, 69c.
Undressed Manhattans, 8 button length, $1.00.
15 doz. Camel's Hair Socks, worth c. 10c. a pair
DONT FAIL TO SEE THE
50c. Pride Shirt,
THE BEST SHIRT FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.
Louis Callman,
40 FRONT WEST STREET.

ALLEN,
The Stationer,
KEEPS
Books, Music, Toys,
Fancy Memorandums
Etc., at Low Prices.
22 EAST FRONT STREET.

CALL and SEE
our New MERCANTILE PASS BOOK, which will save you money.
R. W. RICE & Co.
CORNER
Duer and Emily Sts.,
NORTH PLAINFIELD,
Leading Grocers.
All kinds of First-Class groceries at Bottom Prices.
Goods delivered promptly in all parts of the city free of charge

Higgins' Stage Line
TO BE RUN ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE—STRICTLY ON TIME:
First trip from Hillside ave, and Broadway 7:00 a. m. to meet 7:30 a. m. train. Route—Hillside ave, and Broadway, Broadway to 9th st.; to Second place; to Crescent ave.; to Park ave.; to Depot.

2d trip	8.15 a. m.	to meet	8.33 a. m. train.
3d do	9.00	do	9.32 do
4th do	10.00	do	10.37 do
5th do	11.00	do	11.37 do
6th do	11.45	do	12.08 p.m. do
7th do	1.45 p. m.	do	2.15 & 2.28 p. m.
8th do	3.45	do	To the Post Office.
9th do	5.00	do	meet 5.14 p. m. train.
10th do	6.00	do	do 6.32 do
11th do	8.45	do	do 9.07 do
12th do	10.45	do	do 1.08 do

Stage will also leave Plainfield avenue and 7th street, and Rockview and Grove avenues North Plainfield, according to the above time table, and make same connections.
Stage will make return trips over above routes, leaving Plainfield depot as follows: 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 10.45, 11.30 a. m. 1.30, 3.30, 5.05, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p. m.
Horses and Carriages kept expressly for livery, pleasure and calling purposes. Saddle Horses a specialty, for gentlemen and ladies.
Horses after 11 o'clock in the evening, for private parties, at moderate rates,
M. A. HIGGINS, Prop.
Stables on Sycamore street, between 5th and 6th. Telephone Call, 18. 1,367

Headquarters
For Worsteds, Notions, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Embroidery, Hosiery, Ribbons, Dress Linings, Corsets, Combs, Brushes,
U. S. Hair Tonic,
Magic Renovating Fluid, Cologne and all the articles that should always be found in a first-class Fancy Goods Store.
C. E. CLARKE,
No. 9 East Front street next to P. O.

GIVEN AWAY
10 days only.
A Fine 50c SUSPENDER to every purchaser of a $2 hat or over.
Eugene M. Laing
No 5 PARK AVENUE.

A Cup that Cheers
A cup of steaming BOUILLON, fragrant COFFEE, rich CHOCOLATE, from LEMONADE,
: Piping Hot :
drawn from a new and handsome apparatus, with all the latest improvements.
Reynold's Pharmacy,
PARK and NORTH AVENUES.

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE
Money to Loan on approved security. Cor. Front street and Park avenue.

THE DAIRY
68 WEST FRONT STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE,
are offering special inducements in
Gilt Edged Butter
Call and see them.
Fancy Cream Cheese, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Cottage Cheese (Fresh every day.)
Get our Prices on Canned Goods, Jams, Preserves, Peach, Quince, Strawberry, Plum, Raspberry, etc.
DELICATESSEN
Bologna, Frankfurts, Head Cheese, Sliced Ham, Liver Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Salted and Fish Specialties. All kinds of Imported, Domestic and Schuls, Swiss, Edam, Limburger Cheeses.
W. C. TUBB, Plainfield and Somerville.

Are you Troubled
with Rough, Chapped Hands, Face or Lips? Is your face loaded and sore after shaving? If so, why? Because you do not use
GLYCERINE OF ARNICA.
the quickest, surest and best cure for all sore troubles. Manufactured and for sale only by
L. W. Randolph,
at the City Pharmacy,
21 W. FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
18 North Avenue,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DRINK THE THREE R. TEA.

Wm. J. Stephenson,
CATERER
and
Ice Cream Dealer,
24 NORTH AVENUE

FURNITURE and BEDDING,
Bedroom Suites,
Parlor Suites,
Tables and Chairs.
R. R. Fairchild.
21 and 23 EAST FRONT ST.
Closes below Post-Office.
SPECIAL CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED.

COOK'S ROTARY ASH SIFTER.

SOLD BY
A. M. GRIFFEN,
13 EAST FRONT STREET.

Mrs. Stephenson,
88 WEST FRONT STREET,
is still making her famous
FRENCH AND AMERICAN ICE CREAMS
and Water-Ices, Fancy Puddings, etc. Parties and Weddings supplied with everything requisite.
SILVER TO LOAN.
Also Crockery, China and Fancy glass ware Lamps, etc., in great variety.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle,
37 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper hangers
Wall Papers, Painters' Supplies, Brushes, etc.

The Change.

"Surgery is acted down," said a man to a friend.

"Yes, but he is not nearly so close as his father was. The old man was pinchy well off, and he did have a terrible reputation for a fee. He once broke off short with his physician after the latter had been up all night to the village to see him. 'So old man replied: 'guess you may as well make it three about two months at consultations, at least a dollar and a half per visit, and a trip down to the cost, doctor. It would be cheaper to die.' He died at last, after the funeral, the leading people of the neighborhood expressed satisfaction at the result."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Likely Story.

Policeman—Say, bub, where did you get that dog?

Boy—Sassy Chase put it in my stockin'!—Life.

Social Science Trips.

The other day a gentleman from Coldneck district went to a gentleman down Whitehall street, where he spied a string of sausages hanging up in front of a big grocery store.

"What is those 'here' be asked of Patrolman Bridgey, who was passing.

"That is fried Buffalo trips, my friend."

"The dickens you say! Is they good to eat?"

"Finest eating in the world if you cook it properly."

"How do you cook 'em?"

"Why, clean slice in up links, and after soak it thoroughly, dip it in a batter and fry it. Its just splendid."

"Well, I'll be d——d if I don't try 'em and have a big feed. I'll be makin' him step some and purchased the whole string, while the clerks were much mystified as to what he would with so many sausages.

Shortly he appeared on the appearance, and meeting Patrolman Brooks again, he remarked:

"Say, you know them 'we tripes'

"Yes."

"Well, they must a t'en the fripes of the oldest bull on the range, for Becky Ann perfidied 'em fried, hashed, boiled, 'em and every way with 'em, an' darned if the cow could git 'em thum to eat; an' I knew they hadn't no better cook in Coldneck 'an Becky Ann, of I do say it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Had No Use for It.

"Can I sell you a 'Life of John L. Sullivan,' sir?" the agent asked the merchant.

"No, my friend," said the merchant, "I have no use for a scrap book."—Munsey's Weekly.

A Suitable Match.

Mrs. Bacon—Has Mallory Stot met with a suitable match, dear?

Mrs. Backlot—I should judge so. Her father's hair is as red as fire.—Burlington Free Press.

BUY YOUR

Holiday Presents

such as Diamond Rings, Lace Pins, Band Watch Charms, Gold and Silver Watches, at the Silverware at DICKINSON'S, at the old store, 13 Park avenue. Dr. Kinge gas takes always on hand. 11-15-1m

LICENSED

PAWNBROKER

Samuel Dreier,

Money Loaned on all Articles of Jewelry Clothing, or any Personal Property,

COR. MADISON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET,

UPSTAIRS,

Plainfield, New Jersey. 111-19-3m

Holly Grove Dairy!

Gold Medal Prize Butter,

pound rolls, 35 cents. Pure Jersey Milk cream, eggs; buttermilk, &c., in Jersey. Daily sealed quart bottles, delivered daily. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. Satisfy your wants of regulated A. J. C. C. Jersey cows. Lock box 694, Plainfield, or Geo. A. Moore's, 14 North avenue. 1-11-1m*

Our Box Paper

called CANTERBURY No. 223 is already well-known, and to those who have used it nothing further need be said than that we have a good stock of it.

We are just introducing a new brand of ruled linen paper called the Cambridge Linen at the same popular price, 30c. per box.

To those of our friends who like a rough paper we recommend this as a Special Bargain, and one that we intend to keep for them at all times.

For the present we will make a special price, 25c. for 5-box lots.

A. W. RAND.

36 WEST FRONT STREET.

Notice of Petitions for Licenses to Sell Spirituous and Fermented Liquors.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Fred Cooper has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors in a house at No. 24 and 26 Front street, which application is signed by

Thos. Rafferty,	Samuel L. Miller,
Jacob Hoffman,	G. Dauglass,
Lone Association by	John Wolfe,
J. H. Cooper,	Frank Logan,
John H. Cox,	Wilson Kiely,
Thomas Taylor,	Thomas Hoffman,
George W. Moore,	Thomas Loughlin.
Thomas W. Conway,	

witness and his residence. A1 persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Smith has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors in a house on Front street, 4th ward, which application is signed by

Jacob F. Smith,	Daniel S. Pound,
Jacob H. Boehm,	Jas. L. Cox,
Theodore Smith,	Henry Foltz Genot,
William Newcorn,	Henry Goeller, jr.
Mahlon Hoffman,	John Dey.

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that James Connerly has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 38 Park avenue, 4th ward, which application is signed by

Wallace V. Miller,	James Muldowney
Thomas Lacy,	John Lade,
Thomas Conway,	Thomas Cahill,
Daniel McCarthy,	Lorenzo Campbell.
Michael Sullivan,	Jas. Connerly,
Peter Galbraith,	Michael Sprague,
	Patrick Mooney.

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Edward P. Thorn has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 12 Park avenue, 1st ward, which application is signed by

Henry C. Drake,	Edward P. Thorn,
William H. Conklin,	Carl Kurth,
Jas. Lee,	J. H. Force,
John H. Tier, Jr.,	George M. Goodman,
Michael Stumpf,	Alexander Sergeant,
Samuel Stumpf,	

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that John F. Beer-hower has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at "City Hotel," on Front street, 2nd avenue ward, 1st ward, which application is signed by

his	
William (X) Moore,	William Flacker,
mark.	
Dan S. Morris,	Walter L. Hetfield,
W. M. Tier,	John Simpson,
Jacob F. Moore,	Jacob Hoffman,
John Kelly,	Charles Bock,
Jacob Wagner,	

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that John Rafferty has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 20 Park avenue, 1st ward, which application is signed by

John F. McIntyre,	John J. Kenney,
Jr. Adolph Lane,	Thos. Callahan,
Andrew McLelland,	Michael Sheehan,
Fred Cooper,	Edward Hunson,
James Hogan,	Thomas Rafferty,
James Higgins,	Michael DeCorsey.

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Rock has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 11 and 13 East Second street, 1st ward, which application is signed by

John W. Laing,	Henry Hayn,
F. J. Kreiting,	Robert E. Reed,
W. C. Cox,	Wm. Hubbard,
V. L. France,	Peter V. Weaver,
G. Curtis,	John Nelson,

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Smith has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 11 and 13 East Second street, 1st ward, which application is signed by

Theodore Smith,	W. H. Manning,
John H. Hyer's,	John Burns,
George A. Moore,	Frederick P. Curtis,
John Bergen,	Clarkson H. Hammell,
Jas. L. Hawenbeck,	Garret B. Hammell,
Daniel S. Cole,	J. E. Beerbower.

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that James H. Force has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 7 North avenue, 1st ward, which application is signed by

John Cameron,	Peter Mayr,
Thomas Cameron,	Thomas O'Gorman.
John L. Force,	John Bergen,
Jr. Jas. Force,	C. Taylor Boyd,
William H. Voorhees,	Edward P. Thorn.

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick Day has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 9 West Third street, 2nd ward, which application is signed by

his	
Randolph Marsh,	Simon Dempsey,
mark.	
John Kane,	Patrick McGuinness,
Richard Cline,	Michael Dempsey,
Michael Conway,	James Flynn,
Joseph Morris,	Thomas McMoony,
Patrick Power,	Edward Cummins,

and that there is no other licensed house within two squares of any person who may desire a license. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Sullivan has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 9 West Third street, 4th ward, which application is signed by

his	
Timothy Sullivan,	John Kane,
mark.	
Jeremiah Murphy,	Simon Dempsey,
Charles Smith,	James Chamberlain,
Michael Cline,	Patrick Lawler
Michael Newman,	Mary Sullivan.
William H. Harding,	

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Silleen has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at 17 and 19 Somerset street, 1st ward, which application is signed by

his	
George Webb, (X)	John E. Colten,
mark.	
L. Lesberg,	Jacob Silleen, Jr.,
Jacob Silleen,	Jacob Silleen,
Charles H. Westphal,	C. H. Lloss,
Thomas Connerly,	Joseph C. Silleen,

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob O'Neill has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 13 South second street, 4th ward, which application is signed by

his	
Patrick Madden, (X)	Thomas Johnson,
mark.	
William Madden,	Robert Kenny,
Michael Madden,	Richard O'Neill,
John Perkins,	William Mulligan,
Timothy McCarthy,	Neil Scott,
Arthur Scott,	

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license and tax taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Schorb has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at No. 11 West Front street, 1st ward, which application is signed by

Elisabeth Schorb,	Jacob Bird,
Nathan H. Guttman,	Peter Langenbahn.
Daniel Crowley,	John Brick,
Jacob Schultheis,	William Belter,
John Schultheis,	John M. Schorb,
Hermann Kitch,	

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license inns and taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 21, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that John Goff, has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at the corner of Third and Liberty streets, 4th ward, which application is signed by

his	
Patrick Maggan,	Patrick Muldoon,
Frederick Westphal,	Simeon Harris,
mark.	
Jacob Schultheis,	Thomas Hogan,
Clement M. Powell,	Wm. H. Smith,
Jacob Eirich,	Danie. Hogan.
H. Smith,	

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of any reason why such license should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk, on or before February 15, 1890.

Done in accordance with the requirements of an "ordinance to license inns and taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors."

J. R. COWARD, City Clerk.

L. M. FRENCH,

Fine Carriages,

All Styles,

All Qualities,

All Prices.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Excelled by None

16 AND 18 SOMERSET STREET.

JAMES HARDY,
THE CONTRACTOR,
No. 39 Somerset Street.

Professional Cards

DR. M. S. SIMPSON,
50 West Fifth street, corner of Liberty.
Office hours: Until 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m.
and 6 to 7 p. m. 5-3-1yr

DR. R. VOORHEES, D. V. S.,
The Veterinarian, No. 39 North avenue,
Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.
2 to 3, and 5 to 7 p. m. Telephone call 44.
Residence 104 West Front street.

WILLIAM H. SEE,
Counselor at Law, Special Master in Chancery, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Residence, No. 709 East Front street, Plainfield. 1yr

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CLARK & REED,
Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery. Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N.J.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Special Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Offices corner Front and Somerset streets.

F. A. DUSHAM,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 7 Park avenue. Civil Engineering in all its branches. Surveying with precision. Furniture to all parts of the country. Residence, corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets.

OSCAR R. YEALE,
Merchant, 247 Broadway, New York City, rooms 20 and 22. Importer and Trader. Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

J. P. Laire & Co.

OFFER

Stoves, Skates, Sleighs, etc.

AT

COST.

Blankets and Robes

CHEAP.

ELECTRICITY

and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFEN,

will cure

Rheumatism,

Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Weak Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Consultation Free. Private Parlors, 10 Madison Building, East Second street, corner of Washington.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Dealer in BEST

QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. BOX 1497.

Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on hand.

"EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT"

What does inexperience make? Aprotende What does the inexperience make? Aprotende What does the inexperience cost? Life and limb. What can they likely be? Life and limb. What does the inexperience cost? Life and limb. What can they likely be? Life and limb. What does the inexperience cost? Life and limb. What can they likely be? Life and limb.

WOMAN IS THE HIGHEST.

Somewhere I have heard the adage,
And I think it is a true one;
"It takes much to make a lady.
It takes more to make a woman."
Ladies with their studied graces,
Ladies with their snow white hands,
Delicate and clear cut faces,
Ladies in bad and ladies proud,
Clothed in velvet, robed in laces,
Much too fine for common touch,
Chained with pocket books and rubies,
Not true woman, overmuch
Shallow, vain and superficial;
Born to sit and simper, simple human
Worthy of the name of lady,
Scarcely worth the name of woman.

Not for them the grand creations
Of the noble womanhood;
Not for them the high ideals
Only soul hath understood;
Not for them the lofty mountains
Rising o'er life's desert waste;
They have seen Dead Sea apples,
Let them pall upon their taste.
Woman mounting slowly upward,
Pure and steadfast, self possessed,
As the violets, which are blooming
In some shaded, cool retreat;
Woman reaching out strong hands to
Expand in the walks of life,
Treading in the path of duty
Through the heat, and toil, and strife;
Women in the garb of patience
Standing where the tried have stood;
Breaking the bread for questioning spirits,
Wearing crown of motherhood;
Woman defying, upbraiding, cursing;
Making still this adage true one:
"It takes much to make a lady.
It takes more to make a woman."

Let the fires of fate burn higher,
Well, who cares! On downy bed
Sleeps the lady, but the woman
Rises to the task with stronger tread.
Vital are the latest forces
Which are tried, the pearls in deep,
And they only gain the diamonds
And who climb the mountain steep.
Write upon the heart this adage,
For we have it in a true one:
"It takes much to make a lady,
It takes more to make a woman."
—Emma P. Bowen in Woman's Journal.

TEACHING CHILDREN.

There Is Need of Care in Training the Memory of the Little Men and Women.

"We cannot be too careful in teaching children to distinguish between real memory, imagination and guessing. Attach no penalty to excusable ignorance, but frown upon the pretense of knowledge," says a writer.

The memory sometimes acts spontaneously, and sometimes it is influenced by the will. Memory should act spontaneously in the case of reading, history, in dates as the signs of ideas; in the case of the tables in arithmetic, the orthography of common words, the musical tones in the scale and other necessary facts of common life. Memory should be taxed in this way only to a limited extent. In many cases we should furnish the mind with only the means of mental arrangement. That the sum of seven and eight and five is twenty, is a case in point.

The will has only an indirect control over the memory. In detail it is true that we have to be related to what we wish to remember; and in this way secure the recall and recognition of what is desired.

The different kinds of memory are facility of impression, great retentive power, and readiness in the recovery of whatever has been subjected to memory. The last named quality may often be improved by making current demands upon the memory to act quickly; as in addition, by requiring the pupil to state results at sight, and so forth.

There are two types of memory, the circumstantial and the philosophic. The former recalls ideas in the relation of contiguity. It pictures objects as they exist in space and events as they occur in time. The latter recalls ideas in the relations of similarity, contrast and causation. It is best nurtured in the systems and causes and effects. This kind of memory presupposes a knowledge of the remembered relations.

The circumstantial memory is developed first; and the philosophic memory has stages of its development corresponding to the relations in which ideas are recalled. Objects are first remembered as they exist in time and space, then as similar, next as contrasted, and finally as causally related. This order cannot be reversed. All teaching should correspond to this law.

The conditions favorable to good memory are learning with attention and interest, a repetition of the process under favorable conditions of body and mind, a systematic arrangement of ideas and the habit of stating the truth with exactness.—Journal of Education.

Children That Tease.

It is a misfortune to a child to suppose that teasing is essential to gaining a point that he ought to gain. A result of such a view in his mind is that he looks not to his parents' wisdom and judgment, but to his own positiveness and persistency as the guide of his action in any mooted case of parental conduct; not to principles which are disclosed to him by one who is in authority, but to impulses which are wholly in his own bosom. Such a view is dangerous to the child's habit of thinking and doing on a child's part. And it is even more of a misfortune to the parent than to the child for it leads him to think that the parent's decision is the result of the child's teasing, rather than that of the parent's understanding of what is right and best for a given case. Parents can have the truest respect of a child while the child knows that he can tease that parent into compliance with the child's request contrary to the parent's real or supposed convictions. For the child's sake, therefore, and also for the parent's, every child ought to be trained not to tease, and not to gain any possible advantage from teasing.—Sunday School Times.

Mothers the Best Doctors.

Drs. Abernethy, Rush, Hosack and Harvey were great doctors, but the greatest doctor the world ever saw was a Christian mother. Dear me! Do we not remember her about the room when we were sick in our boyhood? Was there any one who could so touch a sore without hurting it? And when she lifted her spectacles against her wrinkled forehead, as she could look closer at the wound, it seemed as there the sun rose. And when the Lord took her home, although you may have been men and women, thirty, forty or fifty years of age, you lay on the coffin lid and sobbed as long as you were five or ten years old. It is fortunate that God does not ask us when to let the old folks go for we would keep them too long from their needed rest.—Talmage.

The Divan Fad.

The latest fad in furniture is the divan, "M. E. W." declares in The Providence Journal. No drawing room of any pretensions in New York is without one, and usually they cost from $75 up. They are nothing more or less than an especially luxurious couch, with no head or arms, generally set in a corner and heaped high with soft cushions filled with down and covered with silk of all colors, the daintier and more delicately blended the better. On one of these oriental innovations, among cushions of pale pink and green and blue and fawn color, is a luxurious tea gown of faint tinted silk and lace and embroideries, undam feet nes at the hour of afternoon tea is her dimly lighted drawing room.

THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

INCIDENTS AND PROMINENT MEN IN CHEROKEE HISTORY.

The Latest Phase of the So Called "Cherokee Question"—It Has Come Up at Regular Intervals for Over a Century, with Continuous Agitation.

The opening of Oklahoma, and the movement to buy the so called Cherokee outlet have brought the Cherokees once more before the country, and there is the usual diffusion of purity among the Indians, so far as giving them any knowledge of organization, dividing their lands in severalty and becoming ordinary American citizens; the other for uniting all the civilized tribes into one "Nation" and maintaining their comparative isolation a little longer.

The most conservative, however, admit that "lands in severalty" and citizenship must eventually come—"it is but a question of time," they say, "but we do not want to be pushed; give us time to prepare for it." And the more than that the conservatives are doing much to prepare: schools, churches and newspapers are fairly abundant, and the progress of the Cherokees in religion and property is quite encouraging. But, say the conservatives, if we cease to hold land in common, assign a farm to each family and allow white men to settle on the rest, the poorer class of Indians will soon has their farms, "contriving white men will get most of the land, and as soon as they have a majority in the state they will oppress us in a thousand ways by petty exactions and intricate laws. Give us more time."

And this has been the plea of the Cherokees since 1785, when they made their first treaty with the new American republic. At the close of the revolutionary war a large number of Upper people in North and South Carolina who were stigmatized as Tories, but are more politely referred to in British history as "United Empire Loyalists," crossed the mountains and mingled among the Cherokees. They were men of ability and good character, largely Scotch in blood and Presbyterian in religion; they set up looms, mills, schools and churches in "Cherokee Georgia," and with their aid the already progressive Cherokees progressed so rapidly that by 1808 they had a tolerably well organized government, with written laws. May 6, 1817, delegates from fifty-four towns convened, and a written constitution was adopted. Ever since the Cherokees have been a "nation."

The white man pressed upon them and they began to move westward. Then came that remarkable national debate in which congressmen argued long about the national rights of the Cherokees, orators depicted their wrongs and poets sang of their primitive virtues. It ended in the expulsion of all the tribe from Georgia and adjacent states, and in 1839 they reorganized their nation in the Indian territory. From the Tennessee in Carolina to the Pacific ocean an idea known beyond question is of their former presence—Chickamaugas and Chattanoogas, Etowah and Commanche, Kenesaw and Ootstanula. Since their first treaty with the United States after the constitution was adopted—it bears the honored signature of George Washington—they have ceded 21,000,000 acres of land and have but 7,000,000 left. Yet the clamorous cry of the white man is for "more!"

In 1860 the 12,000 Cherokees formed, perhaps, the richest rural community in the United States. It was estimated that their live stock, at current rates, would have amounted to $17,000 for each family. Their invested funds for their lands returned an income sufficient for schools and colleges. The war left them with nothing but the bare land; their stock driven into Kansas and Texas—"by wicked," "confiscated," if you please—and as the majority went with the

CHIEF MAYES. SENATOR ROSS.
DUSHYHAR. SENATOR GRAY.

Confederates, they were held to have forfeited their rights as against the United States. But the government restored their former rights in a comfortable shape by the general treaty of 1866—the twentieth between them and the United States. From that era dates a new political division among them. The government reserved the right to settle other tribes along their western border. They had long followed the custom of adopting fragments of other tribes, and now no less than sixteen other stocks are represented in the "Cherokee Nation," from the Shawnees of Canada, down through the Senecas, Miamies, Quawpaws, Delawares and Wyandottes, to feeble remnants of Mingoes, Caddoes and Kickapoos.

Long experience with white negotiators has developed among them some of the shrewdest diplomats in the world.

Ex-Chief J. W. Bushyhead, who has long represented them at Washington, is a master for any white man (he is of mixed blood) in discretion and political skill. He belongs to what is called the "National" party—that is, he would unite the tribes in the Indian territory to combine in one government and maintain their separate nationality till they develop a state. He owns a fine cotton plantation and is reputed wealthy.

Joel B. Mayes, now principal chief of the nation, is a native of Georgia, but went to the Cherokee country in his youth. He served with distinction in the Confederate army, rising to the rank of major. He is opposed to the sale of the "Outlet" lands, and insists that the country has been secured to them under the constitution; the people must vote or amendment to that effect before it can be done.

The Cherokee government, like those of the Creeks, Seminoles and Choctaws—Chickasaws is republican in form; the executive is called principal chief, his vice second chief, the upper house of the council is called the house of chiefs, and the lower the house of warriors. In practice, however, the people often call their chief the council and the chiefs and warriors the national governments. Among the chiefs (senators) a very prominent man is the venerable William P. Ross, who was born in Georgia in 1820 and received an English education at Greeneville, Tenn. He then entered Princeton college, N. J., and graduated with high honors. One of his classmates was George H. Boker, now minister to Russia, and brother was Rev. Dr. Crothers, of Newark, N. J. He favors selling the "Outlet," but insists on a high price, and declines the appointment now offered.

Another senator who is in favor of negotiating and selling if a good price can be had is Stanley Gray, of the Canadian district, and his influence is very great. An extremely popular senator with all factions is Judge R. M. Wolf, of the Going Snake district. He speaks with equal fluency in English and Cherokee, is an able lawyer and is relied on to influence the full bloods on account of his intimate knowledge of their language and sentiments. He is for selling at a good price. W. P. Henderson, of the Delaware district, made his campaign on the distinct issue that the "Outlet" should be sold, was elected by a good majority, and favors dealing with the same assurance of a man with a fixed constituency behind him. The other senator from that district, Hooley Bell, is also in favor of selling.

The officials of the nation are also men of ability. The Hon. Joseph A. Scales, chief justice, is 57 years of age, was educated at Cherokee schools, and served through the war in the Confederate army. The treasurer, Robert Ross, is a grandson of the famous John Ross, who was chief executive of the nation for forty years. He served through the war in the Federal army. It will be observed that some of these men show very little trace of Indian features, and it is a curious fact that there are Cherokee families of pure Caucasian blood, which have yet been in the nation for many generations. Some are descendants of captives captured in the earliest wars with the whites, some of missionaries who settled in the tribe early in the Eighteenth century, and many more of the Tories above mentioned. But many who seem pure Caucasian have considerable Indian blood, and children of the same family often vary from the extreme Caucasian type to Indian features as different as those of a quarter blood.

TREASURER ROSS. SENATOR WOLF.
CHIEF JUSTICE SCALES. SENATOR HENDERSON.

The Cherokees are ethnically the aristocracy of American Indians. They are, in fact, the hope and the pride of the race. If they maintain such a high civilization and found a permanent Indian state, then none of the race can. But no race can be suddenly civilized; none can pass from barbarism to a simple condition of enlightenment with ability to maintain it, in less than ten generations. There must be time for the internal organism to slowly change so as to maintain harmony with the improvement in externals. Otherwise the too rapid inflow of impressions on unprepared nerve centers breaks them down, and we have in the Kaffirs or Hottentots to travel over the vast interval between primitive man and civilized man in one generation, and you will kill the race—that is, unless it reverts and reverts to savagery.

The Cherokees have in two centuries traversed at least three-fourths of the way, between the red man of the forest and the white man of village, farm and city. The Anglo-Saxons were at least five centuries in traversing the same road. Good reasons are offered why the Cherokees should be granted more time and their whole country not yet thrown open to white settlement. If they can induce all the civilized tribes to combine, and by degrees adopt and civilize other tribes, the world may yet see an aboriginal community of some hundreds of thousands develop a high civilization—a progressive and prosperous "state of Oklahoma."

CONGRESS' NEW CASHIER.

He Was a Vermont Lad and Soldier and Is an Iowa Man.

Capt. Eldis J. Hartshorn, of Iowa, has been appointed cashier of the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives at Washington, to succeed Silcott, whose flight left so many members to mourn for lost cash. The office is a very peculiar one in law, and the internal manner of conducting the business has made it one of absolute trust—that is, it is desirable to have an incumbent whose integrity can be relied on, regardless of bonds and legal security.

The sergeant-at-arms might be called a composite official, as he unites functions

CAPT. HARTSHORN.

of nearly every kind. He is at once the peace officer, the constable, the ministerial officer and treasurer of the house as an official body, and by long sustained custom he has become the banker of the members as individuals. In strictness of law the representative is entitled to his salary in cash at the close of each month. In practice they often draw in advance, the cashier holding till the salary falls due and quite as often they leave their money in the cashier's hands till long after it is due. Hence the ease with which Silcott got away with their funds.

Capt. Hartshorn is a native of Vermont, 47 years of age. He enlisted at the beginning of the war in the Fifteenth Vermont volunteers, and at the end of a year was made a lieutenant. He served through the campaign which he served to the end of the war, taking part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. He studied law in the office of Judge Proctor, of Rutland, Vt., and in 1869 located in the practice at Hunnesberg, Ia. In 1873 he was elected to the Iowa house of representatives, and in 1875 to the senate. In 1879 he was re-elected, thus serving ten years continuously in the legislature. He that office was that of treasurer of Palo Alto county. He is a man of high ability, largely respected and popular, and is counted a man of unblemished integrity.

Killed by a Whistle.

William G. Wilson, a well known young man of South Camden, died recently from heart disease, caused by a toy whistle, which he swallowed when he was 2 years old. Almost constantly from the day he swallowed the toy until the day of his death he suffered. The physicians who attended him during his illness say that every time he breathed the toy would whistle through his lungs and nasal passages. He was 24 years old and lived with his mother at 550 Kaighn avenue.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dressing by Machinery.

I had heard it related, says Mme. Carette in "My Mistress, the Empress Eugenie," that owing to the empress' serious illness after the birth of the prince imperial, it was contrived for her robes to be dressed from the ceiling in such a way that when she was placed under the apparatus her dress and her petticoats, which were then worn to full half her skirts, were put on at the same time, just as if all were done by a fairy wand.

But, the following will explain matters: The first time that I had occasion to assist at the empress' toilet, which afterwards happened frequently, I saw a small "lift" descend which had been concealed in the framework of the ceiling and communicated with the chambers of the empress.

On it were the dresses required by the empress, and this contrivance prevented the continual going and coming on the small staircase, which was so narrow that the toilets would have been limp and rumpled if brought that way. On seeing this "lift" descend for the first time, I burst out laughing, and related to the empress the absurd story that had been told me.

The empress was very much amused, and remarked how fertile publication imagination was when it wished to invent anything relating to personages in high positions; and how little may give rise to quite ridiculous and false legends. Thanks to the "lift," and to a speaking tube that communicated with the chambers, the business of the empress' toilet was executed quickly and without inconvenience.

Origin of the Jacqueminot.

The Jacqueminot is a trifle more fanciful in origin. An irate father slew the lover of his daughter, upon which she died of a broken heart. Then a rose bush sprang up. Quaint roses growing by the seat where the lovers were when the general found them. These rose bushes were red with the youth's blood and that girl's pale face turned them on its way. The next spring green shoots grew from the roots again, and one day the gardener said:

"Monsieur, will you come into the garden? There is a miracle to be seen."

Truly it seemed a miracle had been wrought. One splendid stem had grown up, and on it one lone bud had opened. It was not pale pink, as the parent had been, but a cardinal, velvety red—a royal rose, full of grace and beauty.

The man who had never flinched at the charge of the wild Arab when he rode side by side with Kleber, and stood the shock of ten of the Hungarian and Polish lancers, put his hands to his eyes and wept like a boy, and the old gardener turned his face away that he might not see the other's grief, while he softly whispered a prayer for the soul that had gone to God.

"Shall I cut it down, my master?" said the old man softly after a few minutes of silence.

"No; it is the flower of God, and let it grow."

It grew and flourished, and this is the story told of the origin of the queen of roses, which sprang from a lover's blood.—Detroit Free Press.

A Never Ending Slavery.

There is one kind of physical wear and tear in the matter of clothes which man escapes. He may work himself into a frenzy because his tailor has sent home his new dress coat in time, has made it too long in the body or too short in the skirts, or he may shatter his health in trying to satisfy the demands for bonnets that will not get crushed and wife, but of the omnipresent needs and the garments which must be made, mended or altered he is happily oblivious. Not so with down. Not even all the wealth of the very wealthy this to her is a never ending slavery. Women who have a multiplicity of household cares, girls at home and married ladies, and lady teachers, who should feel free as air when the school room door closes behind them, shop girls, saleswomen, typewriters, all spend hours of painful struggle over sewing when they should be exercising, reading or sleeping. A specter of unfinished garments follows them everywhere, and the pathetic phrase, "I have such piles of sewing to do," is always on their lips. An enormous amount of female vitality is wasted in this manner.—*Lucy H. Hall, M. D.*

Shutting Out Drafts.

In almost every kitchen there are drafts from the cracks between the bottom of the doors and the floor. The cold air passing over one's feet on a freezing day soon chills them, and this should be avoided. To protect the kitchen from these drafts, tack a strip of old carpet (Brussels or ingrain, if best) across the bottom of each door. Cut the carpet four and a half inches wide, and two inches longer than the width of the door on which it is to be fastened, so that the carpet may extend an inch beyond the door on each side.

Tack the strip of carpet across the bottom of the door, placing the carpet so that half of its width will lie on the floor while the other half is attached to the door. Is is not necessary to have the tacks near together; place them three inches apart in a straight line near the top of the carpet. If these carpet strips are cushioned, and all the doors in the kitchen, the room will be far more comfortable and pleasant. The carpet should always be tacked on the inside of the door, that it may not interfere with the opening and closing of the door.—Montreal Star.

Parisian Head Gear.

Mme. Wenzlerby, a noted London milliner, asserts that the most excellent and refined taste in head gear is now reigning supreme in Paris. The days of formidable towering fashions are over, once for all, and the new bonnets are most simple and unexaggerated. The modern theatre goer should doff his hat to Dame Fashion, who has abolished the fifth story garden and established the reign of what might be called the Queen Anne style of architecture in bonnets. The nearer a hat or bonnet resembles the proverbial pancake, the more correct and stylish it is considered. In toques only the slightly ruffled brim, and in large hats only the ribbon, is closely raised, while the fetching little low capotes are raised a little by the upward slant of a stiff wing. Brims of a different color from the crowns are quite the thing, and, except in the few large felt shapes with low crowns and wide brims, the narrower they are the better.—Exchange.

His Unpardonable Sin.

Mme. Beamonde—Tell me of your fiance, dear. What are his traits?

Fiance—I fear he is—dreadfully wild.

Mme. L.—Yes, child! Such men make the best husbands.

Fiance—And—they say he is devoted to roulette, rouge-et-noir and all that.

Mme. B.—Not worth mentioning.

Fiance—He is awfully rich.

Mme. B.—Good.

Fiance—He has been accused of misusing funds intrusted to his care.

Mme. B.—A mere error.

Fiance—He—sometimes—uses his knife in eating.

Mme. B.—Give him his congé!—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Miss Susannah M. Dunklee, of Newton, Mass., was the first woman to become bank treasurer in the United States. She has held the position for fifteen years.

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